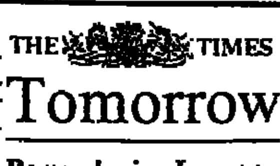
THE TIMES

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Tomorrow

Remembering Lennon
John Lennon's first wife Cynthia puts the record straight



Honour among thieves
Meeting the slick élite of crime

One baby, two fathers
How a gay couple bought a child in Guatemala

Chance for France
Can the French football team win their first European championship?

Hart switch clears way for Mondale

Mr Walter Mondale effectively sealed his bid for the Democratic party's presidential nomination when Senator Gary Hart, his principal rival, decided to drop his challenge of Mondale delegates at next month's national convention. Senator Edward Kennedy meanwhile endorsed Mr Mondale's candidacy Earlier report, page 5

Man questioned

Detectives investigating the death of Mary Brown, the girl aged two who was killed in a hit-and-run accident, were questioning a man in Amersham, Buckinghamshire.

Shuttle hold-up

The space shuttle Discovery is expected to make its maiden journey today after a computer failure prevented yesterday's planned blast-of Page 6



First day record

Opening day attendance at Wimbledon was a record at 32,628. John McEnroe behaved perfectly and said he would let his racket do the talking

Match reports, page 27
Photograph, back page

Bombay seethes

Soldiers returned to the streets of Bombay yesterday and more Hindu leaders were arrested as the city continued to seethe with communal hatred Page 5

Brundle inquiry

Martin Brundle, the British racing driver, must wait until July 13 to find out if his second place in Sunday's Detroit Grand Prix will stand. A bag containing metallic balls and a viscous black liquid was discovered in the water tank of his Tyrrell during a post-race inspection, and is to be analysed.

French attempt to satisfy British budget demands

From Ian Murray, Fontainebleau

France was last night trying to piece together a makeshift offer to buy off Britain at the European summit in Fontainebleau. Officials worked overtime vetting rival schemes intended to satisfy Mrs Margaret Thatcher's demands for a lower level of contributions to the Community budget, while denying her the new system of payments she has been seeking for the past four years.

Whatever the outcome, President Mitterrand was determined that by the time the summit ends this afternoon, the British budget problem would be crossed off the EEC agenda even if that meant relegating Britain to the sidelines. Mrs Thatcher was equally determined that there would be a satisfactory settlement which would leave Britain playing a full role within the Community.

But while the sparring went on very little happened inside the European Council itself. The 10 leaders devoted only half an hour to the budget problem in the whole of the first day's formal session, leaving foreign ministers to discuss the thorny question in a more relaxed fashion over dinner.

On the surface there seemed no urgency for a settlement. The real negotiotions appeared to be going on out of sight of the Council, largely excluding Britain.

To give time for the behind-the-scenes bargaining, the actual summit began very slowly. There was a sumptuous lunch inside the chateau which a British spokesman described as "a purely social occasion with no substantive discussions".

Then the 10 leaders moved on for the first formal session, which was devoted to a review of the international scene. Mrs Thatcher was first invited to give a report of the London economic summit earlier this month, which led to a brief inconclusive discussion on the world economy.

Then President Mitterrand gave a long description of his visit to Moscow with a report of his discussions, particularly on human rights issues, with the Soviet leadership. Time was rushing on and there was no mention of the British budget problem inside the state ballroom where the Council was meeting.

But Mrs Thatcher's hopes that the subject would be raised quickly were dashed when Chancellor Kohl was invited in turn to give a report on his recent trip to Budapest. The West German Chancellor was grateful of the opportunity and spoke at such length that there were scarcely two hours left to deal with the main purpose of the meeting before the dinner break.

Even those two hours were not used entirely for the main problem and the bulk of the time was devoted to talking about the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal. On this it was agreed that it was now impossible to meet the target date of September 30 this year for completion of the entry negotiations.

All the time, however, French officials were trying to devise a scheme which could satisfy Britain, without giving it the kind of institutionalized system London has been seeking.

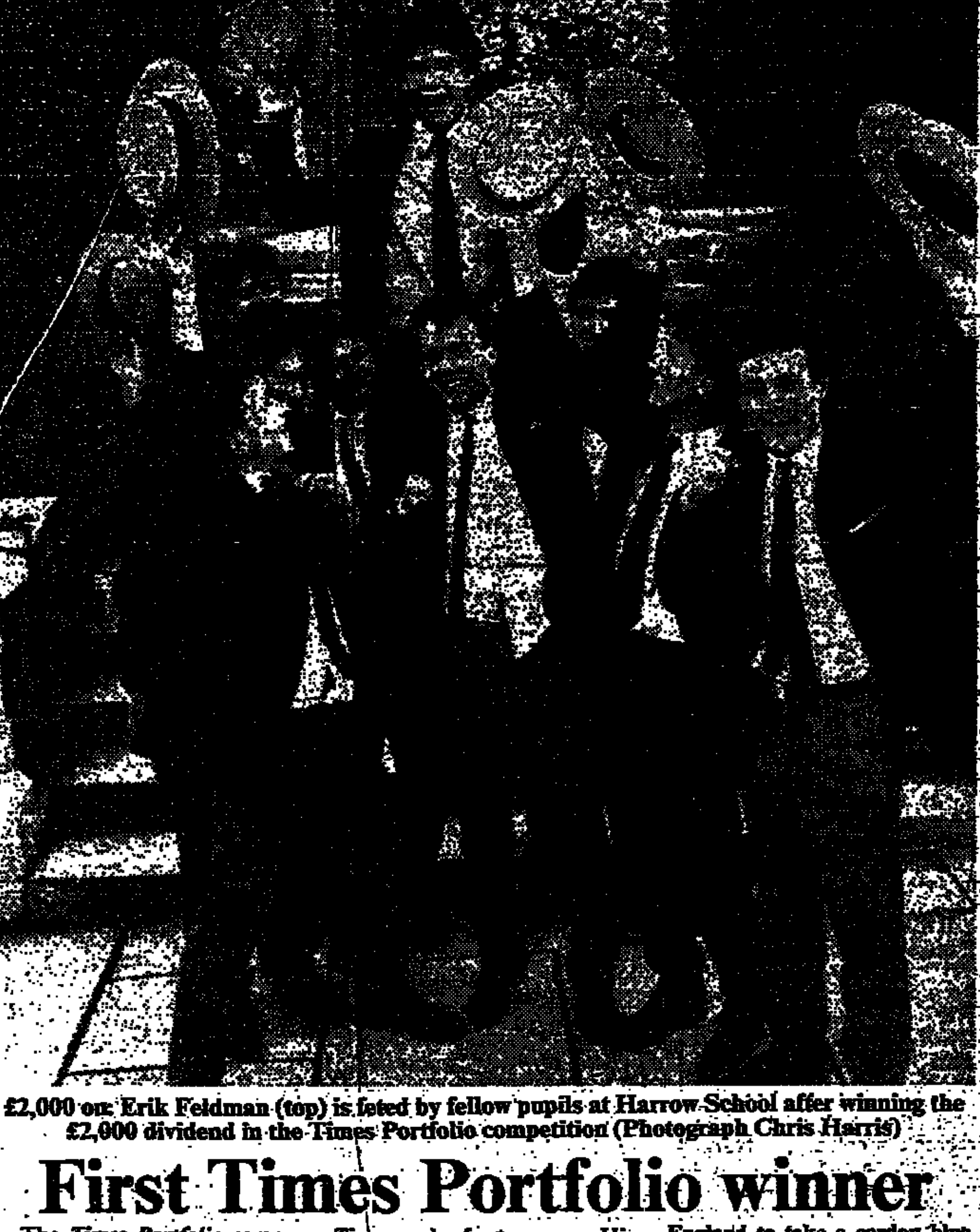
By early evening, an idea for giving a lump sum rebate this year and next, plus an extra percentage to top up the amount as the size of the EEC budget grew, was under active consideration by all but Britain.

Under that scheme Britain would be offered a £600m rebate this year, £648m next year, plus at least a 60 per cent rebate into the future on anything it had to pay in 1985.

British officials were involved in the discussions at that stage simply to test whether the different ideas would be acceptable to Britain. The officials insisted tha Mrs Thatcher would not accept anything which was not durable and which did not take into account a country's ability to pay.

Mrs Thatcher was also convinced that there could be no satisfactory settlement if the whole arrangement was not built into a proper Community system which would operate for all countries in the future. In her view, it would be quite wrong to reach an arrangement for Britain, if in years to come

Continued on back page, col 1



£2,000 on: Erik Feldman (top) is feted by fellow pupils at Harrow School after winning the £2,000 dividend in the Times Portfolio competition (Photograph Chris Harris)

First Times Portfolio winner

The *Times Portfolio* competition had its first winner yesterday when Mr Erik Feldman, aged 17 and a pupil at Harrow School, won the £2,000 dividend. Mr Feldman discovered that he had won the competition over breakfast in Hall at the school. "Everybody was doing it (the competition) so I thought, why not have a go?"

Having checked his entry and claimed the prize in the morning, he spent the afternoon less excitingly sitting A-level English. He will have little time to spend the money today either, as he has to grapple with the complexities of the A-level History paper.

Mr Feldman has been a *Times* reader for two years. His father, a consultant who assists business firms in South America, had taken the paper for seven years. *The Times* recently topped a poll in the Harrow School magazine as the most read paper, beating the *Daily Mail* by fifty copies.

Mr Feldman has been at Harrow for four years and has been educated at various schools in England since he was five. His father, Mr Sander Feldman, is American and his mother is Swedish. When he leaves school in a fortnight's time he intends to travel around Europe before going to his parental home in Ashfield, Massachusetts for three weeks. He is then coming back to England to take a cordon blue course in cookery in Wimbledon, something which he hopes may give him a living in the year before he goes up to university in autumn 1985.

His most immediate intention with the prize money is to get his girlfriend, Miss Emilie Lawton to come from York to visit him. "She could not afford to come and she wouldn't let me pay, but I think now she will," he said.

Readers who have not yet obtained a card should write to:
The Times Portfolio,
PO Box 40,
Blackburn BB1 6AJ.

Today's Portfolio list page 14. Rules and how to play, back page.

Fears for loan rates as pound slumps

**By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent**

The pound fell to its lowest ever point against the dollar yesterday, below $1.35, as rising US interest rates sucked funds into the American currency, driving it to new highs.

Although sterling fared rather better against other currencies, dealers believe it could be in for a bumpy ride in the next week or so, and there is concern that domestic interest rates cold be forced up if the overseas pressure persists.

Lloyds Bank did raise its base rate yesterday from 9 to 9¼ per cent because of market pressures. But the move, which may soon be followed by National Westminster, simply brings Lloyds into line with Barclays and Midland. It was not taken as a sign that the general level of rates was on the point of going up.

Sterling touching $1.3490, closed yesterday down 1.35 cents at $1.35. The Bank of England may have intervened to smoothe the fall. But according to Whitehall officials yesterday, the Government is "calm and unruffled" and the authorities stressed that they focused mainly on the effective exchange rate.

This fell only 0.2 to 79.2 yesterday, its lowest point for 15 months, but still only 0.4 lower than at the beginning of the month. Against the Deutsche mark, sterling fell one pfennig to DM 3.79 yesterday.

A batch of major US banks raised prime lending rates from 12.5 to 13 per cent yesterday in response to the upward pressures in America, given a boost last week by signs that the American economy is still growing very fast.

This, together with evidence of strong private-sector loan demand, has raised worries that the US Federal Reserve is intent on tightening monetary policy in America. And with seasonal worries likely to put upward pressure on US interest rates in the next couple of weeks, analysts believe the dollar is set to go higher. Yesterday its trade-weighted value rose 1.0 to a new record of 134.2.

Mr David Morrison, of the stockbroker Simon & Coates, said yesterday that the pound could fall as low as $1.33 against a strong dollar, although the pressure should ease in the early part of July.

Yesterday's rise in American prime rates is a further blow to debtor countries and will add $1.5 billion a year to interest payments of Latin American countries. It comes only days after the big Latin American debtors agreed to push for lower interest rates.

The prime rate rise was also criticized by the White House. Mr Larry Speakes, the presidential spokesman, said: "We are disappointed . . . this increase, in our opinion, is difficult to explain in view of the fact that inflation rose only 3.9 per cent in the first quarter".

Kenneth Fleet, page 15

Rail union threatens to strike tomorrow at London stations

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Llandudno

Rail services in London and the South-east face severe disruption from midnight tonight because of threatened protest stoppages by railway workers in suppor of the miners' strike.

At least four of London's main stations, Waterloo, Kings Cross, Paddington and Marylebone, are likely to be closed by a 24-hour strike, according to the National Union of Railwaymen. The action, which would halt commuter services, would also disrupt intercity trains.

In addtion, union officials said last night, strikes of at least hald a day were planned at Charing Cross, St Pancras, Euston and Watford, with the likelihood of idsruption to some underground services on the Piccadilly, District and Northern lines.

However, British Rail said that it hoped to run a normal service tomorrow and it had not been informed by the union of the level of action being taken. It is understood that managers have heard of planned action at only two msain-line stations, Waterloo and Kings Cross.

Details of the support by rail staff for the miners, which is being organized by the South-east region of the TUC, came as delegates to the NUR conference in Llandudno gave overwhleming backing to further action

Mr Arthur Scargill, the National Union of Mineworkers president, who is due to visit the conference this afternoon, will be told that the rail union firmly rejects attempts by Mr William Sirs, leader of the steelworkers' union, to minimize the cuts in steel production being demanded by the miners.

One delegate called Mr Sirs "selfish, sectarian and isolationist", and the conference made clear that the level of support being given to the miners in restricting coal supplies to steel plants was similar to action taken in support of the steelworkers during the 13-week national strike in 1980.

Mr Sirs also came in for some strong criticism from mr Jimmy Knapp, the rail union's general secretary, who said that the miners had been "quite magnanimous" in making special dispensation to allow the steel plants to continue operating and reffered to "nonsensical comments" made by Mr Sirs that the steelworkers were being used by the miners as a battering ram.

Mr Knapp repeated his belief that the Shirebrook rail depot serving the Nottinghamshire coalfields would not be working at the end of this week.

Taxmen's error cost £42m

By Richard Evans

Britain's taxpayers have escaped paying £42m in tax by inadverent courtesy of the Inland Revenue. The unexpected windfall is due to errors made by the taxman in producing PAYE codes, returns and assessments.

Last night, an Inland Revenue spokesman said: "We will not be asking people to make good the undercharge. The money has gone for ever and we will not collect it."

Sir Lawrence Airey, head of the Inland Revenue, revealed the bonus last night to MPs on the Public Accounts Committee, the Commons' public spending watchdog.

As a shortfall on estimated tax revenue it was unsatisfactory, he said, but in relation to the total £26,000m collected, it was "not very far away" from the total wanted.

But not all the news for the tax payer was good. For the errors that led to an undercharging of £91m meant other people were overcharged by £49m and they will not be able to reclaim that money.

Sir Lawrence revealed that 5 per cent of the 25 million PAYE taxpayers received inaccurate codings last year but only one in ten was seriously wrong.

Of the assessments – calculations of tax payable or repayable – sent to 10 per cent of PAYE tax payers, 22 per cent were wrong, but in one third of those cases, the miscalculation invloved less than £5.

TUC may rejoin NEDC

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Hopes that the TUC might rejoin the National Economic Development Council were raised last night after two hours of talks between trade union and employer's leaders.

The talks, which followed a number of informal soundings in recent weeks, took place at the London headquarters of the Confederation of British Industry and covered a wide range of topics, including captial investment and employment.

Both sides, it seems, were in agreement that the development council could be made more effective.

The TUC left the council in March as part of its protest against the union ban at the Government Communication Headquarters at Cheltenham. A return could only be decided by the Trade Union Congress in September.

Sir James Cleminson, the CBI president, said: "We discussed ways in which we could cooperate, including how the council could work more effectively.

Minister links crash to speed

By Staff Reporters

The Morpeth rail accident early on Sunday morning was likely to have been caused by excessive speed, Mr David Mitchell, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said in the Commons yesterday.

Mr Peter Snape, the Labour spokesman, and other Labour MPs criticized him for prejudging the cause of the accident which is to be the subject of a public inquiry in July.

Mr Mitchell said that a senior inspector from his department had gone to the scene and it had already been established that there had not been a track failure.

British Rail investigators are likely to question Mr Peter Allan, the driver.

The line is expected to be working normally again this morning. Parliament, page 4

Response to MacGregor letter mixed

**By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor**

The National Coal Board last night claimed qualified success in its attempt to persuade striking miners to return to work, but the "go back" campaign was ignored in the heartlands of pithead militancy.

As the strike wne into its sixteenth week, the NCB estimated that about 1,000 miners had responded to the personal appeal from its chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor.

The drift back to work was most noticeable in Lancashire, the West Midlands, North Wales and north Derbyshire, where there had already been strong indications of dissatisfaction with the "rolling strike".

However, there was no change in the hard-line strike posture in Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Scotland, South Wales or Kent. More than two thirds of the 180,000 men are still on strike, and the MacGregor letter was said to have been largely ignored.

Three ore trains beat pickets

From Tim Jones, Llanwern

Attempts by striking miners to prevent deliveries of iron ore to the Llanwern steel works in South Wales met with only partial success yesterday.

Despite the instructions of local union officials, the railwaymen drove three 2,000-tonne loads into the plant. But one train, manned by railwaymen's branch officials, refused to cross the picket line and was shunted into a siding, and a fifth was cancelled after the drivers refused to make the delivery and were sent home.

Local miners made no attempt to prevent coal and coke being delivered to the plant by lorries. Two convoys of 53 lorries sped past a token picket as they delivered supplies from the Port Talbot steel works 50 miles away.

Mr Ross Goff, regional organizer of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Fireman, claimed that the first two trains of the day which entered the plant had done so because the miners had failed to indicate a picket line by displaying a banner across a railway bridge.

Mr David Jenkins, Chairman of the National Union of Railwaymen guard's branch at Port Talbot said: "We are not trying to put Llanwern at risk, but until Bill Sirs, General Secretary of the Steel Union, gets off his high horse and meets the NUM we are not going into the plant.

But within two hours of those remarks, the third train entered the plant after the driver ignored the pleas of three pickets.

In one of the biggest freight operations handled by British Rail, four of five trains, each carrying 2,000 tonnes or ore, normally enter the works each day. Miners' leaders in South Wales calculated tht if they stopped the trains it would be impossible to move by road the 50,000 tonnes of iron ore the plant normally receives each week.

Pit clash, page 2

Colonel, 90, loses battle of the baronetcy

By Michael Horsnell

Colonel William Dunbar, aged 90, a retired British Army officer, yesterday failed in his petition to succeed to the ancient Scottish baronetcy of Dunbar of Mochrum.

Lord Lyon, King of Arms, who rules on matters of nobility in Scotland, dismissed the petition in which Colonel Dunbar challenged the right of his second cousin, Sir Jean Ivor Dunbar, a former American jockey, to the title of the thirteenth baronet.

With the right to the 289-year-old title, inherited by Sir Jean in 1977, goes a family trust fund reputedly valued at £1m.

Colonel Dunbar told *The Times* "As a soldier I expect to be wounded or killed. I did not contest the title for myself but for my son and grandson, and, of course, I am disappointed. These have been three years of great anxiety for me which have given me many a sleepless night. I have never met my cousin but there will be no hard feelings in the family. That would not be right."



Colonel Dunbar yesterday: "No hard feelings".

The case, which was heard over two day last December in the Lyon Court in Edinburgh will have cost Colonel Dunbar about £10,000. He is not expected to appeal.

Sir Jean, aged 66, the French-born son of an Anzac soldier and a Belgian mother who lived in poverty in a New York rooming house until he inherited the title from his father, was not available last night at his home in Fort Lauderdale.

But his American lawyer, Mr Frank Sinagra, told *The Times*: "I am absolutely delighted with the outcome. Sir Jean will be glad to have won. It has been a long case."

In his judgment the Lord Lyon, Mr Malcolm Innes of Edingight, said the right to succeed to the title passed irrevocably to Sir Jean on November 25, 1954. He is the second son and heir to the late Sir Adrian Dunbar, the twelfth baronet, who succeeded to the title on January 25, 1953. That was in succession to Sir Richard, the colonel's half brother, who was baronet for only two days before he died.

Complications in the succession arose because the colonel's father, also Richard, was married twice. Colonel Dunbar was the son of the second marriage in 1890. But his parents had to go through a second marriage ceremony in 1912 after it was discovered that the first wife had not died until 1910 and therefore Colonel Dunbar was illegitimate when born.

In his petition to the Lyon Court he claimed that he was legitimated in England in 1959 and in Scotland from 1968 at the latest.

When Sir Jean's father succeeded, he argued, his succession was subject to the possibility that a nearer born heir might emerge to deprive him of the title.

After the ruling there was a dispute over the expenses. Mr Bruce Kerr, for Sir Jean, asked for expenses to be awarded. But Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw, Unicorn Pursuivant of the Lyon Court, for the colonel, argued that expenses, if awarded against his client, should be on a par with expenses in the Sheriff Court. The Lord Lyon will decide the matter.

Austin Rover steps up production to cash in on West German strike

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Austin Rover has introduced overtime working and is breaking production records to take advantage of the long strike in German component plants which has left its American and German rivals short of new cars.

The big prize is the lion's share of the August "B" registration "bonanza", which accounts for more than a fifth of annual sales.

Austin Rover lost 20,000 cars because of a two-week strike this month. But last week, the first since the strike ended, it produced 11,380 cars, nearly 900 more than in the last week before the strike, and one of its best.

A spokesman said: "Our ability to take full advantage in August has been weakened by the strike at Longbridge. But there are three full working weeks remaining before our factories close on July 13 for annual holidays, and we intend to go flat-out.

Employees are keen to put in as much overtime as possible to make up for wages lost when 18,000 were laid off during the strike. They want the fattest possible wage packets until the holidays begin.

Their position contrasts with the threat of 15,000 layoffs at Vauxhall and Ford factories unless the five-week-old German strike is settled within days, enabling shipments of components to resume.

It is already apparent, however, that both will be desperately short of new car in August. Vauxhall imports half its cars from Germany, and Ford about one-third. Shipments stopped more than a week ago.

The biggest German car maker, VW-Audi, has cancelled an advertizing and promotion campaign planned for a new car launch next Sunday. Only 1,000 of the new Jettas had been delivered to its British Dealers

VW-Audi has an estimated 18,000 cars in Britain to cover sales in June, July and August. It needs at least 40,000 but fears that even if the strike ends tomorrow, there will be little production to spare after meeting the demands of the German domestic market.

Mercedes-Benz is in an even more parlous state. A month ago it reported a final delivery of 1,300 cars for existing orders.

Mr Paul Lazell, managing director of BMW Britain, said: "It is bleak. We will run out of some models in the first week of August.

However, some motor traders believe that the shortage of new cars in August will bring a temporary end to the cut-price war.

56 arrested in Scots pit clash

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

Clashes between police and pickets outside Bilston Glen colliery near Edinburgh ended in the arrest of 56 miners yesterday.

Thirty-eight men who reported for work at the colliery faced jeers from 700 pickets held back by police.

When miners began to tear down the colliery fence police made arrests.

As the shifts changed yesterday afternoon working miners were unable to leave the pit for more than two hours. Two men who tried had to be rescued by police as they were punched and knocked to the ground. One was taken away in an ambulance.

The National Coal Board claimed that coal had been produced at Bilston Glen for the second day since the strike began. About 100 tons had been stockpiled below ground.

Miners in Lothian pits had an added incentive to work this week, since it is a qualifying time for the three-week holiday which begins next Monday.

Mr Bert Wheeler, Scottish director of the board praised the miners who had turned up for work. The Bilston Glen men had voted by 80 per cent to keep working, but had been forced out by violent picketing.

There had been extensive flood damage at the pit. Mr Wheeler said that the union had assured the management that safety cover would not again be withdrawn, a claim which was denied by the union chairman at Bilston Glen, Mr David Clark. He described as rubbish the board's claim that 100 tons of coal had been produced.

● Two brothers who were confronted by 60 pickets while they were playing cricket for a colliery side returned to work yesterday and said they would not be ruled by "a mob" (Craig Seton writes).

Malcolm and Joe Turner crossed the picket lines at Shirebrook colliery, North Derbyshire, along with 100 other men less than 48 hours after local pickets invaded the pitch during a match against a miners' team from Pleasley colliery nearby.

The brothers, who returned to work at Shirebrook two weeks ago, said they had rejoined the strike because they were frightened for their families.

But yesterday Mr Malcolm Turner, aged 31, a married man with three children, said: "I decided to continue working because of what happened on the cricket ground. Other miners in the team were on strike, but they did not mind us playing."

'Poor taste' of cookery examiners

By Colin Hughes

Children being taught cookery in school win better examination grades for preparing unhealthy food, according to the Health Education Council.

Dr John Brown, the Council's nutrition research officer, has written to GCE and CSE examining boards asking them to revise syllabuses in line with recent research on food and health.

Present methods and marking instructions favour fatty and sweet recipes at the expense of food which has been proved more healthy. Main courses followed by sweet puddings win higher marks than meals with a savoury starter followed by a main course, Dr Brown says. Teaching should emphasize the importance of nutrition for long-term health as well as vareity in diet.

Pathologist found hanged

Dr Peter Pullar, Home Office pathologist for Hampshire and Dorset, was found hanged yesterday in a lavatory at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital in Winchester, where he was a consultant.

Dr Pullar, aged 58, who was married, had worked at the hospital for more than 20 years. The police said a post mortem examination was to be carried out.

Fowl slaughter policy rejected

The board of the British Poultry Health Improvement Schemes yesterday withdrew its support for the slaughter policy introduced in September, 1981, to eradicate Newcastle disease, which has led to millions of birds being slaughtered in the past few weeks.

It gave as its reasons the Government's failure to prevent the spread of the disease from grain stores contaminated by infected pigeons, and the "prohibitive costs" demanded by insurance companies.

30,000 salmon put in river

The Yorkshire Water Authority has released 30,000 salmon smolts in the upper reaches of Esk river in North Yorkshire.

To keep a check on how many return after spendig about two years at sea, 1,000 have been tagged. Last year only 50 salmon were caught in the Esk

Nuclear power output raised during strike

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Britain's nuclear power stations, which are playing increasingly important role in feeding the national grid during the miner's dispute, are to be upped with a new, more efficient fuel which will allow more electricity to be produced from each tonne of uranium.

The nuclear network is producing close to 20 per cent of electricity in England and Wales and no less to 20 per cent of electricity in England and Wales and no less than 41 per cent in Scotland. Output is normally between 11 and 14 per cent of National output.

The new fuel has a design target "burn-up" of 21,000 mega watts (21,000 MW) days from each tonne compared with 18,000 MW day for the previous fuel.

Central Electricity Generating Board engineers are loading the fuel into the Hinkley Point B station. In the next four years it will be installed in the board's other advanced gas-cooled reactors (AGR).

The board's scientific and engineering staff has also developed a method of replacing fuel at the stations while keeping them running at 30 per cent output. Previously, generating had to be switched off.

The board's continuing efforts to preserve coal stocks has benefited from increased output at Hinkley Point and by bringing two other advanced gas cooled reactors at Heysham and Hartlepool into limited production.

In addition, Hinkley Point B station has become the first nuclear station to generate 10,000 million units of electricity in a year.

Membership of the board's "tenf billion" club had previously been limited to the main coal stations at Drax, Ratcliffe and Cottam in Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire.

In Scotland, the South of Scotland Electricity Board's Hunterston AGR station has also been working at peak efficiency.

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The Dalai Lama at Heathrow yesterday. (Photograph by Bill Warhurst).

Dalai Lama ponders his return

By Robin Young

The Dalai Lama, the Tibetan spiritual leader, yesterday arrived in Britain for a 17-day visit, during which he will pay his first visit to Scotland, make a pilgrimage to the ruins of Coventry Cathedral, and address meetings in the Royal Albert Hall and Westminster Abbey.

But questions at his Heathrow press conference yesterday were concentrated upon the possibility of his returning soon to Tibet from which he fled in 1959.

The Dalai Lama said that he had thought next year might be the appropriate time to revisit

He admired the willingness of the Chinese leadership to admit their mistakes in his homeland, and he said disasters in the economic and educational fields had obliged the Chinese to moderate their policies. But all was still not well.

"At the moment things in Tibet are not nice, not rosy, though they are improving, which is very good and very welcome." One consideration he had to bear in mind, he said, was death and prison sentences imposed last year on many Tibetans who, he said, were political activists opposed to the Chinese regime.

The question of his permanent return to Tibet, the Dalai Lama said, would not arise "until six million Tibetan people have genuine happiness and satisfaction". Meanwhile, he felt that he and his followers preserved the most complete form of Buddhism and Tibetan cultural heritage best by working outside Tibet, from their exile in India.

This is the Dalai Lama's third visit to Britain. He is here at the invitation of the Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev Edward Carpenter, and during his stay he will be meeting the Archbishops of Canterbury and of Westminster.

Tories press Brittan on Sunday shopping

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

A group of Conservative MPs is preparing a last ditch campaign to get Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, to pick up the political challenge of Sunday trading reform.

As reported in *The Times* in April, the strongest possible political and bureaucratic obstacles are being created to block change in the Shops Act, 1950.

It has been confirmed that Mr Brittain hopes to avoid the issue when an official committee of inquiry reports next month.

The committee, led by Mr Robin Auld, QC, has not begun to draft its report, but ministers are saying that the Home Office has too many legislative commitments for the next parliamentary session, and that it might be better if a backbencher took up the cause

That view has caused consternation among Conservative advocates for change. After another official inquiry, the Gowers committee, a Conservative government Bill was introduced and withdrawn in the face of concerted opposition in 1957.

Since then, there have been 17 private members' Bills, attempting reform. The last one was defeated by 205 votes to 106 in February last year.

The vested interests against change, a most powerful lobby, include the Lord's Day Observance Society, the trade unions, and some large-scale retailers such as Sainsbury's.

The Prime Minister and Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, are knoen to favour reform, as is Mr David Mellor, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Home Office, who is responsible for shops legislation.

Mr Mellor said in the Commons in April: "Unfortunately, it does not lie in my mouth to promise legislation. All I can say is that I am firmly convinced that the law on Sunday trading must be modernized."

Pressure on Norway for whaling ban

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Nearly 2,500 more whales will be spared the harpoon next year compared with this, but Greenpeace, the conservation organization, is to increase its pressure on Norway to observe a five-year ban on commercial whaling.

The group yesterday welcomed the 1985 quota reduction set by the International Whaling Commission at its annual meeting at the weekend. The commission voted to reduce the quota of Antarctic minke whales – the prime targets of commercial whalers – from 6,655 to 4,224.

The IWC intends to enforce a five-year ban from 1986, despite opposition from the three largest whaling nations, Japan, Russia and Norway, which are likely to ignore the ban.

Mr Mark Glover, wildlife campaign director of Greenpeace in London, said: "We will continue to pressure those three countries to observe the ban.

Students 'forced to subsidize grants with £13m overdraft'

By Colin Hughes

Students' grants are being subsidized by more than £13m in bank overdrafts, according to a National Union of Students survey published yesterday.

The Undergraduate Income and Expenditure Survey, commissioned independently, is the first detailed study of student finances since a Department of Education and Science report ten years ago.

It shows that more than one in five students had overdrafts of more than £100 accumulated over the academic year. From the sample the survey team estimates that up to 197,000 students face overdrafts totalling more than £13m.

Mr Nick Stewart, the outgoing union president, expressed a fear that the banks would not sustain the mounting debt for much longer.

"Many are now questioning the promotion drive to win student accounts early, given the debt which many students are forced to incur because of the inadequacy of grants," he said.

"Some are now wondering if students are really a loss now for future gain, or whether they are customers which they would gain later anyway. It would only take a change in the banks' marketing policy for the grants system to crack at the seams."

Mr Philip Woolas, the incoming president, rejected the view that students incurred debt through extravagant living. He said that the survey showed the average daily spending of a student on drink and tobacco amounted to two cigarettes and one pint of beer.

The amount spent on clothes each term would buy only a pair of jeans, a sweatshirt and a pair of casual shoes.

Student ending the summer term this week are unlikely to be able to supplement their income by finding vacation jobs. The union estimates that more than 60 per cent will need to claim social security at some stage in the holiday.

Last summer when the survey was made, only 55 per cent of students found summer jobs to pay off their debts and avoid claiming benefits, compared with 84 per cent ten years ago.

The average earnings of those who found work was only £250, during a vacation which for some last 16 weeks. The average length of a summer job was between seven and eight weeks.

The study was carried out by the Survey Research Unit, The Polytechnic of North London, under a steering committee with representatives from the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals and the Council of Local Education Authorities. It is published by the National Union of Students, 461 Holloway Road N7 6LJ.

ENO to regain its grant

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The heated conflict between the chairman of the Greater London Council's arts and recreation committee, Mr Peter Pitt, and the English National Opera, which led Mr Pitt to freeze its £1m grant last week amid charges of racism, had a conciliatory second act yesterday.

Mr Pitt and council officials met a delegation from the opera company to discuss its decision not to use the black singer, Willard White, in a forthcoming production of *Rigoletto*.

As a result, the company undertook to put its casting policy, which it vigorously denies makes rulings on racial grounds, in writing to the council.

GLC officials expect that once the letter is received, Mr Pitt will lift the freezing of the grant

His decision had been taken after a story in *The Times* Diary about a dispute between Mr White's agent and the company, which insisted that its decision not to use Mr White was made purely on artistic grounds.

Legal device used to send 33 for trial

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Defence lawyers at Belfast Crown Court accused the Crown of "Star Chamber" justice yesterday when a little-used legal device was introduced to send to trial 33 people accused on the word of a "supergrass".

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, directed that a Bill of Indictment be used, so avoiding a pre-trial hearing during which the evidence of the Irish National Liberation Army informer, Mr Henry Kirkpatrick, would have been tested by defence lawyers.

An earlier preliminary inquiry ended in uproar and 29 people were injured when fighting broke out as Mr Kirkpatrick, aged 23, who is serving five life sentences for murder, signed his deposition.

A woman accused of murdering four people in the Ballykelly pub bomb blast in 1982 has given birth to a baby girl while in custody. Jacqueline Moore, aged 20, from Londonderry, had her seven-pound daughter at a hospital outside Armagh prison.

Slaughter conditions criticized

More than 60 recommendations for legislation to improve conditions in slaughterhouses are contained in a report published yesterday by the Government-sponsored Farm Animal Welfare Council (John Young writes).

The report suggests that many local authorities responsible for the supervision of abattoirs are not taking their responsibilities seriously enough.

The report expresses particular concern about the effectiveness of stunning methods, and the possibility of animals being still conscious at the time of slaughter.

The Welfare of Livestock (Red Meat Animals) at the Time of Slaughter. HMSO. £4.95.

Marshlands' future still in doubt

The future of part of Norfolk's Halvergate Marshes, which conservationists say are a nationally important area of wildlife, is in question after a meeting of the Broads Authority strategy committee in Norwich yesterday.

The committee, agreed, in private session by seven votes to five not to enter into a management agreement with Mr David Wright, a farmer, of Moulton St Mary, near Yarmouth, who wants to convert 90 acres of grazing marshes to arable farming.

Instead the committee decided to offer him "a goodwill holding payment" to protect the land for a year. Professor Timothy O'Riordan, the committee chairman, said after the meeting that it was hoped that Mr Wright would accept the offer, but declined to say how much money was involved.

He added: "It is a matter of the utmost urgency for the Department of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture to respond to pressure from us to sort out a proper financial package without which it will be impossible for the Authority to safeguard large areas of the nationally important Halvergate landscape for perpetuity".

Mr Andrew Lees, broadlands spokesman for the conservationists group, Friends of the Earth, said: "We will be delighted if Mr Wright accepts the holding payment, but we will continue to keep a close watch on the land".

Farmers selling less milk

Sales of milk from farms dropped by about 5 per cent in April and May compared with the same period last year, according to figures issued by the Milk Marketing Board for England and Wales.

Under the EEC quota system, which came into effect on April 1, dairy farmers are required to reduce production by 9 per cent from their 1983 levels, or pay a penal levy on the excess.

Sale room

Mummy set Sotheby's on wrong path

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's have rejected a £29,000 bid for anicent Egyptian oddments they now say are worth only £3,000.

The scarats, fragments of mummies and other items had been in store since the Altrincham Museum closed in the 1940s, and were sent for auction by Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council.

But when they came up at Chester on June 15, added to the sale at the last moment and not mentioned in the auction catalogue, they caught the eye of a dealer, Mr Guy Beddington.

He asked the auctioneer's valuation and learnt that they were expected to fetch between £150 and £250.

Believing they were worth more, Mr Beddington bid strongly for them, although pictures are his own speciality.

He did not stop bidding until he reached £29,000. The auctioneer capped his bid and the lot appeared to have sold for £30,000. This was not, however, the case. Sotheby's bought the lot in on behalf of the owner, frightened that the case had contained a treasure whose importance they had failed to appreciate.

"It got around before the sale that there was something we had not noticed in the case", Mr George Bailey, a director of Sotherby's, Chester, said. "We could either withdraw the lot or buy it in."

Unfortunately, as he now admits, he decided to offer the contents for sale and buy them in. Once embarked on this course, there was nothing for it but to go on countering each bid from Mr Beddington.

Mr Beddington emerged convinced that he had missed buying an important group of treasures, and wrote immediately to the British Museum to alert them. He also sent copies of the letter to various newspapers, the Egyptian Ambassador and the Prince of Wales.

Sotheby's, meanwhile, quickly sent the items to the resident experts at their London headquarters. The expert view showed the bits and pieces should be worth about £3,000. They will be included in a suitable sale in London in the autumn.

Councillors at Trafford may not be too pleased that Sotheby's turned down £29,000 for the items, especially since the sale of the museum exhibits had already provoked a local dispute.

Versailles bids for its own former treasures

The art market was on alert yesterday, with important sales in London and Monte-Carlo. The day's star item was a library table, inlaid with floral marquetry and mounted with ormulu scrolling, which was sold by Sotheby's in Monaco for 4.7m French francs (unpublished estimate Frs2m) or £400,000, to an American private collector. A splendid bronze horse with flowing mane, dating from around 1680 and attributed to the studio of Antoine Coysevox, sold for 2.4m francs (unpublished estimate Frs800,000 to 1,000,000) or £210,000. Coysevox worked extensively for Louis XIV at Versailles.

The Château of Versailles was itself lying in wait for two lots which had started their life there, but wandered at the hold sales in France. While foreign auctioneers are not allowed to hold sales in France, the French museums' right to pre-empt purchases at auction after the bidding has stopperd runs fro Monaco sales as well as French ones. Thus Versailles pre-empted the purchse of a pair of white and gold chairs by C. Sené, made for the Dauphin's appartment in 1787.

Lorry men urge 65% more road spending

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

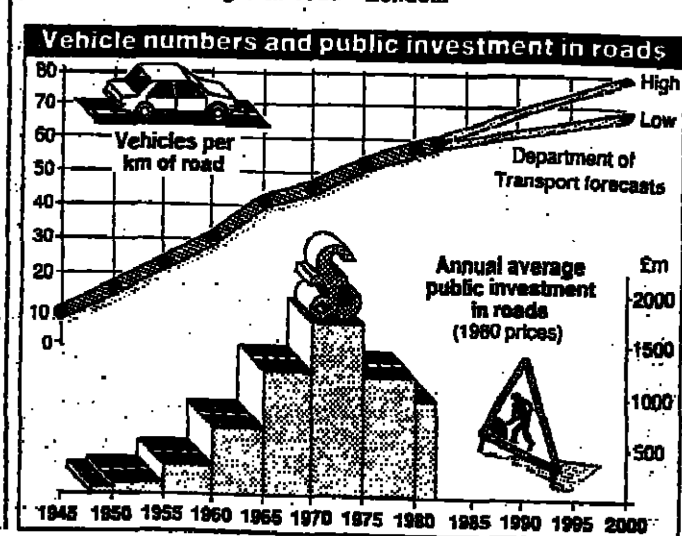
Britain's hauliers today demand an increase of more than 65 per cent in spending on road building and repairs, to ease congestion and speed economic recovery.

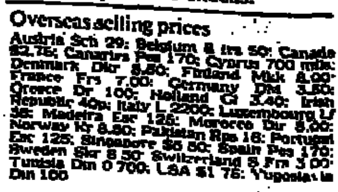
Unless action is taken now, Britain's roads will become more and more crowded towards the end of the century, the hauliers' lobby group, the British Road Federation claims.

In a study entitled *Challenge and Opportunity*, the federation says that economic revival will produce a 35 per cent growth in traffic

Instead of the drop which the Government envisages in road expenditure, the federation wants an increase from £1,200m to £2,000m a year.

The federation advocates acceleration of schemes already in the pipeline, and completion by the end of the century of some strategic proposals in preparation: a second Severn crossing; new tunnels under the Thames and Tyne; upgrading the A2 London–Dover road to motorway standard; a Sheffield to Manchester all-weather route; a west London relief road; and a Thames to Stevenage route connecting the North and West without touching London.





Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany Dm 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 36; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $6.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 100

Smaller families and more luxury spending seen in picture of changing Britain

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

A picture of Britain with smaller families, more people living alone, and many more living together before marriage, emerges from the 1982 General Household Survey, published yesterday.

It shows a country that is smoking less and drinking less, but increasing its ownership of consumer durables such as tumble driers, deep freezers, colour television and central heating.

The survey also shows a marked increase in the number of people living together before marriage during the 1970s and early 1980.

A third of women aged under 35 who married between 1979 and 1981 lived with their husband before marriage, against 13 per cent for those marrying between 1970 and 74.

Where one or both partners was divorced, the figure was 67 per cent, but 21 per cent of first-time brides and grooms lived together before marriage, against 7 per cent between 1970 and 1974.

Among single women in 1982, 17 per cent aged between 25 and 34 were living with a man.

The survey shows a continued fall in fertility that dates back to 1964, interrupted by a small rise between 1977 and 1980.

Women born in the 1950s, even if they increase their childbearing after the age of 30 are now unlikely to reach the average of 2.1 children needed to replace their own generation.

Women who marry under 20 continue to have the most children. Those aged under 30 who first married between 1960 and 1964 had an average of 1.52 children after five years, wheveas, those marrying a decade later had only 1.13 children on average after five years.

Families are getting smaller, with the average number of dependent children per family down to 1.83 in 1982, against 2.01 n 1971. Households, too, are declining in size, with 1982 showing a small but significant fall from 2.69 to 2.63 since 1981.

The proportion of households with six or more people fell from 6 per cent to 3 per cent between 1971 and 1982, while the number consisting of just one person aged over 60 rose from 12 per cent to 16 per cent. In all 23 per cent of households consisted of people living alone.

The percentage of owner-occupiers who own their houses outright has risen from 22 per cent in 1979 to 24 per cent in 1982, while the proportion renting from local authorities has declined from 34 per cent to 32 per cent over the same period as council house sales have taken effect.

Smoking has decreased substantially. The number of men smoking has fallen by a quarter in a decade, down from 43 per cent in 1980 to 38 per cent in 1982, while the decline in the numbers of women smoking, from 37 per cent to 33 per cent over the same period, is the first big reduction since 1976. For the first time, smokers are in a minority in every socio-economic group. Hand-rolling cigarettes is becoming much more popular however: up to 21 per cent of male smokers rolled their own cigarettes in 1982, against about 15 per cent in 1980.

The proportion of heavier drinkers among men has declined, down from 25 per cent in 1978 to 23 per cent in 1980 and 21 per cent in 1982.

In 1982, 60 per cent of households had central heating, against 55 per cent in 1979.

The annual General Household Survey is carried out by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys by interviewing 21,000 adults at home across Great Britain.

General Houehold Survey 1982: Stationery Office, £13.70.

Tomorrow: Employment.

Professionals opt for private medicine

Nearly a quarter of professional adults and one in five employers and managers are now covered by private medical insurance, compared with one in 50 of the semi-skilled and unskilled.

In one of the first detailed analyses of private health insurance, the survey shows that, in 1982, 7 per cent of the population was insured. But there were huge differences according to age, class and region.

For example, 9 per cent of the population in the 45 to 64 age group were covered, against 2 per cent of those aged over 75. People in the South-east, particularly in the London area, were more than three times as likely to be covered as people in Wales, Scotland and the north – up to 13 per cent against 3 per cent.

Almost one-third of professional men aged 45 to 64 were covered, compared with 2 per cent of semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the same age group.

About a quarter of policy holders had their subscriptions paid by their employers, contributing nothing themselves.

Those covered by private health insurance tended to be healthier than average – partly because they were from higher socio-economic groups and partly because insurers may refuse people with pre-existing medical conditions.

Of the privately insured who went to hospital, more than half (56 per cent) opted for free treatment on the NHS rather than paying privately, and over 80 per cent of outpatient attendances were on the NHS rather than private.

Statistics endorse moderate drinking

New evidence that moderate drinking may be good for you, but that women are more at risk from alcohol than men, emerges from the survey.

In almost all age groups, it was teetotallers who most often reported both short and long-term illness or disability, among both men and women. Half of all male abstainers and 53 per cent of women abstainers suffered from chronic illness against 35 per cent of all men and 38 per cent of all women.

However, among women aged between 18 and 44, moderate and heavier drinkers were more likely to report both short and long-standing illness than women as a whole of the same age.

The survey notes that the figures can be affected by people giving up drink because of ill-health, but says they are also consistent with the view that "moderate drinking may be beneficial to health".

I also appears to show that heavier drinkers are no more likely than working men as a whole to have been off work sick in the week before the survey. Abstainers were more likely to have been off work than any type of drinker. But the survey says it may have missed heavier drinkers who are homeless or living in hostels because of the way it was carried out.

Low-income groups such as the unemployed and manual workers tend to be among the heavier drinkers, although 7 per cent of younger unumployed men were abstainers in 1982 as against 2 per cent in 1980.

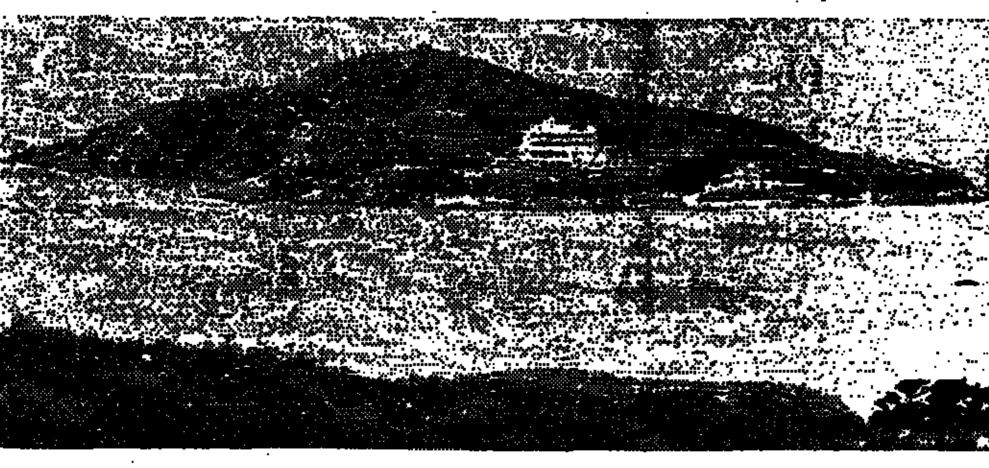
Men who were widowed, divorced or separated were more likely to drink heavily, but middle-aged women in the same position drank less than married women of the same age.

The heaviest drinkers were in the north, with the proportion of male heavier drinkers reaching 33 per cent in the north, 29 per cent in the north-west and 31 pr cent in Wales, down to 12 per cent in East Anglia and around London.

Greater London has the highest proportion of male teetotallers, at 9 per cent.

Women teetotallers were highest in Scotland, at 19 per cent against 12 per cent for Britain as a whole, but the Scots also had the highest proportion of women in te moderate and heavier drinking categories.

Haunt of monks and Beatles for sale



Devon Stronghold: Rarely does an island come up for sale, but the owners of Burgh Island, off Bigbury-on-sea, South Devon, are inviting offers of more than £650,000 for their 25 insular acres. Landstone Estates bought the island almost three years ago and have upgraded the Burgh Island Hotel, whose guests have included Agatha Christie, Noel Coward and the Beatles. Of the island's four cottages, only one is occupied – by Burgh's former owner, Mrs Susan Waugh. There is a public house: the fourteenth-century Pilchard Inn, once a monastic retreat. At high tide, visitors to the island cross the water in the sea tractor, below. (Photographs: Martin Keene)



V & A set to impose admission charge

By David Hewson Arts Correspondent

The Victoria and Albert Museum is set to introduce admission charges before the end of the year. Its example may be followed by a number of other museums throughout the country.

The V&A confirmed yesterday that its director, Sir Roy Strong, had asked a panel of four of the museum's keepers to investigate ways of raising money, the most important one being the introduction of an admission charge, likely to be around £1.

It is understood that the panel will report in September and the museum has already been told by the Government that it will be allowed to keep any money it makes from admission charges.

The V&A is keen to introduce admission fees to finance additional opening hours and badly needed repair work to its building in Kensington, London. But the museum has been concerned that, under present Government arrangements, any profit it makes will go directly to the Treasury.

The V&A's chairman, Lord Carrington, said in an interview with *The Times* earlier this year that the museum would not contemplate levying admission charges if it could not keep the money.

The museum has been watching an experiment at the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, where admission fees are being charged and the money left in the hands of the museum authorities.

The V&A is believed to be keen to follow Greenwich's example.

The decision will also make the V&A free to raise funds through other commercial enterprises, such as publishing and hall rentals, and keep the profits.

Admission charges are likely to appeal to national museums and galleries of general interest and in central locations, such as the National Gallery and the British Museum, which have both stated publicly that they have no intention of copying Greenwich.

There is a growing feeling in the museums world, however, that specialist museums and galleries can charge entrance without losing visitors, partly because of a change in public feeling about paying to enter a gallery or museum dedicated to a particular subject.

Commercial radio audience falls

By Our Arts Correspondent

Britain is turning away from radio, with commercial stations suffering a greater loss of audience than the BBC.

Audience figures produced by the Joint Industry Committee for Radio Audience Research for the independent radio network show that the proportion of the population listening to radio fell from 92 per cent this year, and the average number of hours they spent tuned in tumbled from 23.3 to 20.7 over the same period.

The 42 commercial stations' share of the national listening audience is now 28 per cent, compared with 33 per cent in 1982, and the same today as that for Radio 1, which has added four percentage points to its audience in the past two years.

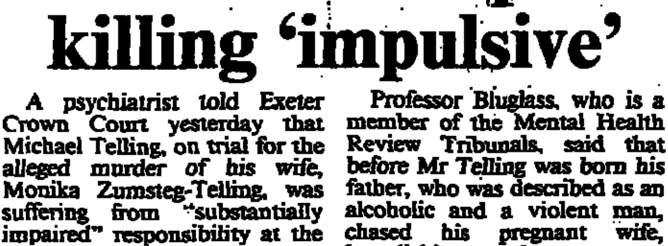
Mr Nigel Walmsley, the managing director of Capital Radio in London and chairman of the marketing committee of the Association of Independent Radio Contractors, said that there was no sure explanation for the drop in listening, which he claimed was not a significant one. But the figures seem to point to an increase in other forms of home entertainment such as watching video, taking the place of radio, and a drift of listeners in cities towards the new illegal pirate radio stations.

The figures put the commercial network and Radio 1 neck and neck for Britain's favourite position on the radio dial with 28 per cent of the audience. Radio 2 follows with 20 per cent, then Radio 4 (12 per cent) BBC Local Radio (7 per cent), Radio 3 (2 per cent) and Radio Luxembourg (1 per cent).

The weekly audience and percentage reach of a selection of local commercial stations was: Radio Aire (Leeds), 275,000, 26%; BRMB Radio (Birmingham) 674,000, 34%; Capital (London) 2,788,000 30%; Radio Clyde (Glasgow) 1,031,000, 55%; Radio Hallam (Sheffield) 422,000, 40%; Hereward Radio (Perterborough) 164,000, 27%; LBC (London) 1,778,000, 19%; Piccadilly Radio (Manchester) 1,120,000, 39%.

REACH OF NETWORKS (%)

	1981 (Spring)	1982 (Spring)	1984 (Spring)
ILR	49	52	42
BBC Radio 1	47	45	44
BBC Radio 2	43	39	35
BBC Radio 3	9	8	8
BBC Radio 4	24	24	21
BBC Local	17	18	16
Luxembourg	5	4	4
All	91	92	86



Headless corpse killing 'impulsive'

A psychiatrist told Exeter Crown Court yesterday that Michael Telling, on trial for the alleged murder of his wife, Monika Zumsteg-Telling, was suffering from "substantially impaired" responsibility at the time of the killing.

Professor Robert Bluglass, of the forensic psychiatry department at Birmingham University, said that Mr Telling's disorder was "a deeply rooted and ingrained failure to adapt to life as he matured and to people around him, and to control his emotions and impulses.

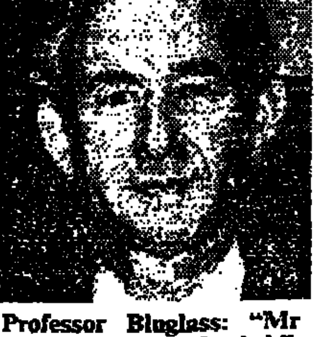
"I do not consider that Michael Telling is a cool, cold-blooded, calculated individual. He is a man of mixed and barely controlled emotions, who acts on impulse – not with cold-blooded, calculated planning", Professor Bluglass said.

Mr Telling, aged 34, has pleaded not guilty to murdering his wife, who was 27. His plea of guilty to manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility has been rejected by the Crown.

The court has been told that Mr Telling, of Lambourn House, Radnage Lane, West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, shot his bride of 17 months three times after she tormented him over her affairs with men and women.

He was said to have stored her body in a half-built sauna in the grounds before dumping it five months later at a beauty spot near Exeter, cutting off her head with an axe and returning home with it.





Professor Bluglass: "Mr Telling not cold-blooded."

Professor Bluglass, who is a member of the Mental Health Review Tribunals, said that before Mr Telling was born his father, who was described as an alcoholic and a violent man, chased his pregnant wife, brandishing swords.

He was said to have been physically violent to Mr Telling's mother, and the youngster heard his father shouting at her "for hours on end".

Professor Bluglass, who interviewed Mr Telling at length in prison, said that becoming the beneficiary of the Vestey Trust added to the defendant's problems: "He did not have the same need and drive to work and obtain employment as other people."

Mr Telling told the psychiatrist that one of his wife's lesbian friends had taken photographs of her in the bath.

He also said that she frolicked half naked with another woman on the living rooom floor three months before their wedding, refused to have sex with him on their honeymoon night at the Hyde Park Hotel in London and banned sex with her husband altogether for the last seven months of her life.

She was also said to have casually mentioned that she had taken up again with a Mexican boyfriend who had once helped her when she had an abortion, boasted that she had numerous female lovers and belittled Mr Telling's sexual prowess by telling friends her low opinion of his sexual ability.

Asked what the effect would be on Mr Telling's personality, the psychiatrist said: "On any normal man it would be profoundly humiliating and hurtful and distressing and deeply upsetting.

"But Telling was not a normal man. He was an abnormal man of considerable immaturity and lacking confidence in himself generally and sexually. And I think he was much more deeply hurt and distressed by the way this woman treated him. I do not think he knew how to cope with it.

The trial continues today.

Dr Richards flies home after trial

Dr Brian Richards, the Harley Street specialist found guilty of trying to arrange the murder of his partner Dr Peter Stephan, flew home to London from Los Angeles yesterday, saying: "It's great to be back in the land of sanity".

Dr Richards was found guilty in a trial at Santa Monica, California, on two counts of "solicitation to murder".

As he arrived at Heathrow Airport yesterday with his wife, Pixie, he said: "Of course I plant ot go back". He is due to be sentenced on July 31.

He said he intended to appeal against the conviction.

EEC urges controls on satellite TV

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

British television viewers will have the right to receive satellite television pictures broadcast from any European country but the programme content of such channels will be rigidly controlled on their level of violence, sex and undesirable advertising, according to a framework for International television broadcasting which has just been published in the form of a Green Paper by the EEC.

The report concludes: "Emphasis has been placed on the need to respect the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and, in particular, its provision on the right to freedom of expression, that is, a freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers".

But the protection of the family from unseemly satellite transmissions is one of the fundamental concerns of the report. It concludes that a necessary corollary of opening up the national frontiers to broadcasters is the adoption of rules to protect the vulnerable.

France, West Germany and Brtain intend to have television satellites in orbit within the next five years and a number of their signals will cross national boundaries.

Television without Frontiers (Inquiries to EEC, 8 Storeys Gate, London SW1P, 3AT)

Crime rate climbs again

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

An increase in robbery and violence was recorded by police in the first quarter of this year, helping to reverse sharply a drop in crime figures in England and Wales.

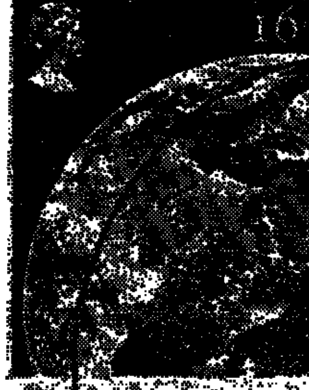
The statistics, published yesterday, showed a 5 per cent increase in recorded crime compared with a fall of 1 per cent in both the comparable period last year and 1983 as a whole.

Recorded robberies, down by 14 per cent in the first quarter of 1983, are up 14 per cent

Reports of violence against the person rose by 6 per cent

The figures are in a Home Office Statistical Bulletin, which gives them a less pessimistic perspective. When seasonal variations are allowed for, the number of crimes recorded in the first quarter was around 4 per cent higher







Marking time

Mr Patrick Moore, the astronomer, checking the meridian line through the the boating lake in Greenwich Park yesterday to commemorate the issue of a set of stamps on the centenary of the adoption of the Greenwich meridian as the world's prime meridian. (Photograph: Dod Miller.) Above: One of the four stamps, to be issued today, with a line passing through Greenwich on a view of the earth shot from space.

Leading article, page 11

Cliff Richard plans reunion tour

Cliff Richard, the singer joined his former backing group, The Shadows, yesterday to plan their first concerts together for six years. While the reunion was being celebrated, the singer admitted that a tour coinciding with the start of Wimbledon was "lovely timing". He is a friend of the tennis player Sue Barker.

The tour was described as "a nostalgic romp". "We are going to do all the old arrangements as we remember them."

They last played together at the London Palladium in 1978. This get-together had no special significance; they were simply in the right place at the right time, Cliff Richard said.

The tour starts at Wembley Arena in London on July 2. It moves to Birmingham on July 7.

£650,000 price on listed house

Sheffield Park, near Uckfield, Sussex, adjoining National Trust land which is visited by thousands of tourists each year, is for sale at about £650,000.

The Grade I listed house, owned by Mr and Mrs P. J. Radford, was altered from its original Tudor style by the architect James Wyatt in the 1770s, and stands in grounds designed by Capability Brown and Humphrey Repton.

Gatwick record

The number of passengers using Gatwick airport passed the 13 million mark for the first time for the 12-month period ending in May, the British Airports Authority said yesterday.

Drama award

The Welsh playwright Christopher Short, aged 23, has won the £3,000 first prize in the Texaco Playwriting Competition for the National Youth Theatre of Great Britain for the second year running.

Lightning strike

Virgin Atlantic's Boeing 747 jet, with the airline's founder, Mr Richard Branson the impresario, on board, was struck by lightning yesterday after it took off on its first return flight from Newark, New Jersey, to Gatwick. No damage was caused.

Brooch stolen

A diamond and sapphire brooch worth £5,000 was stolen from Mrs Sarah Mates, whose husband, Mr Michael Mates, is the Conservative MP for Hampshire East, in the Royal Enclosure at Ascot last week.

Royal servants face inquiry over fight

By John Witherow

Buckingham Palace is deciding whether to take disciplinary action over a fight between two royal servants after a party given by the Queen at Windsor Castle.

Mr Paul Pike, a junior member of staff, was cut about the face in the early hours of Saturday. He was taken to hospital in Slough, where his condition was said to be satisfactory.

The fight occurred in a room close to the Waterloo Chamber where the Queen had been giving a dinner party at the end of Royal Ascot week. Although the Queen was not present at the time of the fight, some of her guests were leaving as the trouble started. There was, however, no fuss, a palace spokesman said.

Prince Edward, celebrating passing his examinations at Cambridge, was also present with a group of university friends.

Police from the Royalty and Diplomatic Protection Group were called in soon after the incident but no one has been arrested, Scotland Yard said.

● The Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment has written to Prince Andrew complaining about his visit to a London restaurant where waitresses are dressed as schoolgirls and diners receive mock beatings.

Mr Tom Scott, the society's education secretary, wrote: "I must protest at your thoughtless, irresponsible and puerile behaviour in attending this establishment. As you are doubtless aware, many of those who are beaten as children or even attended caning schools, become sado-masochists in later life."

Reports that Prince Andrew was himself "beaten" at the School Dinners club in Holborn, London, have been denied.

Crash 'led man to rape'

Christopher Meah, who is serving a sentence of life imprisonment for rape, claimed in the High Court in London yesterday that brain damage suffered in a road accident in 1978 had led to his attacks on women.

He is seeking damages from the alleged driver of the car in which he was a passenger when it crashed into a tree in High Road, Chigwell, Essex.

The owner of the car involved in the crash Mr Kenneth McCreamer, disappeared soon after the accident. His insurers, who are contesting the action, deny that he was driving.

The hearing is expected to last at least four days.

PARLIAMENT June 25 1984

Excessive speed likely cause of train derailment

TRAIN CRASH

Labour MPs expressed disquiet in the Commons that Mr David Mitchell, Under Secretary of State for Transport, in a statement about the rail accident on Sunday at Morpeth, had said the cause was most likely to have been excessive speed on entering the Morpeth curve. A public inquiry into the accident will be held in July, he said later.

Mr Peter Snape, Opposition spokesman, said that the comment meant they were in danger of prejudging the issue and Mr Roland Boyes (Houghton and Washington, Lab) urged Mr Mitchell to withdraw his "outrageous and scandalous remark".

In his statement, in reply to a private notice question by Mr Snape, Mr Mitchell said the accident occurred on the tight curve on the East coast mainline south of Morpeth station at about 00.40 am on Sunday. The train had left the rails near the start of the curve which had a permanent speed restriction of 50 mph and had continued across the other line and down the embankment, turning on its side in the process and struck two dwellings.

The cause of the accident (he said) is most likely to have been excessive speed on entering the curve. The reason for this has not yet been established.

He added that he had already appointed one of the Department of Transport's most senior inspectors to conduct an inquiry into the accident.

The House will appreciate (he added) that it would be improper for me to say anything further on the reasons for the accident, at this time.

Mr Snape: in questioning him, stated: The minister said that the cause appeared to be excessive speed. Bearing in mind that his department have appointed an inspector to look at the case, are we not in danger of prejudging the issue by appearing to come to such a conclusion?

Is it true that the site of this accident was the site of a similar, even more dangerous accident in 1969 and does he know of plans to ease the curvature and therefore to increase the speed limit at that point?

Can we have an assurance that an inquiry, in view of the history of the line, will be held in public? Will there be compensation for householders?

The strength of the rolling stock had been such that in spite of the severity of the accident, every passenger had been released from hospital.

Mr Mitchell: A derailment took place on May 7, 1969 and was inquired into by the then chief inspector who concluded, I understand, that it had been caused by a lapse of concentration on the part of the driver. It would be wrong for me to speculate further on the cause of the accident.

As to proposals for realigning the line, we should await the inquiry which will be in public.

British Rail themselves meet compensation claims of that nature, and have a good record for doing so responsibly.

There was some of the sleeping car stock. This is an indication of the greater strength of that stock and it is a matter of congratulation to those in British Rail Engineering Ltd who built it. This demonstrates in unfortunate circumstances the strength of its construction.

Mr Conal Gregory (York, C) asked for an assurance, as British Rail had had its best-ever safety record in 1982, that no pressure would be put, as a result of the investigation, by British Rail management on staff to make up time on this or similar occasions, if they had lost time, at the expense of safety.

Mr Mitchell: British Rail's safety record is outstanding. It is a matter for the inquiry whether disciplinary procedures in relation to late trains may or may not be a factor. It is not right for me to comment.

Mr John Ryman (Blyth Valley, Lab) asked whether British Rail had taken steps since 1969 to make that stretch of track less dangerous.

On appointing a board of inquiry



Snape: Danger of prejudging issue

to investigate the disaster, how is it (he asked) that the minister has already expressed an opinion in advance of the inquiry as to the possible cause? This has led to an allegation of excess speed when many other causes could have contributed to the disaster.

Mr Mitchell: There are speed limit indications to reduce to 80 mph, to reduce to 70 mph and to reduce to 50 mph before you reach this point. Therefore, there is built into the operating instructions adequate, or what should be adequate, prevention of an accident involving excessive speed.

Mr Michael Meadowcroft (Leeds, West, L) asked whether there were audible warning devices which might give warning of excessive speed. He asked that the report be published in good time, as others had taken up to three years

Mr Mitchell said the question of devices was for the inquiry. The inquiry would be in July and they would ensure that the results were published as soon as they were available.

Mr Boyes: The minister should withdraw his outrageous and scandalour remark about it appearing to be excessive speed and then going on to say that there was to be an inquiry.

Mr Mitchell: I cannot unsay that which I have said. I am advised that the advice I have given to the House is correct. The inquiry will go into all aspects of it, but we already know that there was not a track failure because we have been able to examine the track.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Rates Bill, Lords amendments. Roads (Scotland) Bill and Animal Health and Welfare Bill, remaining stages. **Lords** (2.30): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, committee, first day. Trade Union Bill, committee, third day.

Change to union elections Bill unworkable

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Government was still considering how to make workable the amendment passed by the House of Lords last week to the Trade Union Bill providing that elections to trade union national executive committees of people with voting rights must be conducted by postal ballot, the Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State, Privy Council Office, said when the committee stage of the Bill resumed in the Lords.

Speaking in support of the motion that Clause 2 of the Bill, which sets out the requirements to be satisfied in relation to elections, should stand part of the Bill, and referring to the amendment successfully moved by **Lord Beloff** (C), the **Earl of Gowrie** said: The Government is considering most seriously the implications of the amendment, but it is not yet in a position to make known its conclusion.

He appreciated the House was anxious to know the views of the Government, but in its present form the amendment was unworkable and would have to be considered very carefully.

We obviously will not take long about this (he said) and I ask the House to accept from me that this is a major item on our agenda; indeed, I was working on it this morning.

There was general agreement that trade unions were important and influential institutions and should therefore be democratically accountable. It was precisely because the Government accepted this that it had shown concern in Parliament about the way unions conducted their affairs. It was wrong to feel that amounted to an attack because it did not.

I cannot yet say in detail (he went on) how Clause 2 of the Bill will look in its final form. Whatever form it finally takes, it will guarantee the basic principles which peers in all parts of the House rightly regard as essential.

Lord Wedderburn of Charlton, for the Opposition, said he had heard nothing to make him wish to change his opposition to the clause. It was odd for a legislative chamber to decide whether a clause should stand part of the Bill when the central core was not yet known.

It was also odd, after all the discussion there had been, for the Government not yet to have made up its mind about its attitude to the amendment.

As such, the clause was only in embryonic form and no one knew what it would look like when it was born. It was a pity the clause could not be put into refrigeration and brought back later in the committee stage rather than at the report stage of the Bill.

He opposed the clause for three reasons: it tied trade unions in a way which was offensive to national standards; it tied trade unions by the imposition of the law by reference to domestic standards in a way not in accordance with normal democratic thinking; and it victimized trade unions by applying illogical legislation that ministers did not apply to other organizations.

Lord Houghton of Sowerby (Lab) said he could not support the clause standing part of the Bill unless he knew it was going to stay part of the Bill. The Government should withdraw its motion and the House should come back to it another time.

The Earl of Gowrie said he took the defeat of the Government on the amendment relating to postal ballots seriously and the Government would use its best endeavours to bring forward proposals at a later stage. He was asking the house to agree to the clause as amended.

The Government accepted the will of the House and would bring forward proposals accordingly.

Lord Beloff (C) said as they accepted that the Government's intention was serious, the obvious thing to do was to allow the clause to stand part of the Bill. It could then be amended at the report stage in accordance with the Government's suggestions, provided those suggestions were agreed to by the House.

The clause was carried by 146 votes to 61 – Government majority, 85.

● Earlier, when the committee stage of the Trade Union Bill was resumed, **Lord Rochester** (L) moved an amendment, which be said, was designed to ensure that every candidate for election to a union's principal executive committee should have an equal opportunity to convey information to the electorate, whether he was an existing or prospective member of that committee.

The amendment said information should be supplied to every voter consisting of details of each candidate.

Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls, supporting the amendment, said if they were going to have postal ballots it would be useful for information about the candidates to be sent out with the ballot papers.

If union members were simply given a list of names they might have no knowledge of the candidates and be voting in ignorance.

Lord Renton (C) said he hoped the Government would accept the purpose of the amendment.

Lord Hankey (Ind), supporting the amendment, said it was very important that people should know for whom they were voting.

Lord Gray of Contin, replying for the Government, said election addresses could make an important contribution to informed voting and they should be prepared to encourage and support any efforts unions themselves might make towards supplying voters with information about candidates. But the Government did not believe it was right to legislate for the provision of such information.

The Government's whole approach in the Bill was to lay down only those basic democratic requirements which were clearly fundamental to the conduct of democratic elections.

If the amendment was passed, the Bill might be seen by union members as an imposition of detailed rules and regulations.

Lord McCarthy, (Lab) for the Opposition, said he agreed with the Government. He had calculated that if all unions operated postal ballots it could cost the Government £2m to £3m a year, and it would cost considerably more if the arrangements were extended to include election addresses.

There would also be practical problems and it would represent over-regulation.

The amendment was rejected by 157 votes to 34 – Government majority, 123.

● **The Earl of Gowrie**, Minister of State at the Privy Council Office, moved an amendment adding to the Bill's requirement that ballot votes be fairly and accurately counted that any accidental inaccuracy in counting on a scale which could not effect the result of the election could be disregarded.

The amendment was agreed to.

● An amendment moved by **Lord McCarthy** (Lab) that a union would not contravene the provisions on elections if it used its best endeavours to prepare for the ballot but the contravention was caused wholly or mainly by an act or omission of the employer was rejected by 112 votes to 84 Government majority, 38.

The Earl of Gowrie said the Government agreed trade unions should not be liable for interference or constraint by employers.

Government amendments covering this point had been withdrawn when Lord Beloff's amendment had been successful but it would be included in the final form of the clause.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Lord Carrington's appointment as secretary-general of Nato has been widely portrayed as the coming of a new saviour to the aid of a beleagured alliance. That interpretation is both a tribute to the international reputation he won during his three years as Foreign Secretary and a recognition of the difficulties that now beset Nato. But it mistakes the nature of the office and the man.

The role of the secretary-general is half way between that of a diplomat and a politician. He cannot require any government to do his bidding. He is the servant of all member governments, but neither can any one of them demand that he should respond to its wishes. His effectiveness depends upon their agreement, and his principal task is to excercise his influence to ensure that they do agree.

This influence is inevitably limited. Powerful sovereign governments are not going to take instructions from the leading official of an international alliance no matter how respected it or he may be. But the influence can be very real if it is not exercised too obtrusively. Lord Carrington will appreciate this. He is the last man one would expect to put the satisfaction of personal display above the substance of his purpose.

So one should look to him for some quiet diplomacy rather than high drama. The danger is that too much drama may come from others. Senator Sam Nunn's amendment to begin withdrawing a third of American troops from Europe may have been defeated on Capital Hill last week, but the possibility that it might get through was evidence of how irritated Washington opinion has become with the European allies.

Nato faces a deeper problem

There are, indeed, senior figures there who are known to believe that Nato itself will come on to the political agenda.

The United States has come increasingly to believe that western Europe is not playing an adequate part in the alliance, that it pays too little for its own defence and is too inclined to complain at whatever policy is pursued by Washington. Last year only Britain and Luxembourg of the European allies met the Nato target of an annual increase of 3 per cent in real terms in defence spending, and Britain has no intention of continuing that rate of increase beyond 1986.

American opinion was much disturbed by the bitter controversy in Europe over the deployment of the missiles, and has perhaps paid too little attention to the success with which deployment has actually been begun in Britain, West Germany and Italy. European opinion has been disturbed by what it has regarded as President Reagan's excessive concentration upon military strength, and has probably paid too little attention to his recent eagerness to begin a dialogue with the Soviet Union. It is hard to see what more he could be asked to do.

But beneath these immediate causes of mistrust Nato faces a deeper problem. It was founded 35 years ago to preserve the security of western Europe at a time when it seemed directly threatened by the extending reach of the Soviet Union. Nato was seen to serve the interests of the allies on both sides of the Atlantic because European security was recognized as a principal American as well as a European interest, and because Europe appreciated that it needed the United States in order to be sure of its freedom.

Thirty five years later Nato is paying the penalty for its own success. The principles on which it was based are just as true now as they were then. But the purpose for which it was established is now taken for granted.

Europe is no longer sufficiently aware of how the alliance with the United States preserves not just its military security but its freedom from the more subtle threat of political pressure based upon greater military strength. Nor does the United States always appreciate, with its multiplying international interests and anxieties, how much the stability of Europe remains an essential American interest – militarily, economically and psychologically.

The enduring value of Nato would quickly become appreciated on both sides of the Atlantic if Europe were once again to become one of the world's trouble-spots.

Carrington moves in, page 5 →

Minister warns on threat to steel plants

COAL DISPUTE

Farmers' wives were not arrested when the Prime Minister was hit by an egg as she left the conference of Welsh Conservatives at Porthcawl at the weekend, but there would have been arrests had the egg thrower been a miner, a Welsh Labour MP said in the Commons during Welsh question time in the Commons.

Mr Ray Powell (Ogmore, Lab), who made the point, had asked the Secretary of State for Wales (Mr Nicholas Edwards) when he intended to meet the chairman of the National Coal Board, Mr Ian MacGregor, to discuss the effects in Wales of the miners' strike.

Mr Edwards said he had no immediate plans to do so.

Mr Powell: We always get that answer from him. But does he not share the Prime Minister's view, expressed at Porthcawl on Saturday that "for all our sakes, let the miners' strike be over soon"?

What is Mr Edwards doing to try to get the two sides together? Does he not appreciate the effect the strike is having on the Welsh economy and the further threat posed to the Welsh steel industry?

When the Prime Minister left the conference she had egg on her face. The egg was thrown not by miners but by farmers, the supporters of this Government.

Why were there not any arrests of the farmers' wives? There would have been arrests had a miner thrown an egg.

Mr Edwards: I am glad at least that he has come round to recognizing that this strike is damaging jobs in coal and is threatening steel jobs and those on the railways. (Conservative cheers).

I hope he will join in condemning those Labour Party members, including his deputy leader (Mr Roy Hattersley) who go out of their way to encourage the strike.

Sir Anthony Meyer (North West Clwyd, C): We are seeing the evident demonic determination by the NUM leadership to destroy their industry, and the steel and railway industries.

Will the mere passage of time suffice to bring the leaders of this union to their senses?

Mr Edwards: I will not speculate but many in these industries recognize the damaging consequences of this political strike and hope it will end soon.

Mr Michael Foot (Blaenau Gwent, Lab): All on our side understand that if the Government had done its job this strike need never have happened. Is Mr Edwards a member of the ministerial team which discusses the Government's attitude to the strike?

Has he discussed and supported at these meetings the proposal for a mediator to be appointed to try to end the strike?

Mr Edwards: The Labour government of which Mr Foot was a member closed far more pits in England and Wales than this Government has ever done.

Unlike Mr Foot, I do not intend to disclose what goes on in Cabinet committees.

Mr Gwilym Jones (Cardiff North, C): It seems that Mr Scargill is bent on destroying the steel industry in addition to the coal industry. Has Mr Edwards seen the article in *The Western Mail* today which says that Ravenscraig is now in a better position if there were to be a choice about its own future or that of Port Talbot or Llanwern?

Mr Edwards: The steelworkers at Port Talbot and Llanwern have made their plants competitive and efficient by their actions. They deserve to succeed. It would be tragic if the actions of Mr Scargill and his cohorts, encouraged by Labour MPs, were to put those plants at risk.

Jones: Scargill bent on destroying steel industry

Dr John Marek (Wrexham, Lab): Probably well over half the country hold the Government responsible for the strike. How much in extra rates will the Welsh people have to pay because of the police operations, supposedly necessary during the strike?

Mr Edwards: I do not have the figures, but they are nothing like as much as the Welsh have had to pay to keep uneconomic pits going or that industry generally has had to pay. It makes sense for the country to produce coal economically so that we can be competitive and succeed in the world economy.

Mr Stefan Terlezki (Cardiff West, C): It is not for rank and file politicians to settle this dispute but for those who work in that industry.

Mr Edwards: It would be sensible if people would sit down and discuss the great future available to this industry which has been backed by record investment by this Government. It is tragic that that investment is being wasted and that the future of this industry is being put at risk by those who are not seeking to save jobs but are destroying them.

Mr Barry Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Welsh affairs (Alyn and Deeside, Lab): Neither he nor the Prime Minister should wash their hands of this dispute. Rather they should organize an urgent and decisive intervention.

Mr Edwards: The most decisive intervention is being provided by miners in his part of Wales. There are an increasing number at work. The way to settle the dispute is for the miners to go back to work.

Combating growth in hard drug smuggling

CUSTOMS

The Government might have to consider alternatives to the red and green channels at the customs to combat the growing illicit importation of heroin and cocaine into the United Kingdom, The Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State, Privy Council Office, said during question time in the House of Lords.

Lord Harris of Greenwich (SDP) had asked whether the Government proposed to increase the uniformed strength of Customs and Excise in view of the increasing quantities of hard drugs being smuggled into the country.

The Earl of Gowrie: An additional 60 posts have recently been allocated for the enhancement of preventative controls of both passengers and freight.

Most of the extra staff will be uniformed. Their functions will include the gathering of intelligence so that operations against drug smuggling and other illegal activities can be targetted more accurately.

Lord Harris of Greenwich: His modest announcement compares very unfavourably with the reduction of 900 uniformed staff in the Customs and Excise that has taken place since April 1979.

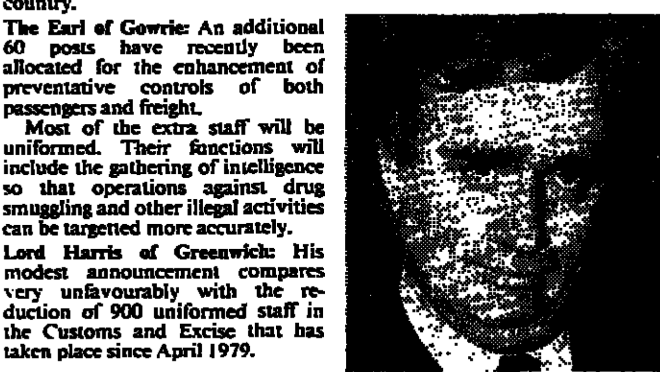
The Earl of Gowrie: I would not accept that more uniformed staff are in all cases necessarily likely to lead to more convictions. Because we share his anxiety at the increase in these drugs, a flexible response, including more intelligence gathering staff, more contacts, more working abroad and the like, is important if we are to get increased convictions.

Lady Masham of Ilton (Ind): Because of the bumper crop of poppies in South East Asia, the Customs and Excise are worried that there will be a flood into this country of heroin from the golden triangle.

The Earl of Gowrie: The Government is extremely concerned about the growth of traffic in what seems to be one of the worst crimes that human beings can commit. We are increasing the numbers, and therefore the expenditure, of those who are dealing with it. That does not mean to say there are no staff saving economies available over the whole of the Customs and Excise service which deals with many other issues.

Lord Bruce of Donnington (Lab): At the time these reductions were made, the House was informed this was in the interests of economy. Is he now satisfied the changes have been cost effective and economic and what benefits, if any, have accrued to the state?

The Earl of Gowrie: There has been a substantial increase in expenditure on personnel dealing with these issues. There has been an increase of



Harris: Announcement compares unfavourably

nearly 40 in the staffing of the investigative division of the Customs and Excise over the last five years. An increase in specialist investigators dealing with smuggling is being considered.

Lord Harris of Greenwich: It is disturbing that it is so easy to pass through the green channel and one of the reasons is the reduction of nearly 900 uniformed staff which has taken place since 1979.

The Earl of Gowrie: I do not agree. It certainly may be the case that we should consider altering the red and green channel system, which has obtained under successive governments, because of the growth of this crime which we think is specially horrifying.

New body will have regard to disabled

TRANSPORT

Special measures were needed to discriminate in favour of the transport needs of London's quarter of a million disabled, Mr John Prescott, chief Opposition spokesman on transport, said to the Commons when moving an amendment to a Lords amendment to the London Regional Transport Bill.

He said disabled people were denied proper transport facilities and the Bill should be changed so that London Regional Transport would not be able to duck out of its responsibilities to them.

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said she had no doubt there were strong feelings that the disabled should be referred to explicitly in the Bill. Under a Government amendment to the Lords amendment, London Regional Transport would have a general duty to have regard to the needs of disabled people.

Mr Simon Hughes (Southwark and Bermonsey, L) said he supported Mr Prescott's amendment. Liberals did not trust LRT to do those things that were necessary. The amendment would make sure that there was provision for the disabled.

Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) said in London as elsewhere not enough was done to meet the transport needs of people with disabilities. The House was looking for a statutory obligation on the transport authority to preserve and continue to develop those schemes that already existed in London.

Mrs Chalker said resources had to be made available and the best people to decide what the needs of the severely disabled were must be those local authorities nearest to them.

The LRT would have to report annually on steps taken for the disabled and a member of the full board of the LRT would be given responsibility to have due regard to the needs of disabled people.

The Opposition amendment was rejected by 208 votes to 118 – Government majority, 90, and the Lords amendment was agreed to.

Art funds during year of music

THE ARTS

It was totally inappropriate for the Government to celebrate the European Year of Music by making cuts of nearly £1m in its contribution to music and opera, Mr Mark Fisher (Stoke-on-Trent, Central, Lab) said during Commons exchanges on the arts.

Mr William Waldergrave, Under Secretary of State for the Arts, said overall funding for the arts was being increased, but its distribution was a matter for the Arts Council.

He said the Government welcomed the concept of a European Music Year, which is being promoted by the Council of Europe for 1985. The Government was confident the UK committee, under the chairmanship of the Duke of Kent, would produce a popular and diverse programme.

Sir David Price (Eastleigh, C): The recent Euro elections cost the British taxpayers some £20 million and produced a 32 per cent response from the public.

If the Government were to spend only 10 per cent of that, namely £2m, I would wager we would get a better response from the British public for the European year of music than we had for the European election.

I think the public would find music more the food of love then Euro elections. (Laughter.)

Mr Patrick Cormack (Staffordshire, South, Lab): And better harmonization too!

Mr Waldegrave: I cannot find any grounds on which to disagree. The Arts Council has made available some resources for the administration and, I believe, is continuing this.

Mr Mark Fisher (Stoke-on-Trent, Central, Lab): This Government's contribution to the European Year of Music is going to be nearly a £1m cut in grants to opera and music – £711,000 to music and £235,000 next year to opera.

Will Mr Waldegrave reconsider this decision? It is a totally inappropriate way for the government to celebrate this European Year of Music.

Mr Waldegrave: Overall resources for the arts are being increased. The distribution for this is properly for the Arts Council.

Mr Ian Grist (Cardiff, Central, C): It would be a strange way of celebrating a year of music if we were to abolish one of the London orchestras as called for in *The Glory of the Garden* by the Arts Council.

Mr Waldegrave: It is not the abolition but the suggestion that it might move to another city. Discussions are continuing with the Arts Council.

Answering a later question by **Mr Harvey Proctor** (Billericay, C), **Mr Waldegrave** said total arts council expenditure on opera and dance, including Scottish and Welsh Arts Council expenditure, was £25,070,000 in 1981-82, £29,210,000 in 1982-83 and £31,940,000 in 1983-84.

Mr Proctor: In view of the large sums of money spent on opera and ballet and the high price of tickets, would he ask the Arts Council to look at these expenditures of money again?

Can he explain to the Arts Council that it might be better to get some private funding of opera and ballet.

Mr Waldgrave: As somebody who spent last evening listening to *Cosi fan Tutte* at Glyndebourne, I can assure Mr Proctor there is considerable private resources going to opera.

If Mr Proctor is asking me to speak in the sense of diminishing these resources I have to give him a disappointing answer

Mr David Maclean (Penrith and the Border, C): For how long does he think the taxpayer can continue subsidising the Royal Opera House to the tune of £25 per ticket per performance? How long are we taxpayers to be made to pay for the pleasures of the elitist few?

Mr Waldegrave: He must have missed the welcome changes in the ticket structure of Covent Garden. There are now an increasing number of cheaper tickets being made available. No country in the world can put on opera without a subsidy.

Whitehall brief

Civil Service in search of an ethic

By Peter Hennessy

When a profession starts talking about its ethic, the outsider usually smells a rat or a restrictive practice. Occasionally, it can be symptomatic of something serious.

The senior Civil Service has been looking to its ethic of late. Last Wednesday a sub-group of the executive committee of the First Division Association (FDA), the top officials' union, discussed the matter at its London headquarters.

Mr John Ward, its general Secretary, said: "Concern has reached a sufficient pitch that it has reached the formal agenda of the FDA. It is possible that we shall have a stab at drafting a code for the autumn as a basis for discussion."

The association's initiative raises two questions. What is the Civil Service ethic? And what lies behind its search for a code: the self-indulgent griping of an unloved profession or something of public concern?

Some officials in their forties and fifties think the ethic has never been better described than at the association's 1969 conference (a private affair in those days). The description came from the late Mr Derek Morrell, a social reformer and a Department of Education man on loan to the Home Office, where he was working on the Children and Young Persons Bill.

He said: "Our ethic is simply stated. We stand committed to neutrality of purpose. We profess that public power is not to be used to further the private purposes of those to whom it is entrusted. It is to be used solely for the furtherance of public purposes as defined by constitutional process."

Mr Morrell said he found it so difficult to sustain the myth of neutrality that he regularly contemplated leaving Whitehall. It required him to suppress the creative part of his personality. "We often seem insensitive to the needs and feelings of the governed, valuing the integrity of our systems more highly than the integrity of those whose needs we exist to meet", he said.

The Morrell thesis strikes at least one official knowledgable about the association's present discussions, as dated and naive by the standards of the 1980s. The frustrated desire to be personally creative in the formulation of social policy has been overtaken by something cruder – the polarization of political life in Britain which has put considerable strain on what Mr Morrell called neutrality of process.

"The problem is ministers are as they are. It is no good being creative and delivering the goods if they are the wrong colour.

The talk of ethic and a code to enshrine it is not simply directed at Mrs Margaret Thatcher, though if one was produced by the FDA, it would meaningless unless the Cabinet recognized it. It reflects the widening cleavage on policy between the two main parties and the stress tht has imposed on a neutral career Civil Service.

Mr Morrell, who died within months of his 1969 speech, reckoned that Northcote and Trevelyan, the nineteenth century design team which produced the moderen Civil Service, had doomed its members to underachievement by creating the "myth of personal objectivity". The FDA listed to his call for new procedures but did nothing. Fifteen years later, the Thatcher - Foot/Kinnock era has placed it once more on the agenda.

Opposition politics: 2

Close scrutiny in Commons corridors

The Commons chamber lacks the firm smack of opposition, but a relatively new network of select committees is shadowing government departments, and standing committees vet and examine legislation which cannot possibly be scrutinized in detail on the floor of the House. Today, ANTHONY BEVINS, Political Correspondent, in a three part series, looks at the quality of opposition in the Commons corridors.

This year's finance Bill, the Budget legislation, is more than 220 pages long. When its committee scrutiny is concluded some time tonight, MPs will have spent a record 150 hours on a line-by-line examination which has bewildered the committee's Tory members.

One Conservative said last week: "It is a God-awful committee, just waffle." A Whitehall observer said: "I am baffled by it all. Labour have won no concessions of any consequence."

But Mr Jeff Rooker, one of the Labour frontbench team which has dragged the Bill through committee, is defiant about the role of the opposition. He says: "We were told that this was a Budget like no other Budget, a reforming Budget. We have scrutinized it like no other Bill."

In 1977, Mr Rooker along with one Mr Nigel Lawson, defeated the Conservative Government in another Finance Bill committee, introducing the indexation of personal income tax allowances.

The Government's majority, which is reflected in the current standing committee, makes defeat impossible. It has been said that there were 60 true blue hyper-loyal Conservative volunteers for the prestige membership of the Finance Bill committee, vying for the honour of sitting mum week after week, while the legislation was examined.

Four ministers were supported by seven parliamentary private secretaries and enough back benchers to allow the long-suffering whip, Mr David Hunt, to let ten of his 22 members "slip" when the going got really arduous.

To the Government it was a professional operation, with all the expert advice and anticipation of a well-oiled Treasury machine. Labour were the amateurs, but they gave the Treasury a marathon run for their money.

Mr Rooker, who carries his Finance Bill filing system around in fistfuls of Marks and Spencer carrier bags, said that they had received little or no help from anybody on complex issues ranging from the taxation of woodlands to landladies' flats.

The standing committe system had nevertheless enabled them to oppose the Government with a thoroughness which is unknown in the Commons chamber below.

But not all Labour's front benchers share the same diligence and enthusiasm. One shadow minister was recently summoned over the public address system at Ascot, to call him back to his standing committee duties in the Commons.

Labour's lackadaisical approach may also be blamed for the delay in setting up the new Parliament's select committees – the all-party teams which shadow Whitehall, ferreting out the facts and highlighting significant information for the benefit of the House.

Many of the select committees have achieved that difficult task in spite of Whitehall obstruction, and in spite of their all-party composition they have not been loath to criticize.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, was said to have been "lethargic" before the invasion of Grenada; the electricity price increase and the abolition of the union representation at GCHQ at Cheltenham were both criticized.

However, the cynical suspect that Whitehall has ways of dealing with upstart committees, blocking information to the over-inquisitive and stalling responses to the critical.

One select committee last week criticized the Prison Department for saying that "the Government fully accepted the analysis of the committee" but at the same time rejecting the committee's most important recommendations.

The committee said that it would press for a debate on the matter in the Commons chamber, in order to press its argument, Whitehall willing.

Tomorrow: The Lords

هكذا من الأصل



Bombay killings and arrests keep pot of communal hatred boiling

From Michael Hamlyn, Bombay

With seven million people crammed into a place where three million would be seriously overcrowded, the inhabitants of Bombay are like the experimentally tormented rats who, when the density of population reaches a certain point, turn and tear one another.

The religious and ethnic tensions that seethe in its slums are being barely contained by the Maharashtra state authorities. Since the riots last month, when 200 people died, the pot of communal hatred has been kept bubbling.

Last week a welter of stabbings and killings burst out in the untidy suburb of Kherwadi, western Bombay, close to Santa Cruz airport.

For those familiar with the city, Kherwadi lies just to the left of the broad highway that leads south from the airport, with colonies of grubby blocks of flats running up to the overpass where acres of home-made shanties flap their polyurethane roofs and huddle just above the fetid floods left by the monsoon. The flats are mostly occupied by Hindus, the shanties by Muslims.

The stabbings have been more or less evenly divided between the two communities, but the deaths – four since last Wednesday – have all been Hindus.

This has, not unnaturally, led the right-wing Hindu party Shiv Sena or "Shiva's Army" – named after the Maharashtran martial hero, who was himself named after one of the most powerful Hindu gods – to complain that the police are supporting the Muslims.

It was reports of a speech by the party's leader, Mr Bal Thackeray, which led to last month's rioting.

When another party leader, Mr Madhukar Sarpotdar, made a speech at the end of last week, the Maharashtran Government decided to act. On Sunday they arrested him under the draconian National Security Act, at present being used to its fullest extent in Punjab to detain Sikh extremists.

His arrest was not well received by the majority population of Kherwadi, who again took to the streets in protest. Yesterday the Government acted again. Stung by accusations that they brought in the Army far too late in last month's riots, they put the soldiers back on the streets.

Units of the Indian artillery were patrolling the gaunt apartment buildings and dank hovels during last night's curfew. Further arrests of Shiv Sena leaders were made, in an apparent effort to prevent the organization from fully reacting.

Police also had to fire on another angry crowd in the suburb of Trombay, though there were no deaths. In at least two areas of the city, shopkeepers observed a general strike and rolled down their shutters.

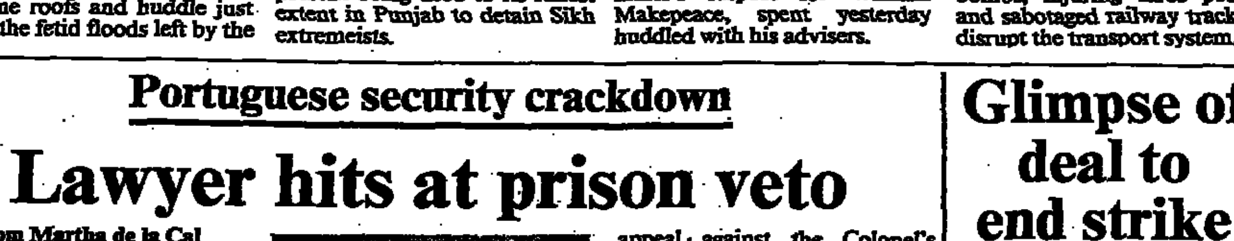
Shiv Sena's leader, Mr Thackeray, a newspaper cartoonist so-named because of his father's respect for William Makepeace, spent yesterday huddled with his advisers.

"The people who have taken the initiative in these disturbances have been left out of the arrests", he complained to me at his home close to Kherwadi. "Now we are being occupied by the Army. It is as good as military rule here."

● DELHI: The Golden Temple in Amritsar, the Sikhs' holiest shrine, reopened to pilgrims yesterday for the first time since the Indian Army stormed it on June 6, the Press Trust of India news agency said (Reuter reports).

But after a week of quiet, extremists in Punjab came out of hiding Sunday night, shooting dead a Hindu father and son and attacking a security patrol near Amritsar. One extremist was killed in a shoot-out with the patrol.

In Assam state in the east, campaigners opposed to the presence of immigrants from neighbouring Bangladesh set off bombs, injuring three people, and sabotaged railway tracks to disrupt the transport system.



Portuguese security crackdown

Lawyer hits at prison veto

From Martha de la Cal Lisbon

For four days after his arrest last week, Lieutenant-Colonel Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who led the radical left after Portugal's 1974 revolution, was held in comunicado in Caxias prison, outside Lisbon. He was allowed to see his lawyer, Dr Romeu Francês, for only half an hour yesterday.

Dr Francês left the prison saying that, under the restrictive conditions imposed, it was virtually impossible to talk to his client. It was possible he would not see him again until the 20 days during which he will be held incommunicado are up.

Colonel Saraiva de Carvalho was arrested on June 20 during a round-up of suspected members of the terrorist organization Forcas Populares 25 de Abril, responsible for 12 killings and several bank robberies in the past four years.

A total of 42 people were arrested, many of them members of Forcas da Unidade Popular (FUP), a radical organization formed in 1980 to support "Otelo", as he is known in Portugal, for president in the elections. The names of the 42 were released yesterday. They include a priest and a former nun.

Col Saraiva de Carvalho: Forbidden to see lawyer.

Dr Frances had made several attempts over the weekend to see his cleint, but was not allowed to on grounds that a guard who had to be present during the interview had not been appointed. The lawyer called this "absurd and illegal".

He told reporters that the presence of a guard would be unconstitutional. A guard was present during yesterday's interview.

Dr Francês has lodged an appeal against the Colonel's arrest. He said the warrant of arrest contained illegalities and the fact that his client was being held incommunicado was also illegal. A Lisbon judge, Senhor Martinho de Almeida Cruz, said Colonel Saraiva de Carvalho was being held incommunicado legally.

In another development, the Spanish news agency, EFE, received several telephone calls from a person claiming to be a Forcas Popular 25 de Abril spokesman, who said that with help from other international organizations they would make attacks on President Eanes, the Prime Minister, Dr Mario Soares, the Deputy Premier, Senhor Carloss Mota Pinto and the Chief of Staff, General Jose Lemos Ferreira, if Colonel Saraiva de Carvalho is not released this week.

The caller said the colonel was to be turned over to the US Embassy in Lisbon. A threat to occupy the Portuguese embassies in Madrid and Paris was also made.

A police spokesman said the arrests last week were made because police had information that terrorist activities, including kidnapping, were being planned.

Glimpse of deal to end strike in Germany

From Our Correspondent Bonn

Arbitrators seeking to end the West German metalworkers' strike said yesterday they had a compromise proposal that would probably be acceptable to the employers and the IG Metall trade union.

The arbitrators have a mandate only until Friday to solve the seven-week-old conflict over a 35-hour working week, which has crippled the car industry and made 453,000 people idle through strikes, lay-offs or lock-outs.

Herr Georg Leber, the senior arbitrator, said he would reveal the compromise proposal at a press conference today. "Our negotiations are now nearing the stage where we shall be able to tell whether or not a solution to the dispute is possible," he added.

The employers yesterday applied to the federal constitutional court for an interim injunction against two lower court orders approving short-shift pay for about 266,000 employees indirectly affected by the strike.

Herr Heinrich Franke, president of the Federal Labour Office in Nuremberg, last month ruled that no short-time benefits should be paid, but state social courts in Hesse and Bremen last Friday found in favour of IG Metall's complaints against the order.

Although a labour office spokesman said yesterday the court's rulings would be "respected", a decision on benefit payments was not expected until later this week.

As well as the 266,000 workers laid off outside the Stuttgart and Frankfurt strike areas, 63,000 are on strike and 124,000 have been locked out in the areas themselves. The employers say loss of production since the strike began in the middle of May has cost a total of about £2,250m.

Berlin bar

Berlin (Reuter) – West Germany barred East Germans from entering its mission in East Berlin, where about 50 people have taken refuge in an attempt to emigrate.





Human touch: Lord Carrington laughs with reporter as he enters Nato headquarters.

Arrival of Carrington lifts hopes at Nato

From Frederick Bonnart Brussels

Lord Carrington arrived at the Nato headquarters in Brussels at 9.30 am yesterday to take up his appointment as Secretary-General.

He rode in the green, armour-plated Rolls-Royce in which Dr Joseph Luns departed last Friday and was met at the door by Mr Kjeld Vibe, Norwegian Ambassador to Nato and dean of the permanent representatives, General Cornelius de Jager, chairman of the Military Committee, and Mr Eric Da Rin, Deputy Secretary-General.

As he passed into the main hall he was applauded by several of his staff, who had assembled informally. "Do you all really work here?" He asked with a smile, then walked up to his office to receive his initial briefings. He will preside over his first routine council meeting tomorrow.

Expectations are high. "He cannot possibly fulfil them all," said one Nato diplomat. Hopes lie in the alliances four areas of concern: East-West tension, internal alliance relations, its public image and management of Nato's international staff.

A Secretary-General has complete control over international staff. After a long period of largely being left to carry out their tasks without too much interference or concern from above, they view the new arrival with a mixture of hope and apprehension.

Lord Carrington's predecessor worked through his *Chef de Cabinet* and rarely consulted the five assistant secretaries-general who are his executive heads of divisions. Yet it is there that ideas should originate, and Lord Carrington is expected to make maximum use of them, said a senior diplomat.

Dr Luns saw himself as the first public relations agent for Nato and worked tirelessly as such.

But although he spoke eloquently and with much wit and humour, his fierce loyalty to the cause also led him to make attacks on the peace movements and the younger generation which produced an antagonistic reaction from them. Lord Carrington is likely to take a more sensitive line.

He will not try to compete with Dr Luns's powerful personality. However, he has a quiet authority and a gentler approach which, it is believed, will make a good impression and obtain positive results.

In his relations with member governments, Lord Carrington has the advantage of having been a Foreign Minister and, therefore of having worked closely with his future colleagues in various international bodies.

So had Dr Luns, who was The Netherlands' Foreign Minister for 19 years but this is now long in the past. Although he was highly respected by ministers, he was regarded as an expert and supreme executive rather than as a colleague.

Lord Carrington will be viewed more by his former colleagues as their equal and may have a better chance of obtaining consensus in difficult decisions. His experience as Minister of Defence is an additional advantage.

A Secretary-General cannot change East-West relations but he can exert a good deal of influence. Lord Carrington defined his attitude in a recent speech criticizing "megaphone diplomacy". He may, therefore, adopt a more sophisticated line, looking for ways of smoothing rough edges and eliminating irrelevant obstacles.

Many killed as tornado hits dacha settlement

Moscow, (Reuter) – More than 400 people are believed to have been killed by tornadoes which devastated parts of the Soviet Union, Western diplomats said.

Most deaths came when without warning, the winds hit a crowded weekend dacha settlement near the town of Ivanovo, east of here, destroying it in seconds. The Soviet press said there were many deaths but gave no figures.

New haven for rebels sought

Madrid – The Spanish Government is looking for more countries to take members of the extremist organization, ETA, who are expelled from France (Our Correspondent writes).

Inquiries are expected to be made in Latin America, where four countries agreed in the past to accept ETA members, and Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

US aid threat

Geneva (AP) – The United States threatened to cut aid to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities unless the agency guarantees American money is withheld from programmes subsidizing or advocating abortion for population control.

French demand

Paris (AFP) – France asked Albania to explain the death of the Club Méditerranée employee whose body was picked up off Corfu. It is believed that M Jean-Marie Massilin was shot dead by border guards when his fishing expedition strayed into Albanian waters.

Landslide toll

Jakarta (AP) – Landslides caused by incessant rain have left 11 people dead and 11 missing on the island of AnbOn in eastern Indonesia.

Ecuador saint

Rome (AP) – Brother Miguel Francisco Febres Cordero, a nineteenth century writer, poet and teacher, will be canonized on October 21 as Ecuador's first native-born catholic saint, the Vatican said.

Island quake

Santo Domingo (Reuter) – A powerful earthquake shook the Domican Republic and the neighbouring island of Puerto Rico, and a tremor rippled through the Venezuelan capital of Caracas. There were no casualties.

Dissident held

Belgrade (Reuter) – Yugoslav police arrested a philosophy student, Gordan Jovanovic, aged 23, whom they had been seeking since they launched a crackdown on dissidents last month.

Foot fetish

New York (AP) – A man who allegedly broke into a house twice to tickle the feet of two sleeping sisters has been arrested and charged with burglary. "He just likes women's feet", a detective said. "Some people like other parts of the female body, and he just likes feet."

Kennedy blessing boosts Mondale

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington



Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, the man many Democrats hoped would lead their party into battle against President Reagan, yesterday gave his formal blessing to Mr Walter Mondale's bid for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr Kennedy's endorsement of his erstwhile rival for the nomination means that Mr Mondale is now virtually certain to be chosen as the party's challenger to President Reagan at the Democratic national convention in San Francisco next month.

Mr Kennedy and Mr Mondale are old sparring partners, and for a long time it looked as though the race for the 1984 Democratic nomination would essentially be between these two men. However, Mr Kennedy, citing "family reasons", withdrew from the contest at the end of 1982 and since then has turned down numerous requests to allow himself to be put forward at the convention.

He made it clear that his decision to endorse Mr Mondale has taken largely for the sake of party unity. Speaking at Mr Mondale's home in North Oaks, Minnesota, he said: "Now is the time to stop debating ourselves" – A reference to the bitterly divisive primary campaign between Mr Mondale, Senator Gary Hart and the Rev Jesse Jackson.

Another move to restore party unity will be made today, when Mr Mondale holds a breakfast meeting with Mr Hart in New York. It will be their first face-to-face meeting since Mr Mondale claimed the nomination after the five closing primaries were held on June 5, although they have spoken several times on the telephone.

Mr Hart has said that he will not withdraw from the race until the convention. However, realizing that his hopes of an upset victory over Mr Mondale on the convention floor are now unrealizable, he has toned down criticism both of his opponent and of the rules which enabled Mr Mondale to pile up the number of delegates he needed to secure the nomination.

Mr Hart is considered a possible choice as Mr Mondale's running mate. Other front-runners for the vice-presidential nomination include Representative Geraldine Ferraro (New York), Mrs Dianne Feinstein, the Mayor of San Francisco, Mr Tom Bradley, the Mayor of Los Angeles, Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas and Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas.

Setback for Israeli journalists' strike

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The Israeli High Court yesterday ruled against the continuation of the black-out on party political broadcasts which had earlier threatened to upset severely the campaign for the July 23 general election.

A panel of five judges rejected an appeal by the striking radio and television journalists against the mandatory back-to-work orders issued to key members by the Government to allow the broadcasts to go ahead. The scheduled start of the television campaign had earlier been halted for 24 hours after the strikers received a temporary injunction backing their case.

As a result of yesterday's hearing, which injected heat into what has so far proved an uncharacteristically dull campaign, the election broadcasts were due to begin last night. But at the same time the journalists tightened the other elements of their strike by ordering an indefinite ban on even the brief newscasts and music which they had earlier permitted.

The anger of the strikers reflected their concern about the effects of 400 per cent inflation. They are also demanding an immediate rise to bring their wages into line with those of their colleagues working on newspapers.

The black-out on party broadcasts had caused particular annoyance to the ruling Likud coalition lagging badly behind in the opinion polls, whose managers are hoping that about 300 minutes of television advertising will narrow the gap with the Labour opposition, which has run a deliberately low-key campaign.

Labour will also get the same amount of time allotted, but new parties, such as that led by Mr Ezer Weizman, the former Defence Minister, are at a severe disadvantage, getting only 10 minutes each.

At yesterday's hearing, one judge commented that broadcast election propaganda was now an essential element in the Israeli electoral system. Commentators had noted earlier that, with the absence of charismatic leaders on either side, the professionally made television films appeared to be likely to take over from the mass rallies which were a central feature of the 1981 campaign.

The Likud are known to have filmed Mr Yitshak Shamir, the Prime Minister, in a livingroom setting designed to strengthen his image of trustworthiness. Some party leaders are still desperately hoping to persuade Mr Menachem Begin, the former Prime Minister, to exercise his continuing popularity by agreeing to make one broadcast from his Jerusalem home.

Labour, which was 16 seats ahead in the latest poll, is believed to have concentrated on displaying the new-found unity of its ruling triumvirate – Mr Shimon Peres, Mr Yitzhak Navon and Mr Yitzhak Rabin.

Later this week the High Court is to play a further part in the election, when it is due to hear appeals on behalf of the mixed Arab-Jewish Progressive List for Peace and the extreme right-wing Kach Movement of Rabbi Meir Kahane against the orders banning them from contesting the election, issued earlier this month by the all-party Central Elections Committee.

Army chief sworn in by Gemayel

Beirut (Reuter) – Lebanon's new Army commander was sworn in yesterday by President Gemayel to face the task of imposing a government-approved security plan on Beirut against the opposition of a powerful Christian militia.

The urgency of the challenge was underlined by intense overnight artillery duels between Muslim and Christian forces

At the swearing-in ceremony Major-General Michel Aoun, who is 49, said he was determined to preserve Lebanon and its identity.

● DIPLOMAT FREED: Militiamen of the Shia Muslim Amal group yesterday stormed the west Beirut hideout of a Shia extremist group and freed a Libyan diplomat kidnapped on Saturday.

Terror link

Wiesbaden (AP) – A woman captured in a shootout with German police has been linked to the Red Army Faction. Manuela Maria Happe, aged 29, was charged with membership a terrorist organization after a gun battle with police near Stuttgart.





Handover: General Aoun, left, takes over as Army chief from General Ibrahim Tannous in Beirut yesterday.

Pentagon spending 'improper'

From Mohsin Ali Washington

Congressional investigators have concluded that the Pentagon used federal funds improperly for some of its military construction and training in Honduras over the past two years.

A report by the General Accounting Office (GAO), the watchdog congressional agency, found that the Pentagon exceeded its authority by using "operation and maintenance" funds, normally reserved for manoeuvres, to train Honduran troops during this years exercise, called Big Pine II.

But the report, which is largely technical, avoided using the word "illegal". Instead it accused the Pentagon of "improper" use of some of the funds.

Mr William Alexander, a Democrat from Arkansas, had asked the GAO earlier this year to carry out the investigation.

Some Democrats have accused the Administration of bypassing Congress by using military exercises as a shield for building permanent military installations in Honduras. They have also claimed that the Pentagon was training Honduran troops without specific authorization from Congress.

Challenge to outside meddling in Latin America

Theologians chastise Vatican

From Our Own Correspondent Washington

In one of the strongest challenges to the Vatican in many years, an international group of Roman Catholic theologians has issued a "strong and vigorous protest" against Vatican officials who have criticized liberation theology movements in Latin America and other Third World countries.

The statement, drafted by theologians belonging to an unofficial liberal Catholic group known as Concilium, states that, through the development of liberation theology, "the Church has begun to enter the world of the poor and to share their destiny".

The Concilium includes such eminent theologians as Father Edward Schillebeeckx of Holland, Prfessor Hans Küng of West Germany, and the late Dr Karl Rahner, also of West Germany.

Liberation theology arose more than a decade ago in Latin America as Church thinkers joined forces with social activists to promote justice for the region's poor and oppressed.

Some elements of the theology can be traced to the Second Vatican Council of 1962-65; but the Church's hierarchy has accused its advocates of veering too far towards worldly concerns and subordinating religious to political ideas.

In his trips to Latin America and in various addresses the Pope has criticized some aspects of liberation theology that use Marxist principles to analyse social and political problems.

Although the Concilium statement does not name names, it is directed particularly at Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, who is in charge of doctrine at the Vatican.

Last winter Cardinal Ratzinger strongly attacked the theology in an Italian publication. He also ordered the bishops of Peru to investigate Father Gustavo Gutiérrez, a leading liberation theologian, who has worked for years among the poor in Lima.

Costa Rica leader seeks British backing

By Henry Stanhope Diplomatic Correspondent

President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica flew into Britain yesterday demanding the Government's support for the neutrality of his tiny republic in the Central American power struggle.

He is due for talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, tomorrow before leaving for Portugal, the last stop on his month-long tour of West Europe.

Aid and foreign investment are among President Monge's needs as he struggles to keep Costa Rica free from the overwhelming influence of the United States.

The country even dissolved its armed forces more than 30 years ago in an attempt to maintain its freedom and democracy. It recently had to ask for some military aid for the 8,000-strong Civil Guard to help curb anti Sandinista rebels who, with US backing, have been using Costa Rica as a base for operations in Nicaragua.

The President is trying to resist pressure from Washington to play a more active role in the battle against leftists in Latin America. But the number of Central Intelligence Agency staff in the country is said to be steadily increasing.

President Monge, who pledged his continuing support for self-determination and human rights in Latin America before the International Court of Justice at The Hague earlier this month, will also meet the Queen today and will lunch with Mr Len Murray, the secretary-general of the TUC.

The last official visit to Britain by a Costa Rican President was in 1977. But a foreign ministerial visit here took place in 1981 and Lady Young, the Deputy Freign Secretary, visited Costa Rica last November.

Polish priest faces new questioning in arms case

From Roger Boyes Warsaw

A radical Polish priest accused of storing arms, explosives and Solidarity documents in his apartment has been ordered to appear today at the Warsaw prosecutor's office for a fresh round of interrogation.

Church sources said yesterday that Father Jerzy Popieluszko, who regularly delivers sermons appealing for the release of political prisoners and supporting the banned Solidarity union, would obey the summons.

"It will be my thirteenth session." the priest told some of his congregation on Sunday. "Pray for me."

Although the case of Father Popieluszko has evidently not been abandoned by the authorities, thanks to high Church intervention he is allowed to continue his parish work and hold his controversial monthly "masses for the homeland".

The priest was first detained last December and taken to his apartment – he normally lives in the rectory of St Stanislaw Kostka, his Warsaw church – where he was shown a cache of guns, explosives and thousands of Solidarity leaflets.

Father Popieluszko denied all knowledge of the material but was charged with a number of offences. His is the most serious of cases facing a half dozen priests with outspoken views on Solidarity.

Father Henryk Jankowski, a friend of Solidarity leader Mr Lech Walesa, has been charged with abusing religious freedoms by making political sermons. The local press has also accused him of profiteering and high living.

Although he also is free to continue parish work while the police continue their investigations, Father Jankowski continues to make challenging gestures, including a recent Mass for the captured underground leader, Mr Bogdan Lis.

Meanwhile, Solidarity sources say Mr Walesa has now received a full breakdown of Solidarity's version of local council election results. Among other things, the sources say, the results show that the Government had grossly exaggerated the turnout in Silesia.

The Solidarity estimate of turnout in Wroclaw was 40.5 per cent, compared to the official turnout of 67 per cent.

Defiant Britain insists more proof needed on causes of acid rain

From Michael Binyon
Munich

Britain told the opening of an East-West environment conference here yesterday that it had been falsely accused of hanging back in pollution control, but was not prepared to make heroic efforts unless they were proved necessary.

The statement was in sharp contrast to calls by the West German hosts for urgent action to save the Northern hemisphere from an environmental catastrophe. Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the Minister of the Interior, said that, next to the strengthening of peace, environmental protection was the most important task of our age.

The British statement was read by Dr Martin Holdgate, chief scientist at the Department of the Environment, as Mr William Waldegrave, Under Secretary of State, is not arriving here until today. His absence was commented on adversely by several representatives of the 29 countries at the conference, who have sent senior ministers.

The British statement, reflecting impatience in Whitehall at the many calls from Europe for cuts in industrial emissions that are blown east, insisted that more research was needed into the real causes of acid rain and dying forests.

"We see no point in making heroic efforts, at great cost, to control one out of many factors unless there is a reasonable expectations that such control will lead to a real improvement in the environment".

Britain had made substantial progress in reducing pollution, but this had not been recognized overseas. Between 1970 and 1983, sulphur dioxide emissions had fallen by 37 per cent and Britain's share of European emissions – excluding the Soviet Union – fell from 25 to 11 per cent between 1950 and today. Nitrogen oxide emissions had remained constant for the past 18 years, whereas in certain countries they had gone up by 50 per cent.

While accepting the need to do still more, Dr Holdgate insisted that Britain was not the greater distributor of pollutants to other countries. He pointedly ignored calls from Canada and other Western countries which pledged in March to reduce sulphur dioxide emissions by 30 per cent by 1993. "I cannot be specific about target dates and percentages – and I have to say bluntly that we do not see our way to joining '30 per cent club' in its present form".

Britain's statement came immediately after that of the Soviet Union, in which Mr Yuri Izrael, chairman of the State Committee for Environmental protection, said Russia would cut sulphur dioxide emissions by 30 per cent by the target date.

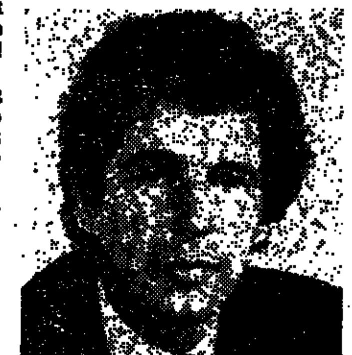
The Soviet Union spent 8,000m roubles (about £7,200m) a year on environmental protection. Conversion of oil and coal power stations to gas and the increasing use of nuclear energy had led to steady falls in sulphur dioxide.

But on average, 5 million tons were still blown into the Soviet Union from the West, whereas Soviet emissions blown west were five to 10 times less. Russia had to spend 40m roubles a year to neutralize the effects of acid rain and still suffered widespread damage to forests and lakes.

Mr Izrael said mankind could prevent an ecological catastrophe, but enormous damage was caused by the production and testing on nuclear weapons. The Soviet delegation, with several other East European countries, has called for an appeal to halt the arms race – which, they say, hinders international cooperation – to be written into the preamble of the conference's draft resolution.

For the United States Mr William Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, gave no commitment to a 30 per cent sulphur dioxide cut. He said more research was needed.

The United States had, however, substantially reduced sulphur and nitrogen pollution since 1970, had spent $93m (£66m) on research into acid rain since 1980 and would develop "an appropriate set of measures".


Mr William Waldegrave: Arriving late at meeting.

Condolences for Strauss

Delegates to the conference sent a message of condolence to Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister, on the death of his wife Marianne, killed in a car crash at the weekend. Herr Strauss, who cut short a visit to Yugoslavia, has cancelled all appointments for a week, including a reception for the conference tonight.


Eyes right: Mrs Thatcher being greeted by a Republican Guard as she mounts the stairs of Fontainebleau castle for the EEC summit

Delegation fails to convince China of Hongkong fears

From David Bonavia, Hongkong

Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's elder statesman, was told at the weekend by Sir Sze-Yuen Chung and two other members of Hongkong's Executive Council that the people of the territory were worried that there might be a reversion to extreme-left policies in China.

Sir Sze-Yuen, Miss Lydia Dunn and Mr Q. W. Lee were speaking at a press conference here yesterday about their visit to Peking, during which they received an almost hostile reception from Mr Deng, who told them they did not represent the people of Hongkong.

Mr Deng had said that China's resumption of sovereignty over Hongkong in 1997 might serve as a model for the reunification of other divided countries, such as Germany and Korea.

But Sir Sze-Yuen said his group told Mr Deng that people in Hongkong were worried that, in order to reach an early accord, "the Governments of China and Britain may come to an agreement that would not be sufficiently detailed and binding to command confidence". They were also worried that "prosperity and stability may be threatened by the jostling for power in the next 13 years".

In the forthright statement to the Chinese Government, the group had added: "As regards the period after 1997, people are worried that the high degree of autonomy may not in fact mean Hongkong people administering Hongkong, because the people administering the future government of Hongkong may be controlled by Peking, and the Chinese officials responsible for implementing China's policy for Hongkong may interfere in the local administration.

"Furthermore, people are worried that the 'one country two systems' concept may not last, because future Chinese leaders may revert to extreme-left policies."

Referring to the Basic Law or Constitution for Hongkong, Sir Sze-Yuen said it should be "drafted in Hongkong by representatives of Hongkong people and representatives from Peking".

Sir Sze-Yuen further suggested that a committee of Chinese people of international standing and reputation should be appointed by China "with the responsibility of monitoring or advising the drafting the implementation of, and any subsequent amendments to, the Basic Law".

Mr Deng, he said, "did not believe that the views and anxieties we described were really the current state of confidence in Hongkong".

Mr Deng said China would retain the "procedural right to appoint senior civil servants after they have been somehow selected by the people (of Hongkong)" – which would seem to amount to a right of veto on the election of people Peking did not like.

Sir Sze-Yuen concluded: "We do not think we have convinced the Chinese leaders that there is a confidence problem in Hongkong."

Catholics join fight against gays

From Trevor Fishlock
New York

The Roman Catholic Church is siding with the Salvation Army in a conflict with Mayor Edward Koch of New York on homosexual rights.

The city has anti-discrimination rules under which contractors doing business with the city must agree that they will not discriminate against workers and job applicants on the grounds of "race, creed, colour, origin, sex, age, handicap, marital status, sexual orientation or affectional preference."

The Salvation Army, which helps thousands of homeless and distressed people in New York and gets about £3m a year from the city authority, ran into trouble when it refused, on moral and religious grounds, to agree to include homosexuals in its employment policy statement, as the city rules demand.

Mayor Koch insisted that there could be no exception to the rules. But now Archbishop John O'Connor, and the Roman Catholic archdiocese of New York, have joined the controversy.

The Church says it does not discriminate but, like the Salvation Army, it says that signing the city's anti-discrimination order would amount to condoning homosexuality, and this is against Church teaching.

The Catholic Church has contracts with the city for the care of children and disabled people worth £54m. The archbishop says he would rather close the child care centres than violate the Church's teachings.

Entry by the Church into the controversy and the sensitivity of the issue have obliged the Mayor to be less insistent. The matter is now to be decided by a court.

The Archbishop's refusal to sign the city order has aroused the anger of homosexuals.

Turkey gets tougher over Greek hostility

Ankara (Reuter) – Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, was yesterday quoted as saying that Ankara would "back Greece into a corner" unless Athens ceased hostility towards Turkey.

He said that under the Socialist Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreou, Greece's basic policies were based on adversity with Turkey. "If this continues, we will back them into a corner", Mr Ozal was reported to have said at a dinner in Istanbul.

Turkey wanted the world to see that it was Greece which did not want to come to terms in long-running disputes between the two Nato neighbours over Cyprus, rights in the Aegean sea, and other issues, he said. If the disputes were not ended, "both of us will continue to arm ourselves unnecessarily".

Mr Ozal offered what he described as "the hand of friendship" to Greece when he came to power last December but he has recently adopted a tougher tone since Athens rebuffed his suggestion of laying aside political divisions and discussing economic cooperation instead.

● ATHENS: Eleven unarmed Turkish political exiles, wearing red masks, occupied the United Nations information offices here yesterday (AP reports).

The exiles, members of the left-wing Dev Yol (Revolutionary Way) organization, were ejected after 60 minutes by Greek police. They were then taken to security police headquarters for questioning.

Eye-witnesses said that the demonstrators hung a banner outside the building, which also houses the French Embassy consulate, reading "Solidarity with the hunger strikers in Turkish prisons."

They also circulated a statement calling for a new inquiry by the European Parliament into conditions in which political detainees are held in Turkey.

Discovery delayed by computer failure

From Trevor Fishlock
New York

The space shuttle Discovery is expected to blast off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, today after its maiden journey was postponed yesterday because of a computer failure.

The spacecraft's back-up flight system failed to function properly when it was switched into action about 45 minutes before take-off, scheduled for 8.43 am local time (1.43 pm BST).

The launch was then set for the next available "window", a little less than 24 hours later, while launch teams began to analyse the faulty computer.

Discovery will join Columbia and Challenger in the American space shuttle service when it finally makes the 12th shuttle mission, staying in space for a week.

The five crew include the second American woman to go into space, Judith Resnik. A sixth person on board will be the first shuttle passenger, an engineer who will operate a pharmaceutical production plant.

Little to show for Amazon bonanza

Costly errors drain Brazil's funds



In the second of a two-part series on how one Latin American country spent all the foreign loans that left it deep in debt, Patrick Knight in São Paulo looks at what went wrong:

Trying to do too much, too quickly, in the years before the second oil price rise, led Brazil into its present financial difficulties.

One of the costliest errors was to decide that the Amazon basin, empty of population and with sparse resources, should be developed, and fast, at the same time as a huge industrial expansion was under way.

The military, in a self-confident mood, feared that if it did not do something about the region somebody else might. Amazonia had to be occupied, whatever the cost.

At the time the cost did not seem high: so much money was pouring into the country that the Government felt that it could easily manage with less from taxation.

Companies and individuals were encouraged to invest what they would have paid in tax. The Government built a network of roads in record time; the main ones being the 2,500-mile Transamazonica, running from east to west, and three others up from the south.

Scores of cattle ranches were set up on land cleared of jungle, often in such haste that valuable wood went up in smoke. Once the roads were open it became convenient to encourage and finance a large scale migration from the south, where millions of farmworkers were being pushed off land being switched to grow soya and sugar cane.

Until very recently, diesel fuel has been heavily subsidized, disguising the real cost of travel to and from Amazonia. The city of Manaus was made a duty free zone, permitting hundreds of millions of dollars worth of goods to be imported each year; the aim was to encourage tourism, or new industries which could use cheap imported components until such time as the city became viable.

It never has, and 1,500 hotel bedrooms remain unused in a city whose population has mushroomed with people sucked in from the surrounding jungle.

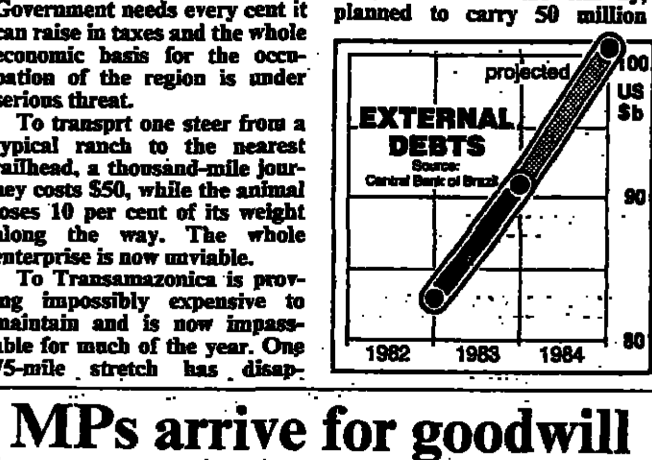
It is impossible to calculate how much has been spent in the Amazon. Certainly tens of billions of dollars. But now, the Government needs every cent it can raise in taxes and the whole economic basis for the occupation of the region is under serious threat.

To transport one steer from a typical ranch to the nearest railhead, a thousand-mile journey costs $50, while the animal loses 10 per cent of its weight along the way. The whole enterprise is now unviable.

To Transamazonica is proving impossibly expensive to maintain and is now impassable for much of the year. One 75-mile stretch has disappeared under the lake of a hydroelectric scheme.

Another great white elephant has been the nuclear programme. It was first envisaged that 40 power stations would be built by the year 2000. Although $3.4bn has been spent, $2.3bn of which were borrowed from abroad, all there is to show is a fuel concentration plant and a heavy components factory, designed to build parts for two reactors simultaneously, but now having to compete for orders with private industry. Work is proceeding at a snail's pace on the first reactor.

Another project at a standstill, is a 500-mile railway, planned to carry 50 million tons of iron and steel to the coast. It was to have been built in 1,000 days. But almost 3,000 days, and $2.2bn later, all that exists is its bed and 97 tunnels. The existing rail system has coped perfectly.



Other big projects which are proving a drain on resources, are the Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo underground railways, each with foreign debts of more than a billion dollars. Unable to recoup more than 60 per cent of even operating costs from fares, yet carrying only 14 per cent of urban passengers, they are a severe drain.

Criticism has been levelled at the size of Brazil's state sector.

However, the easy come, easy go attitude remains. Perks at the top remain unequalled: ministers in Brasilia are housed in palatial lakeside mansions; congressment lead a life of luxury – each has a staff of four, can make 400 phone calls, send 400 letters and 100 telegrams free each month, and there is a £300 car allowance; Brasilia boasts a fleet of 600 buses to ferry government staff to and from their homes twice a day while public transport languishes.

The city has some of Brazil's most beautiful architecture, but the buildings often cost tens of millions of dollars. One of the worst excesses has been that state and city administrations, pressed for cash, resorted to borrowing dollars to pay wage bills, and they are now unable to pay back the money.

Concluded

Police to look into Marcos squad killings

From Keith Dalton
Manila

Special police teams will investigate all killings by an anti-crime squad of secret marshals who have shot dead 26 suspected criminals since they were ordered on to the streets of the Philippine capital a week ago by President Marcos.

Manila's police chief, Major-General Prospero Olivas, said yesterday that special investigation committees would be organized in each of the capital's four police districts.

The creation of the committees comes after strong criticism from human rights groups that the 1,000 secret marshals, armed with the latest automatic weapons, were guilty of the "summary execution of mere suspects".


False start: Shuttle pilot Michael Coats returns to the astronaut quarters after the flight was abandoned.

Tourist island strike gives mules a break

From Mario Modiano
Athens

The legend goes that when Hell was created, a special hell was built for mules and it was an island called Santorini. Since time immemorial, the mules were condemned to carry tourists up 600 steps to Fira, the capital, perched 1,000 ft up the side of the island's quiescent volcanic crater.

A cable-car was donated by a native shipowner, who as a gesture to the island's 100 muleteers, agreed that the cable-car fare should not be cheaper than the mule ride and that 20 per cent of the cable-car revenue should go to the muleteers.

Now the muleteers want a 20 per cent cut, by law, but their has been a delay so they have seized the cable-car, and are refusing to take tourists on their mules.

MPs arrive for goodwill talks in Buenos Aires

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

The British MPs Mr Cyril Townsend and Mr George Foulkes arrived in Argentina yesterday on a much heralded "goodwill mission" to explore ways of resolving the Falkland Islands conflict with Argentine politicians, businessmen and labour leaders.

Mr Townsend (Conservative: Bexleyheath) and Mr Foulkes (Labour: Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley) with Lord Kennet for the Alliance, who arrives today, to be received by the Argentine Senate this afternoon. They will also talk to diplomats and leaders of the Anglo-Argentine community here.

The visit has received wide coverage in the Argentine Press and has led to speculation that it could result in warmer relations between London and Buenos Aires.

Most newspapers have emphasized that the visit is being made under the auspices of the South Atlantic Council, described here as a "political lobby" opposed to Mrs Thatcher's policies on the Falklands.

The leading Argentine daily *Clarin* published a full-page interview with Mr Townsend and Mr Foulkes yesterday, in which they were quoted as favouring diplomatic negotiations.

On their arrival Mr Townsend said: "We have come to seek a long-term and peaceful solution in the South Atlantic. We believe there are more things joining our two democracies than separating them".

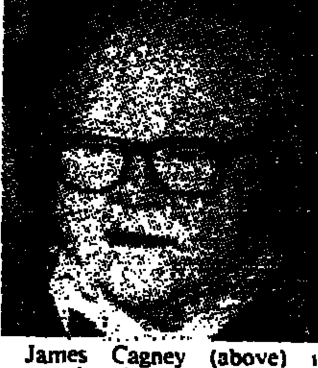
He also said their visit would seek to normalize discussions between Britain and Argentina and that sovereignty would be a key topic in their talks with Argentine politicians.

Peru rebel raids leave 44 dead

Lima (AFP) – At least 44 people were killed and 31 wounded in Peru in a series of attacks blamed by the authorities here on the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrillas.

In the worst incident, about 200 rebels stormed a police station in the south-eastern village of Huancasancos, killing two policemen

Cagney better



James Cagney (above) is recovering from a heart attack he suffered while on holiday in Maine. The 84-year-old actor will probably be released from hospital later this week.

Kenya request

Nairobi (Reuter) – Kenya has appealed to Western nations for about 1.5 million tons of maize and wheat after the failure of spring rains.

Doe in Dakar

Dakar (AFP) – President Samuel Doe of Liberia, arrived here for a short visit to Senegal. He will hold talks with President Abdou Diouf on bilateral cooperation

Yugoslavia: Milan Nikolić

By Caroline Moorehead

During the last week of May, Milan Nikolić, a sociologist and former 1968 student leader, was arrested after helping to organize a petition calling for an inquiry into the "suicide" of a young worker who had been questioned by police and was subsequently found dead.

In prison, he went on immediate hunger strike. Last week, after a heart attack, he was persuaded to abandon it, but his health is causing concern. He has become diabetic and his pancreas is not working properly. Meanwhile his wife is seriously ill in hospital.

Milan Nikolić has spent some time in prison before. In 1968 he was jailed for two years for his part in a mass student protest against unemployment (after which he was denied employment himself for several years).

In 1983 he spent a month in prison for protesting against the state of emergency in Poland.

His arrest in May coincided with that of at least five other dissident intellectuals, all of whom have been on hunger strike. The fear is that this may be the first wave of a more general repression of all critical opinion.

Milan Nikolić: Began an inquiry into a worker's death

EEC's unwanted guest workers head for home

Portugal braced for economic and social upheaval

From Martha de la Cal
Lisbon

More than 700,000 emigrants are expected to return to Portugal within the next decade out of the one a half million working in EEC countries – particularly France, where there are 900,000, and West Germany with 106,000.

They are being forced back mainly by increasing unemployment in their host countries. France and Germany have actually offered indemnities to those emigrants who agree to return to their home countries. In the case of West Germany the amount offered is around £2,600.

Their arrival is expected to have effects similar to those when nearly a million colonial Portuguese from former colonies in Africa came home in the 1970s. Portugal's total population is less than ten million, consequently the influx of such large numbers causes severe economic and social problems, to discuss these, the Portuguese authorities and observers from countries with similar problems met in Lisbon last week.

Portugal is dependent on emigrants' remittances to cover more than half of its balance-of-payments deficit, with falling numbers working overseas, remittances fell from $2.3 billion in 1982 to £1.8 billion in 1983. The emigrants are therefore a chief concern of Portugal in talks not only with EEC countries but with South Africa, where 600,000 Portuguese live and Brazil, which has 1½ million.

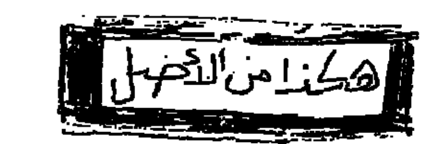
Conditions in Portugal are difficult for returning emigrants. Nearly 60 per cent of them are between 30 and 49, about 71 per cent are men and 29 per cent women. The majority are poorly educated from the backward regions – some are illiterate. Few of them learned a specialized trade in their host countries and there are few jobs available in agriculture, factories or civil construction – all of which are depressed areas of the economy.

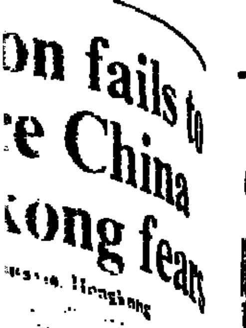
They find that the indemnities together with their savings do not go as far as expected because the yearly inflation in Portugal – now at 32 per cent – has driven up prices. Most of them put their earnings into non-productive investment – mainly in pretentious houses, painted in garish colours and decorated with flashy tiles and grilled ironwork that clash with the natural stone houses of their villages.

The emigrants who invested their money in small businesses often find themselves on the brink of bankruptcy because the buying power of their customers goes on falling.

Second-generation emigrants – children born in foreign countries or taken there very young – have particular difficulties. Many of them cannot speak Portuguese or have foreign accents. They cannot adapt to village life and are often cold-shouldered by their schoolmates. They miss their friends and their lives in the country where they grew up. Many of them suffer from depression. Many choose to remain behind when their parents return to Portugal.

However, those second-generation emigrants who do return and stay are better educated, more active and more dynamic than the first generation who emigrated. They are expected to help revitalize and change the face of Portugal, like those who returned from Africa.


هكذا من الأصل



A shopping spree with the hoisters

Blasting into a bank with a shotgun is one thing, shoplifting another – quite beyond the nerve of one gangster, writes Laurie Taylor


Illustration by Paul Cox.

'What the hell was Crazy Man doing now? Why weren't the fur coats off the dummies? Well he'd pulled at them hard enough, but they were all held in place by dozens of invisible nylon wires'

In the middle of Derek's casual, amoral, chat about the need to cut grasses and fire guns to scare off "heroes", there came a most peculiar admission. Something which sounded at first like an ethical reservation. I had asked him whether there was anything that he would not do: any sort of professional villainy at which he drew the line. I suppose I thought he might mention being a gangster. Even for Derek, that might involve a rather too high disregard for normal human values. But his reply amazed me:

"Hoisting. I just couldn't do it. I don't know why". Did he mean that, being a big-time armed robber, he would find it too demeaning to wander around Selfridges stuffing jumpers under his coat? Was it the embarrassment? "No. That's not it. No, I just couldn't do it. I mean just going in there." He stopped to find an exact phrase to fix his antipathy. "I'll tell you what. It's too blatant for my liking."

But how could anything be much more blatant than his own game of rushing into a bank, firing into the ceiling, vaulting over the counter and rifling the till. "You're joking, aren't you, Derek?"

"No. They are blatant. I mean armed robbery – you got surprise, ain'tya? Fifteen to 20 seconds, and you're in and out. And you've changed over cars before the call's gone through. To me it's that simple. But they're brilliant. They go in anywhere. I mean that fellow 'Dodger' was round here last week." ("Not the Artful Dodger"? was on my tongue, but John's face wiped it off.) "And he says: "Come on, we're going down to Harrods. I'm getting some gear. And I go down with him, although I don't want to because I know what's happening. And then he says, 'Well, what d'you want?' Well I don't want anything, do I?"

No, you could not imagine that Derek did want anything. He had gained many thousands of pounds from his robberies over the years, and yet the council flat he now occupied had nothing to show for it. All the money had gone, without a moment's regret, on gambling and holidays.

"So I said, 'Well, a tie, you know, like I don't wear ties. But it's true enough I've never had a tie. So I suppose I want one. But really I chose something simple like a tie 'cos I could imagine him taking a whole row of mohair suits or something like that. And they'd be after yer an' all that.'"

It was dark, but there was enough light to catch his anguished mime: head darting to left and right in search of suspicious policemen, and arms laden down with imaginary mohair suits. The simple armed robber overwhelmed by the blatant hoister.

" 'So'," I said. 'Look, just a tie. That's all I want. A tie'. And we walked in, and the ties are all there, aren't they? On the rack. And he goes: 'Right – which one d'you like?' And I'm sweating. So I say, 'Oh – any one'. You know, I couldn't be further away from it. 'Well, mind my back', he says, and swings me behind him. And then somehow he just goes whoosh and they're all at one end of the rack – whoosh they're off – and then whoosh out of the door. The lot. To him, it's nothing."

Professional hoisters, I learnt, never took a couple of ties: they took the whole rack. The image that kept cropping up as I talked to other hoisters was always that of a plague of locusts: a team of professional workers who swept across whole counters and displays and took the lot. Cars with capacious boots, vans, and even small lorries, would tour up and down the shopping streets of London, driving off from time to time for a rendezvous with a gang in a car-park, or to unload and come back for more. It was systematic looting that required a great deal of organization.

The first person into the store had the job of setting up the goods: perhaps putting a small elastic band around the ends of a few dozen silk scarves, or moving valuable bits of jewelry, or leather handbags, nearer the edge of the counters, sliding cashmere sweaters down the rail into a compact bunch. Then, if an assistant were around, he would be engaged in conversation as far away as possible from the action, while a third member lifted the goods. If the walk to the door of the store were a little long, then there might be someone else to take over for the last stretch. No one was in possession for more than a few seconds, and it was always someone's job to obstruct anyone who seemed to be getting too near the carrier.

Like con men, hoisters rely a great deal on distraction and sleight of hand, but they also depend on the sort of suprise element that gives bank robbers their advantage. Typically they swoop on stores at times when attention may be slack – late afternoon is often favoured.

"This is Tommy", John said suddenly, as someone joined us at the bar. It was difficult enough to talk in the crush, let alone shake hands, but I nodded enthusiastically.

"Tommy, tell Laurie here about going 'half-way'."

"Half-way" in the hoisting game meant waiting till you were approached by someone who was moving into a new flat and wanted it fitted out. This customer would already have been round the main stores - Harrods, Heal's Maples, and decided on the fittings that he wanted. He then paid exactly half the price for them when they came round in the back of Tommy's van. This, of course, meant that Tommy had to steal only specified items, and not those that were best placed to be lifted. But this seemed to appeal to his professional pride, and, of course, he was getting an excellent price. "Half-way" may not sound a lot, but few fences would pay more than one third.

His accomplice on all these jobs was a professional hoister whose exploits had earned him the nickname "Crazy Man". The dafter and more outrageous the comission was, the more Crazy Man liked it. That meant such things as manhandling large pieces of furntiture straight down the main stairs of Maples (stopping on one occasion to ask the store detective the time), and then carrying them across the ground floor of the store and out of the side-entrance into a waiting van.

"There was this once", Tommy said. "We'd just had this cutlery service away. Right from the middle of the display. And we are going back for more when Crazy Man suddenly sees this window. I couldn't believe my eyes. There they were, five dummies all with white fur coats. Not mink. More expensive than mink. You know, the fur with spots down near the bottom of it. Anyway, the cheapest was sixteen grand. And that wasn't the end of it. All round these dummies was Regency silver gear. All perfect, Trays of it".

Crazy Man had made some pretty blatant moves before, often helped by the large wardrobe of store coats he possessed: all individually tailored and with household names lettered across the back of them: Maples, Selfridges, Heal's. But even with his special "electrician" jacket, this was going to be a little crazier than usual

There was no entrance through the door leading to the window inside the shop. But behind an advertising blackboard, placed to the side of the door, was a large panel on which Crazy Man got to work while Tommy strolled up and down outside keeping a lookout for curious passers-by or store detectives. Tommy had the worst of it. Terrible noises came from behind the board as Crazy Man belaboured the old mahogany with a heavy chisel. Each reverberation seemed loud enough to arouse the entire ground-floor staff. But at least they knew that when the panel came away there would be no further obstacles to getting into the window. They had carefully watched while an assistant went in to touch up the display and had noted with satisfaction that there was no alarm bell.

Crazy Man slid through the gap and straight into his first public appearance in a window. Tommy now had to work the other side, had to effect a manic air that would quickly repel anyone who advanced upon the window for an eyeful of the fur and silver. He successfully terrified a couple of tourists and glanced around to see how Crazy Man was doing.

There he was, standing in the middle of the window. Smoking. Fag stuck in his mouth. A hundred a day he got through. One out and another one lit. But in the middle of the window! Tommy wildly distracted a few more sightseers and turned back to the window. What the hell was Crazy Man doing now? Why were the fur coats not off the dummies? Well he had pulled at them hard enough, but they were all held in place by dozens of nylon wires – invisible to mere spectators – that helped to maintain their shape and style. And now Crazy Man was systematically burning through the nylon wires, one by one, with the tip of his cigarette.

Finally, as Tommy went into an epileptic routine to distract a few more window-shoppers, Crazy Man broke the last wire, took out six dustbin bags from under his trousers, packed them full of coats and silver, backed out of the window. "He still had the same fag stuck in his mouth", Tommy said admiringly.

In the Underworld *by Laurie Taylor, is published by Basil Blackwell on June 28, price £7.95.*

TOMORROW
McVicar and Taylor – the parting of the ways

Laurie Taylor, left: I asked John about "fences" big-time dealers who perhaps exerted some Fagin-like control over the thieves with whom they dealt. He told me I was wasting my time. And Tommy confirmed that there were few all-purpose Mr Bigs. You sold stuff "here and there". Perhaps you took furs to one place and cashmere to another, but often you just let it be known among the spielers and around the clubs that you had some gear, and the network took over. Professional criminals are no more likely to go shopping for their clothes than they are to pay tax. And there seemed to be quite enough of them to provide a ready market for the sort of silk and cashmere and leather accessories that were favoured by the hoisters – particularly if they carried an Yves St Laurent or Harrods label.

I never found out whether the popularity of these up-market lables was a tribute to quality of the product, or to the skill of the hoister. There is an ambiguity about the villain's preference for what is called "cream gear". On the one hand, it obviously sets them apart from that despised, lumpen proletariat whose alleged dependence of keg bitter, *Coronation Street* and the *News of the World* makes them mere pawns in the hands of people "in the know", in business and government. But it does suggest a different sort of gullibility. Take the case of watches: a Cartier watch may cost £1,000 to buy in the shops, but no self-respecting villain is going to go along with the idea that it's worth anything like that price. That is what mugs pay.

One solution to the problem is to treat the object with indifference. Geoff made certain when you called on him at teatime that you knew it was Dom Perignon in the ice-bucket, but then it was liable to be poured into your glass with no greater degree of ceremony than you would accord to a litre of Hirondelle in an Indian restaurant. And if you did have an expensive Cartier – and many had this or something similar – it was the fashion to wear it loosely around the wrist.

A still more cynical view of such status possessions was taken by the robber Phil and by a gangster named Milo. Their Cartier Tank watches, John informed me, were "suide" – counterfeit: very clever copies, but recognizable by those in the know – which of course included a pretty hefty proportion of all the people they ever met. An extra little twist to this "suide" play was that Geoff, in the time I knew him, was also heavily engaged in a deal that involved importing champagne in specially designed bottles (I think it was from Sicily) and then relabelling it as Dom Perignon. John assured me, however, that he would never dream of drinking the stuff. There were limits.

moreover . . . Miles Kington

The National Trust doesn't often get a mention in the popular papers, but it's safe to say that there'll be a fair splash after their latest purchase. They have bought nothing less than a fully working strip club in Soho.

The thinking behind this acquisition is that at the rate Soho is being cleaned up, there soon won't be any sex haunts left and suddenly we'll be regretting their disappearance as a historical loss. To forestall that moment, the National Trust has purchased The Gay Beansprout in Wardour Street and plans to restore it to its original 1946 splendour. In charge of this unusual task is the head of their Special Projects Unit, none other than our old friend and Palaeontologist, "Cocker" Leakey.

"Mark you, it's hardly changed at all since 1945," Leakey told me as we relaxed over a pint of Strudley's Northern Picket Bitter in the Olduvai Lounge of the Skull and Trowel, the archaeologist's pub. "The photos of the girls outside we've dated to 1952, thanks to the hair-dos, and some for the seats are even earlier, as they're stamped War Department. Nicked from the Army, I'd guess, during the war. It's a real period piece."

Leakey has temporarily left the world of pre-history because, as he puts it, the bottom has dropped right out of the thumb-nail trade.

"A few years ago you could come up with half a finger-nail of some geezer who had strode across the plains of Africa twenty-five million years ago, and the phones wouldn't stop ringing. We'll double *The Observer's* offer, all that sort of caper. You couldn't dig them up fast enough. Now you could produce a whole skeleton proving that man first stood upright because he hated walking around with shoes on his hands, and nobody would want to know. So I've shifted temporarily into this industrial archaeology lark."

Industrial archaeology?

"Sure. There's no basic difference between a water-mill or blacksmith's forge and a strip club. They're both historical places of work. So what we're doing is equipping the Beansprout with all the traditional items. Bottles of 1946 champagne at £200 each, nostalgic calendars of Malta installed by the owner, scarves from all the top football clubs of the time left by fans, including an incredibly rare Accrington Stanley scarf. There's a little cupboard at the back which puzzled us for a while – turned out to be the girl's changing room.

"We've also bought a load of wartime raincoats and caps which visitors can put on if they like, to get in the spirit of things. Only trouble we've had is getting the right music. Nobody seems to remember what they used to strip to in those days, and Vera Lynn records don't seem right, somehow. We've settled pro tem for Sousa marches and early Frank Sinatra."

But how many people will pay to see round a strip club if nobody is doing any, well, stripping?

"Oh, but they will! The National Trust don't know this yet, as they might cut up funny, but I've got some girls in training already. Got to make it as authentic as possible, and make a few bob as well. No point looking a gift horse in the Third Division."

Third Division?

"Mouth. Rhyming slang. Third Division South, mouth. Blimey, don't they teach you anything at *The Times* these days? Yeah, we've done a lot of research into 1940s rhyming slang and all the employees will be using it. The visitors will get their five quid's worth."

A fiver seems, well, a lot.

"Nah. The National Trust is coining it these days. Have you seen their shops? Do you know how much territory they control? Blimey, even the Krays in their heyday didn't have the patches sewn up that this lot have. I've heard blokes from the Met say, 'This is my manor', but when the Trust says it's their manor, they really mean it!"

Leakey has other plans to restore a pre-war bottle party club, a house in Dean Street that he's very vague about and a bookie's dating from about 1949. Will punters be able to bet on 1949 races there?

"I'll do the gags round here, clever clogs," said Cocker affably. Anyway, I'm starving. Care for a plate of fish and Staffords?"

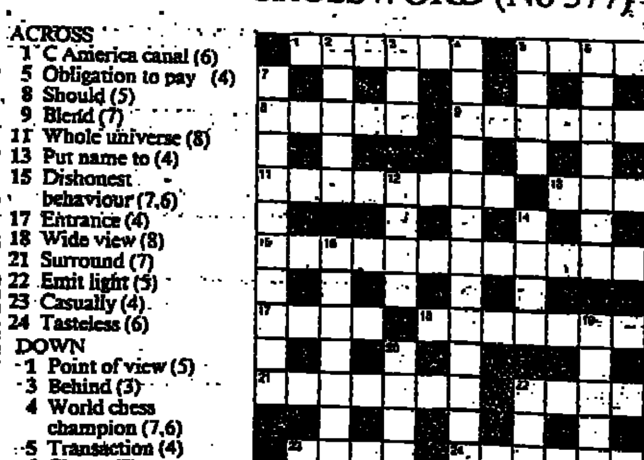
Staffords? Stafford Cripps? Cripps? Chips!

"There's hope for you yet, sunshine."

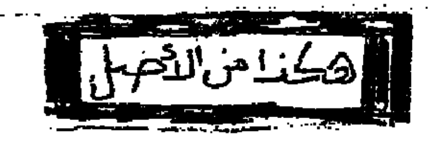
CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 377)

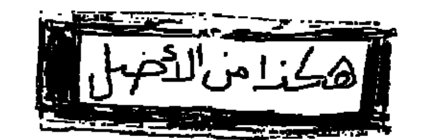
ACROSS
1 C America canal (6)
5 Obligation to pay (4)
8 Should (5)
9 Blend (7)
11 Whole universe (8)
13 Put name to (4)
15 Dishonest behaviour (7,6)
17 Entrance (4)
18 Wide view (8)
21 Surround (7)
22 Emit light (5)
23 Casually (4)
24 Tasteless (6)

DOWN
1 Point of view (5)
3 Behind (3)
4 World chess champion (7,6)
5 Transaction (4)
6 Charm (7)
7 Rugby linesman (5,5)
10 Profitable event (5,5)
12 Rain torrentially (4)
14 Trademark device (4)
16 Furrowed (7)
19 Inner personality (5)
20 Drama (4)
22 Salt (3)



SOLUTION TO No 376
ACROSS: 1 Fable 4 Wrangle 8 Alibi 9 Rambles 10 Bankrupt 11 Star 13 Francophone 17 Rump 18 Pendulum 21 Orkneys 22 Navel 23 Rancour 24 Tides
DOWN: 1 Flambé 2 Bairn 3 Emigrant 4 Word processor 5 Ammo 6 Gelatin 7 Ensure 12 Whodunit 14 Ramekin 15 Armour 16 Smalls 19 Livid 20 Demo





FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Synchro OR Swim

Synchronized swimming is back in fashion – for our Olympic team and for the shapely new swimsuits. Not since Esther Williams rose from Hollywood's waves and Busby Berkeley made patterns of people, have beach fashions been such a combination of the sporty and the sexy



In the drawing left to right: Gianni Versace's sculptured navy and white body suit with ruched sides £69 from Gianni Versace, 35 Brook Street W1. Water polo hat from Arena, Goggles from For Eyes, 21 James Street WC2 and branches.

● Liquorice black wet suit in shiny polyurethane with heart-shaped bodice by Solar £24.25 from Dickins & Jones and Selfridges. Fluorescent orange canvas cap £6.99 from The Hat Shop, 58 Neal Street WC2.

● Regulation swimsuit in striped stretch cotton. By Mulberry in saxe blue and white outlined in black £21.95 from Fenwick of Bond Street W1.

● Two-way stripe Lycra trompe d'oeil swimsuit in turquoise or red with grey by Arena, £22.50 from Peter Robinson Oxford Circus W1; selected Top Shop branches.

● Norma Kamali's zip-right-up high cut suit in egg yolk yellow, red, white, black or grey Lycra £65 from Browns Norma Kamali shop, South Molton Street W1.

● Olympic style suit in yellow stretch cotton with black numbers, also blue, by Dorotennis £19.95 from Fenwick of Bond Street W1.

● Sweetheart boned swimsuit by Swanky Modes in yellow, white or black £39 from Swanky Modes 106 Camden Road NW1; Matchmaker Truro; Mango, Windsor; Paradise Garage, 3a Haymarket Walk, Bristol.

● One-shoulder sliced-away body suit by Liza Bruce, grey, black Lycra, £45 from a selection at Harvey Nichols, Peter Jones, Fenwick, Lucienne Phillipps, Wardrobe, The Warehouse, Glasgow, Headlines, Ilkley, Yorks, Apartment, Brighton.

● Bathing Belle spotted suit in red, black, blue, apricot, peacock with white, by Slix approx. £20 from Selfridges, Dickins & Jones, Fenwick, Harrods, Peter Robinson, Army and Navy and John Lewis nationwide. Black towelling cap by Fred Bare £6.99 from Swanky Modes, 106 Camden Road NW1.

● Esther Williams long-legged sports suit with Fuel Grade on back and ribbed rubber belt (not shown) by Oceano in red or black £39 from Harrods, Harvey Nichols, Selfridges, Memo of Glasgow.

● High-legged water suit with WET print by Chrissie Walsh £35 in black and white cotton from resort wear, Fifth Floor, Simpson, Piccadilly.

Fashion Assistant: Christine Painell

With arms, legs and music in perfect harmony, Britain's Olympic team showed off their synchronized swimming last Saturday. The aquatic routines that they perform with precision timing will next be seen in Los Angeles – an appropriate setting for the revival of this graceful, visual and cinematic sport which has already sent ripples through the fashion world.

Glamour and athleticism are the twin influences on this season's swimsuits, and that was a combination that came from Hollywood half a century ago. Esther Williams was the star on the crest of the Hollywood wave of spectacle and glamour in the water, dressed to display sporty lines against her female curves. Busby Berkeley, the maestro of formation movements, also put his human kaleidoscope of a chorus line into seductive swimsuits with matching caps and shoes (and they all got wet).

The difference today is in the fabrics, for man-made materials mould the body like the contours of a map. In the hands of a master designer, the swimsuit is sculpted like Gianni Versace's ruched and slashed suits that combine soft shapes and sharp angles.

The curve and the straight line are the counterpoints of all the modern swimsuits, with stripes bisecting the body or straps sliced away across one shoulder. Norma Kamali makes these sporty body suits cut waist-high at the outside thigh and deceptively simple when you hold a few ounces of fabric in the hand. Her colours are hot and strong, setting a general trend for sharp, acid colours or breezy naval stripes.

On the Olympic theme are the racing suits with numbers tracked across the midriff, used as a central motif or all-over print. The regulation swimsuit shape – absolutely plain with scoop at front and back – is broken up by the new angles. The cut-away legs are in contrast to the shorts swimsuit, an authentic Esther Williams style made like a wrestling suit by the Italian firm of Oceano.

A witty send-up of the play suit is also the theme of Plunge, a new company which has gone in head first for glamour – frills, ruching, bows and spots, all used together for cheeky swimsuits and bikinis.

Even the essential 1930s accessory, the swimcap, has been recreated by young hat designers, who are making their caps in towelling or fabric as a fashion item rather than an aid to keeping a perm dry.

Bathing suits themselves have swum back into the mainstream of fashion to become an accessory to a holiday wardrobe. The shapely tops and interesting cut-outs or curves appear with shorts or trousers to show off a tan or at night as part of the glam-athletic look which has stretched into evening.

The real reason for the overwhelming success of the swimsuit (and why it has beaten the bikini into last place) is the way it is worn. In the international undercurrent of fashionable people, swimsuits are now rolled down to the hips for sunbathing. This is not a trend launched by designers (although manufacturers are now starting to catch on); it is an example of the way that a fashion develops from street (or rather, beach) style.

The Body Beautiful is a theme of the 1980s, the *raison d'être* of the growth of exercise routines and aerobic classes, and a powerful fashion force. The Olympic Games, in spite of their tarnished image, have given fashion a chance to celebrate the body with sportswear shapes – swimsuits, running shorts, track suits, wrestlers' vests. The body itself is in fashion and the idea of perfect control and perpetual motion of formations in water therefore has a particular appeal.

The pop music world – hypersensitive to changing fashion – has already seen the potential of synchro swimming. Madness used a local formation team swimming in the floodlit foreground at a rock concert in the giant New Brighton stadium.

Synchronized swimming seems to have captured the imagination of the public without any promotion or projection, although the Sugar Bureau is sponsoring the Olympic team (to emphasize that sugar is a source of energy). The Sugar Synchronized Swimming Festival was held at Leicester last Saturday and the National Championships take place at Gloucester on November 3 and 4.

Local clubs and schoolgirls (but not boys) all over the country are synchronized swimming enthusiasts, says Olympic team manager Anne Clark, a schoolteacher and swimming coach in her own Leicester area. She leaves for Los Angeles in 10 days with Caroline Holmyard, Britain's 22-year-old captain of the British Synchronized Swimming team and her duet partner Carolyn Wilson. Caroline is competing in the solo event, when the judges mark compulsory figures as in an ice skating routine.

The idea of one woman's power pitted against the pull of the water is a modern conception and marks out today's synchro swimming from the impressive but essentially glamorous displays of the past.

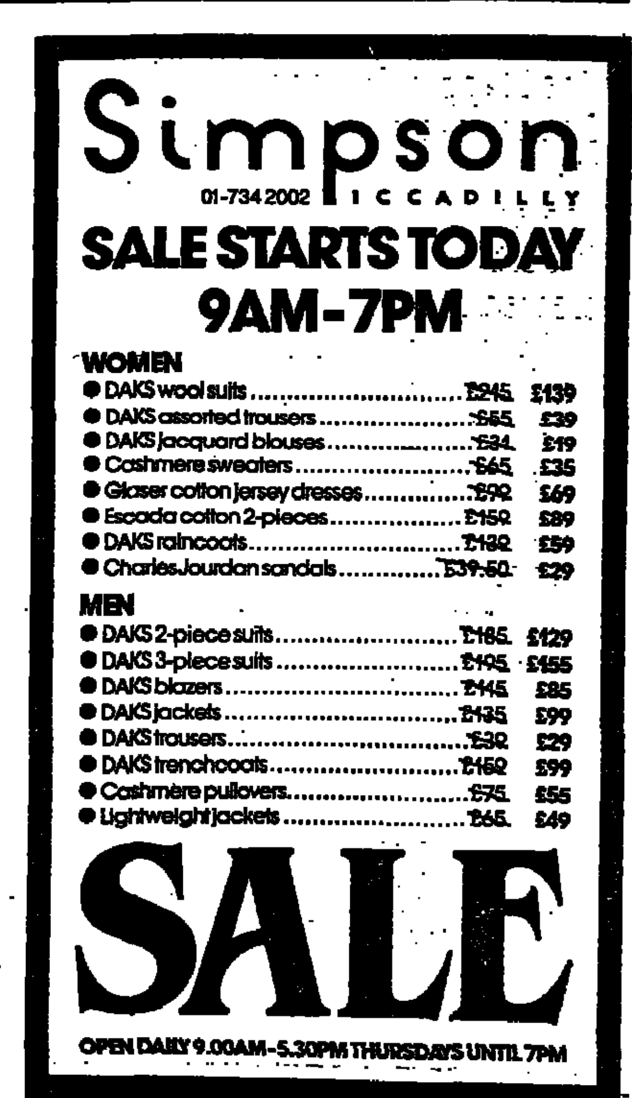
Busby Berkeley's routines were always obliquely sexual, even in a sporty context. His famous chorus line in a gym in *Palmy Days* included 16-year-old Betty Grable and a young Lucille Ball in revealing exercise suits. In the swimming scene from *The Kid from Spain* images of his bathing belles undressing were thrown on to screen projections at the back of the set.

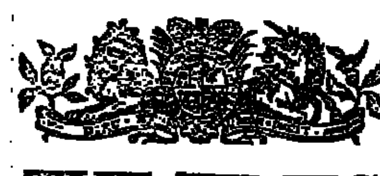
It is all a far cry from the intensely competitive world of the Olympic Games (although "Buzz" was probably as hard a taskmaster as any coach).

Our own Olympic squad train in the streamlined official competition swimwear by Arena that is the sporty feel of the moment: a shapely one-piece in light or dark blue banded in white with the Olympic star symbol and "Los Angeles" on a broken stripe print. For the competition, they appear in glitzy spangled swimsuits worthy of Hollywood.

If a latter-day Busby Berkeley is in the television camera crew in Los Angeles, synchronized swimming could become a spectator sport of the small screen to rival Torvill and Dean – or even those Sunday afternoon movies of the inimitable Esther.







THE TIMES DIARY

Mind out there

Aggrieved nursery workers employed by the Socialist Republic of Islington, now on strike for more pay and staff, may be tempted to answer an ad running in *The Lady* magazine: "Islington N1. Cheerful, energetic and loving nanny/mother's help would enjoy relaxed and happy life in our family with Amy (3), Hanna (5), Lizzi (10) and Nicky (12), where both parents work. Cleaner employed. . . ." Though no name is given, callers will have little trouble in recognizing the voice on the line: Margaret Hodge, leader of the council, who was booed and heckled at the last council meeting for resisting the strikers' demands for an increase in their average £85 take-home pay. Hodge has, I am told, offered one applicant £35 a week. Yesterday she denied ever using the word nanny. "The terminology is a mother's help." Strange. Her ad also offers the perk "plenty of local nannies".

When in Rome . . .

David Yallop's *In God's Name*, the book which claims that Pope John Paul I was murdered, will be available in nine languages on three continents by the end of the year – but not in Italy. No Italian publisher dare touch it for fear of reprisals, legal and otherwise, by the Vatican and the covert Italian freemasons whom Yallop holds responsible. Their particular dread, I'm told, is that with Vatican tentacles penetrating all corners of the Italian banking system, their credit will suddently run dry. English-language copies of the book are changing hands in Italy at three times the cover price.

Tidal wave

A roll call of wets in the House of Commons has fallen into my hands. Most of the names will come as no shock to Mrs Thatcher: Sir Ian Gilmour; Francis Pym's PPS, Hal Miller; dandy author of the she-elephant jibe, Julian Critchley. The others are equally open middle-of-the-roaders: Peter Tapsell; Sir David Price; Terence Higgins; Cranley Onslow; Colin Moynihan; and, of course, Roy Jenkins. But what is Roy Hattersley's name doing on Hamish Hamilton's list of politicians to receive complimentary copies of Pym's *The Politics of Consent*?

BARRY FANTONI



"That should please the Russian housewife"

Beaming Ken

Lords and MPs debating the future of the GLC in the coming weeks are liable to have the spectre of Ken Livingstone quite literally hovering over them. A confidential document that has come my way reveals that the GLC, in its most spectacular publicity stunt to date, plans to project a giant hologram (3D image) of either Livingstone's face or the message "Save the GLC" high in the night sky above the Palace of Westminster. Eurolaunch Ltd, which would provide the technology, assures me the project is feasible: the lasers would be beamed from County Hall and the GLC would licence its own project. All that an embarrassed government could do to retaliate is hire its own laser equipment to blot out the offending image.

Left bank

The same "confidential" document reveals that secret negotiations are taking place between the GLC and the Kremlin to set up the first overseas exhibition of Soviet holograms. The GLC, which is to meet the Soviet Embassy's cultural attache to discuss the project, has offered the council-owned Royal Festival Hall to the Russians, and has agreed to pay the rent, rates, heating, lighting, staffing, security and reception costs of the exhibition. The budget is proposed with any additional promotional costs "the Russian Government may wish to make in promoting one of the most influential USSR operations outside Russia . . . of the expertise and technological ability of Russia, backed by the GLC." The report concludes: "A unique opportunity for both institutions – in fact a GRAND SLAM."

Seven-four time

Ted Heath is not only waving his arms against the Government. In January he will pick up his baton to conduct the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra at a kibbutz near Haifa and in Jerusalem's main concert hall. The visit has been arranged by Heath's impresario friend Victor Hochauser, who tells me the Israeli nation still has warm memories of Heath's ill-fated premiership.

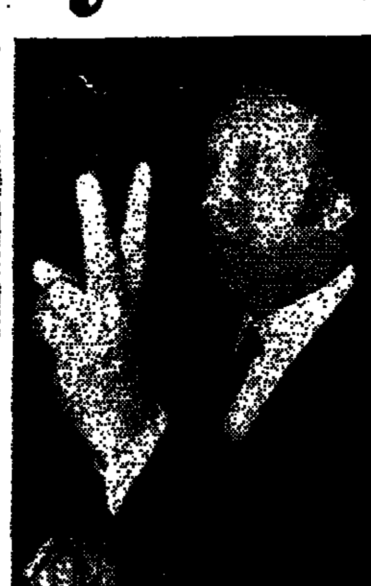
PHS

Scargill on Saltley: 'Here was the living proof that the working class has only to flex its muscles and it could bring governments, employers, society to a total standstill'

My greatest day

What does NUM president Arthur Scargill want from the miners' dispute – a successful coal industry or a successful class struggle? In 1975, in a revealing interview with the magazine New Left Review, he looked back at the crippling disputes in 1969, 1972, and 1974 – and also looked into the future





Saltley, Wednesday February 9, 1972: a Scargill forewarning of things to come

The first thing that we did in the 1969 dispute was to ask ourselves, first of all, was every pit in Yorkshire out? And the answer then "yes". That was completely sewn up. The next step was to get out every other pit in Britain if we could.

Then we launched pickets into Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. We decided that the best way that we could produce an effective stoppage was to have a rapid mobile picket. We'd used this before in the Yorkshire coalfield, but on a very limited scale and *never* in an organized way. We launched from the coalfield here squads of cars, minibuses and buses, all directed on to pre-determined targets, with five, six, seven-hundred miners at a time. Of course, the police were going to come, but they couldn't cover forty points at a time, without bringing the British armed forces in.

I believe in a class war you have to fight with the tools at your disposal. 1969 was a foretaste.

Did you get other groups of workers involved?

No, we didn't because the big problem was that we were not able at this stage to get out our own men. The subsequent result wasn't a victory in the sense that you can say "We've got it" but it would have been a terrible defeat if we'd kept the men out on strike. So we took a decision to go back to work victoriously, and we led them back. I don't care who the historian is but if he regards '69 as anything other than a complete victory, it's time that he went and did some more thinking about it. Because '69 was responsible for producing all the victories that were to come.

Did you keep the rank and file organization in being after the strike?

Well, there were groups of miners in the coalfields who came together. For example, a number of us had launched an organization called the Barnsley Miners' Forum, of which I was secretary. This forum was a platform for the left and a platform for ideas within the movement. You cannot have this sort of forum without having a concentration of ideas, and some kind of unity developing in the coalfields. So to that extent the left were keeping together. In 1970 we had an abortive strike in Yorkshire. This was mainly because the issue at stake was the wrong one; we couldn't get the unity we wanted among the left and there were splits. But at the same time many valuable lessons were learnt because nearly half the coalfields in Britain came out on strike. After the '69 and '70 disputes it was clear that the union was never, ever going to be the same again.

Of course it's a matter of history that the '72 strike took place after an overtime ban. But what is not generally known is where the picketing started in 1972 – it started in Yorkshire. We had every pit picketed on the first morning to get out the weekly-paid industrial staff-members, who were not members of the Yorkshire NUM, to make sure they were out on strike straight away. After this we immediately switched our attack to every major coal depot and power station in the region. We had a thousand pickets deployed into East Anglia, and we had a major battle inside the Strike Committee. The differences of opinion were whether we should concentrate the pickets on one target or whether we should dispatch them all over East Anglia to all the power stations.

The argument that won the day was the one to send them to Yarmouth, to Bedford, to Cambridge, to Ipswich, to Norwich, to all the different power stations. I said this was stupid and would not prove successful. For three days we battled with police in the East Anglia area. Then we had a weekend Strike Committee meeting and changed the policy.

I picked the phone up and called East Anglia HQ and said "Move everything in on to Ipswich dock, move everything we can". We produced a thousand pickets in an hour-and-a-half in Ipswich dock, and stopped the dock in an hour. We left a token picket at the docks, moved on, and closed down the power stations one by one. Within two days we'd shut down the whole of East Anglia.

How did the strike develop on a national basis?

The picketing had been launched in all the areas. But mobile pickets directed on targets outside the pits had been sent mostly from Yorkshire. You see, we took the view that we were in a class war. We were not playing cricket on the village green, like they did in '26. We out to defeat Heath and Heath's policies because we were fighting a government. Anyone who thinks otherwise was living in cloud-cuckoo land. We had to declare *war* on them and the only way you could declare war was to attack the vulnerable points.

What was the permit system that you were operating?

Well, the miners' union was not opposed to the distribution of coal. We were only opposed to the distribution of coal to industry because we wished to paralyse the nation's economy. It's as simple as that. We were fighting a class war and you don't fight a war with sticks and bladders. You fight a war with the weapons that are going to win it.

What were the circumstances that produced the confrontation at Saltley?

By the time Saltley came up everything was quiet. It was a Saturday and the telephone in the headquarters here in Barnsley had been remarkably silent. Every point was covered and the permit system was operating. The telephone rang at four o'clock on that Saturday afternoon. It was someone from the national office: "Can you get as many pickets as possible into Birmingham." "Pickets to Birmingham?" I said. "What for?" "There's a coke depot there," this bloke said, "lorries are going in, *hundreds of them*!" Then he put the phone down.

What do you do on a Saturday afternoon? How do you get three, four-hundred pickets to Birmingham? And to go to a coke depot – ten men ought to be able to control a coke depot. Anyway, I thought, the only thing to do is to get it organized. So I put out the call and within three hours we had 200 on their way. Within five hours we had 400 men on their way down to Birmingham in coaches.

I drove throught the night and arrived in Birmingham at three o'clock in the morning. I went into the centre of Birmingham and found our lads who were in the Communist Party HQ. I was then briefed on this coke depot and we went down on the Sunday.

I have never seen anything like it in my life. It was estimated that there was a million tons: it was like a mountain. It was an Eldorado of coke. There were a thousand lorries a day going in and you can imagine the reaction of our boys, fresh from the successes in East Anglia, fresh from the successes in Yorkshire. Battles raged outside that coke depot and at ten o'clock they closed it.

On Wednesday, it was a struggle all day. Most of the leadership of the strike in Birmingham were getting no more than two hours a night sleep. We were getting home at one, two o'clock in the morning and getting up at four. We were stationed all over Birmingham in houses and the people of Birmingham were absolutely fantastic. The solidarity of the working class was never more evident. On that Thursday it produced the greatest day of my life.

The whole of the East District of the Birmingham AUEW were out on strike, 100,000 were out on strike. It was tremendous. And they were still marching in from Coventry and other places, still advancing into Saltley. It was estimated that there were 20,000 in this area. Maudling, who said that the gates wouldn't close, suddenly found that they were bloody closed and locked. The Chief Constable said: "That's it, I'm not risking any more here, those gates stay closed." He then turned to me – this is absolutely factual – and said: "Will you please do us a favour? Will you please disperse the crowd?" And I said on two conditions: first that I can make a speech to the crowd. He said: "Agreed." And secondly that I can use your equipment, because mine's knackered. He said: "Agreed."

Then I spoke from the urinal in Birmingham, with this police equipment. I gave a political speech to that mass of people and told them that it was the greatest victory of the working class, certainly in my lifetime. The lads who were there were overcome with emotion, emotion in the best possible way. Here had been displayed all that's good in the working-class movement. Here had been displayed what for years had been on a banner but had never been transferred from the banner into reality. You know the words: "Unity is Strength", "Workers of the World Unite", "Man to Man Brother Be". They're big words. Sometimes they'd been ridiculed. Through all that ridicule, all that sneering, they survived. Here was the living proof that the working class had only to flex its muscles and it could bring governments, employers, society to a total standstill. I know the fear of Birmingham on the part of the ruling class. The fear was that what happened in Birmingham could happen in every city

This was the first major defeat for the Heath government and it set the scene for its defeat later in the same year on the Industrial Relations Act and on the imprisonment of the dockers. Did the miners have any direct relationship to those struggles against the Industrial Relations Act?

Oh yes. You can't separate this from the experience of Saltley because it was so intertwined, beyond belief. We had more people arrested at Saltley, for example, than in the rest of the strike put together. I was the only official of the NUM arrested and subsequently convicted. It was incredible. I was taken to court for picketing and for organizing picketing. But the situation was that later on we were able to use the experience of the strike, when the dockers were put in prison. Yorkshire miners went on strike. We didn't have to ask them, they were out! This is what political education had done for them. They had become aware.

At the moment the militant left wing of the trade union movement defines itself mainly by fighting vigorously for wage claims. However necessary this is, in present circumstances wage battles alone will not be able to defend 'the living standards of the working class. Shouldn't the left in the unions fight for a fuller, rounded-out programme to meet the crisis as it affects the working class in every aspect of life?

The problem is that once we start to divorce wages from politics, then we lose our perspectives, we begin to suggest that the trade unions have lost their sense of direction, that they are no longer projecting the real issues of the day, which are nationalization of the means of production, distribution and exchange. And not just nationalization, but common ownership, real common ownership. But you see, you will not get common ownership of the means of production, you will not get real control of the society in which we live, unless you commit and convince the working class of the need to struggle.

It may be that we get a strike situation on our hands similar to '72 or '74 where another Saltley can occur. If we get another Saltley then the whole picture can change from one where you have a peaceful road to one where you do not have such a peaceful road.

Research by Michael Trend

Embryos: the case for research

Dr Robert Edwards, the man whose work perhaps more than any other is responsible for the creation of the Warnock Committee – whose report on artificial reproduction is delivered to the Government today – leaned forward at his desk in Cambridge University's physiological laboratory.

"Of one thing I am certain", he said. "We must do this research. There must obviously be limitations to our work. But I believe that to replace an embryo in a woman, without knowing that everything has been done to make sure that it is as normal as we can possibly make it, is far more unethical than studying embryos in the first place. In all the arguments about the ethics, it is the ethics of the child that is eventually produced, the child's interests, that must come first".

For Edwards, aged 57, the scientist, and Patrick Steptoe, aged 70, the doctor, the publication of the Warnock report, probably next month, will represent something of a watershed.

From the very beginning almost 20 years ago, when Edwards first watched human eggs dividing in a laboratory dish, his work has been controversial, the stuff of newspaper headlines.

Throughout that period, he has taken the attitude that scientists must tell society what they are doing and why, and society must tell the scientists when to stop. Before it does so, however, it must listen to the arguments. And it may well have to accept that old values and judgments cannot be applied simplistically to the complex issues and opportunities raised by the advance of medical science.

One of the lessons of the past 20 years, he says, is that "the ethical standard of today is not necessarily the ethical standard of tomorrow".

Fifteen years ago, when they were fertilizing the first human eggs to produce embryos in the laboratory, "we were told that even to collect eggs and sperm was immoral; that we risked overpopulating the world; that we were jeopardizing the standards of society".

Now, he says, with the number of "test-tube" babies born around the world approaching 700, few would question the use of the technique to treat infertility. The questions arise over the developments which the technique make possible, and the fate of "spare" embryos.

The possibilities which could stem from embryo research are enormous and studies of the early development of embryos could improve the success rate of the test-tube baby technique itself. New forms of contraception could emerge, together with important information on how a whole range of birth defects arise, and on how cancer cells become malignant.

The development of probes which identify specific genes in the embryo would allow couples with a family history of inherited disorders to have children by the test-tube technique. Any abnormal embryos could be excluded in the laboratory at a few days old, avoiding the risks and traumas of abortion four or five months into pregnancy.

In the more distant future, it might one day be possible to use cells, which divide to form specific organs in the embryo, to correct blood disorders or repair damaged tissue in the pancreas or even the heart, brain and liver of adults.

How far and how fast science should proceed down these roads is a difficult question, says Edwards. But on one thing he is clear. "All this research is not designed to produce ogres. It is designed to help human life, to put things right, to provide new treatment and to help patients. The losers, if it is prevented from happening, will be patients, not doctors and scientists."

His own solution to the problem of how society should regulate such research runs broadly along the lines believed to have been recommended by Warnock. Some sort of standing advisory body to keep the field under review and advise doctors on what is permissible and what is not: backed, he says, by the minimum of legislation.

The precise decision about where the line should be drawn on embryo research is "a tricky balance between the need for research and respect for the embryo".

As a scientist he cannot accept the absolutist argument that life begins at fertilization. In a recent paper delivered to the Vatican Academy of Science, in the lion's den so to speak, he argued that such a belief cannot be true.

"Life is patently present in the sperm and the unfertilized egg, he says. Unfertilized eggs can divide and even begin embryonic development, without producing a child.

Dr Robert Edwards believes that in the controversy over the use of "spare" implants, the need for scientific knowledge should take precedence over respect for the insensate

From fertilization onwards there are too many crucial stages needed to produce a child, from implantation to differentiation of the organs and more, for any one stage to be said to be the moment of life. Life is continuous, he says, and fertilization an arbitrary line.

To justify research on early embryos, he says, "I can only offer the balance between the sheer necessity of acquiring knowledge and the value to be placed on embryos before any of their senses or the central nervous system begin to develop. I believe the benefits to be gained considerably outweigh any objections to the study of early embryos". He concedes, however, that his stance offers the early, insensate embryo "very few rights, if any".

"There is a clash of principles, which must be recognized. Most of us would accept the injunction 'love thy neighbour', but not if he was threatening injury or death to us, when the principle of self-defence would become paramount. We are in a similar position, and I believe the need for knowledge is greater than the respect to be accorded to an early embryo."

He understands, he says, the fears of the absolutists that once fertilization is breached, there is no obvious later point at which to defend embryos. But that line is founded on "indefensible scientific principles".

In a sense, this raises the argument about the ethics of quantity; that once one embryo is studied, there is then no limit to the number that can be studied for almost any purpose. "This situation", says Edwards "will have to be faced as the results of research become increasingly apparent over the coming years".

Nicholas Timmins

Roger Scruton

Save our soles – by eating them

Increasingly, Englishmen spend the summer not at the seaside, but in the country. For pastoral sentiment forms the rhetoric of urban life, and the person whose daily horizon consists of walls and chimneys imagines a countryside beyond them, into which he will soon be released, free from man-made squalor and man-made anxiety.

Pastoral sentiments are to be resisted, with the same fervour as pacifism, vegetarianism, and wholemeal bread. For they encourage us to forget the truth, which is that nature too is man-made. Some say (though they are a scholarly minority) that it was made by Theocritus and Virgil. Others blame nature on the Dutch landscape painters, others still on the Augustan poets. Personally, I hold the farmers responsible. It is they who manage this expensive tapestry. In particular, they support the animals, which provide the main visual delight in any country scene. With their discreet munching and rustling, animals transform the inert cloth of green into a cloak of living movement.

The cows, sheep, hens and horses owe their comfortable existence to man. So too do wilder and more colourful things. Pheasants, partridges, ducks and hares all take their lives from the men who kill them, and who take trouble so that they might survive. Vegetarians and other animal-haters detest this symbiotic harmony. But they should remember that the hunter threatens only the individual creature in his sights, while they threaten the species.

Food has become a moral issue. We are told repeatedly that everything we eat is bad for us. Such speculations are impious and selfish. Life too, is bad for us, and if we wish to live well, we should live for others. Eat, therefore, that others may live. Eat animals – as many animals as you possibly can – so as to fulfil your duty to the great chain of being.

But this brings me to a problem that has yet to be properly solved: the problem of fish. Those Englishmen who still spend their holidays by the seaside do not take pleasure in the life beneath the waves. Indeed, their enjoyment would be greater if the sea were dead. Realizing this, they eat not fish and chips but fried chicken, hoping that the vast quantities of fish meal on which the battery hens are fed will make a greater inroad into the remaining maritime fauna. Killing fish would of course be a help to fish, if only we could increase their chances of survival. But we cannot, so that this turning away from fish and chips towards fried chicken offers a threat, not only to our last remaining national tradition, but also to the life of the sea.

Or so I used to think. I therefore drew the conclusion that eating fish is wrong. And I had the support of British fishmongers, whose stalls bear witness to a distinct lack of enthusiasm for anything that emerges from the water. Bland white tablets divorced from their anatomical meaning, headless flakes of muscle, yellow fishcakes, oily brown kippers looking like a pair of dustman's gloves – such sights testify to a profound loathing for the life of the deep and a desire to return all scaly, slimy things to the place whence they came.

But the problem is not so easily solved. There is another reason for eating, besides the fact that it gives support to nature's lower orders. Wine cannot stand alone; it needs food as its moral foundation. Fish is the only possible accompaniment to white burgundy, and fish must therefore be eaten if white burgundy is to be drunk. Not any fish however: not the denatured artefact of the English fishstall, but fish in all its natural horrendousness, with grinning jaws, bulging eyes and the full carnival of colours that plays such an inexplicable role in the fashions of the deep.

Overeating these creatures does not ensure their survival. But the human species justifies its existence by its inventive powers. We may soon discover ways of helping the John Dory, the grey mullet, the hake and the scallop, as we have helped the partridge and the hare. We will have the motive, however, only if we continue to eat fish. Perhaps, therefore, eating fish is as much a duty as eating animals. For those who appreciate white burgundy, it may also be a pleasure.

That last remark is slightly contentious. I conclude, therefore, with a recipe for a dish which provides the perfect accompaniment to a fine old Mersault. Take two heads of hake. (The fishmonger will have thrown the vile things into the waste-bucket). Turn them into a stock, using fennel, onion, celery, lemon juice and Chablis. In the strained stock you must then simmer (for no more than five minutes) six scallops and 2lb of monkfish. Since monkfish generates a lot of water, leave it to drain into the stock. Then reduce the liquid, thicken it with a white roux, add six capers, some green peppercorns, salt, fresh basil and double cream. Cut the fish into mouth-size pieces, cover with the sauce (which must be as thick as treacle), and bake for the least possible time in a pie, made with short pastry into which you have incorporated a quantity of flaked almonds. Fortunately, children hate this dish; it will therefore be enough for the whole family.

Peter Kellner

On the record, it's a bad system

Black markets require three conditions in order to flourish: a shortage of openly available goods, a reasonable supply of similar goods in the hands of back-street dealers, and a willingness by consumers to buy from them.

Replace "goods" with "information" and you have a precise description of the Lobby system at Westminster. It is a black market in facts of variable quality: if the consumers – lobby journalists – receive duff information from the dealers – politicians and press secretaries – then, just as in any other black market, too bad. Journalists can no more expose publicly their source as a liar than the purchaser of black-market beef at a time of rationing could have invoked the Sale of Goods Act on discovering that it was, in fact horseflesh.

Earlier this month a trio of journalists – Peter Hennessy and David Walker of this newspaper and Michael Cockerell of BBC's *Panorama* – published their account of the rise and putrefaction of the Lobby system, *Sources Close to the Prime Minister* (Macmillan, £9.95). Their general conclusion is that it is a conspiracy between journalists and politicians to hide from the public the truth about what happens in government.

Nobody could have been surprised when the Lobby started to bite back, with attacks on the book from two of its most assiduous members. Ian Aitken of *The Guardian* and Adam Raphael of *The Observer* have accused the authors of being variously naive, slipshod and fanatical. They attack Peter Hennessy in particular for being guilty of crimes of which he convicts the Lobby – for his "congratulatory prose about civil servants" (Raphael) and "the sheer sycophancy of his profiles of up-and-coming Permanent Secretaries" (Aitken).

Mr Hennessy is old enough to look after himself, although it might have been fairer if his critics had also acknowledged that he has stripped away the secrecy surrounding Cabinet committees. Over the years he has built up a more comprehensive map of political power than any other journalist. No lobby journalist has ever attempted that task. Perhaps they regard it as irrelevant to the reporting of politics. To that proposition I offer only one comment: ho ho.

The central issue, however, is not whether Mr Hennessy is a flawed journalist. All journalists are flawed, even those in the Lobby. The real point is whether the Lobby system's black-market method of dealing in political information serves the public (and I mean *the public*, not the governing elite) interest.

Broadly, the defence of the Lobby goes like this. For all sorts of reasons, some of them good ones, politicians are not always candid in public. They must maintain the fiction of Cabinet unity. They can seldom be frank, on the record, about policy choices lest a word out of place causes political mayhem which would displace rational discussion. They are honourable people whose best endeavours to run the country would be upset by constant public examination of everything they do.

And yet, the argument goes, politicians are on the whole serious democrats: they do want the public to know as much as possible. The system of unattributable briefings by people such as Bernard Ingham, press secretary for Number Ten, is the result: an imperfect but honest attempt to reconcile the public's right to know with the politician's need to govern.

Of course there are dangers, as all – well, some – Lobby journalists admit: the risk that, as in any other black market, defective stuff will be handed over the stall. We are told not to worry, for Lobby journalists are canny people; they can tell Mr Ingham's horseflesh from Mrs Thatcher's beef any day of the week.

I take a different view. Politicians are interested in power. They want to get it, keep it and use it. They disclose as little or as much as suits their purposes. The Lobby is simply part of their armoury for cajoling the public or, more often, their colleagues.

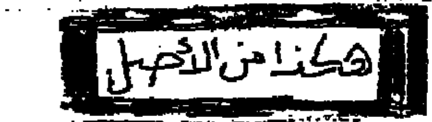
When, before the March 1981 budget, Mrs Thatcher told a group of political editors, off the record, that there would be no rise in the standard rate of income tax, she was bouncing the Cabinet. When, in September 1981, James Prior told almost any Lobby writer who would listen that he would refuse to become Northern Ireland Secretary, he was using the press to avoid that outcome – although a fat lot of good it did him.

Last month Mr Prior received a taste of his own Lobby medicine. After he spoke on radio about nearing the end of his stint in Ulster, Mrs Thatcher paid him the most fulsome tribute in the Commons. But Mr Ingham, in the Lobby, was giving journalists a far more jaundiced view.

It is pointless blaming the politicians for any of these incidents. Ministers will say whatever serves their interests. It is inevitable that they will manipulate the media as much as they need and can get away with. Few politicians have ever behaved differently. Few ever will.

The real criticism must be directed at Lobby journalists, and it is this: either they know they assist this manipulation and are guilty of not telling us, or they do not know – and are guilty of ignorance.

The author is political editor of the New Statesman.



TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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THEY CANNOT FORGIVE HER

Mr Francis Pym publishes a book today in order as he puts it, "to keep the flag of traditional Conservatism flying so that one day a standard bearer can pick it up and put it back at the centre of our affairs where it belongs". The aims of that traditional Conservatism, he says, are "to conserve what is good and improve what is bad". He infers, throughout a number of chapters dealing with defence, social and economic policies, that Mrs Thatcher and her Cabinet – in spite of specific disclaimers here and there – have strayed from this traditional path and are politically deaf, dogmatic, ideological, unbalanced, and insensitive extremists.

One of Mr Pym's more revealing chapters is entitled "Where monetarism fails". He does not deal with monetarism as such – the mechanics of controlling the monetary supply – but with "monetarism as it came to be understood". Monetarism became a buzz word of criticism of the Government during its first term. Mr Healey, who initiated monetary policies long before Sir Geoffrey Howe reached No 11 Downing Street, exulted in the phrase "punk-monetarism". Mr Pym appears to have accepted the buzz word without bothering about any more precise definition since his own very loose definition covers the whole range of Government policies under five propositions. They are that inflation is the greatest economic evil, that the money supply must be controlled to introduce some discipline into the labour market, that Government borrowing must be reduced, that taxation must come down, and that incentives must be introduced to the economy by reducing subsidies and eliminating Government interference wherever possible. These seem to amount to a perfectly sensible set of principles on which to base an economic policy, but they are dismissed by Mr Pym as a "pot pourri" of propositions, about which he claims to be heretical (though we can also find applause for the Government's limited achievements).

Mr Pym's alternative approach to economic management is strongly reminiscent of the Heath corporatism of the early 1970s which pumped up the great inflation and resulted in many of the difficulties which Labour and Tory governments have had to contend with since. Mr Pym wants the Government to form a partnership with industry and the trade unions which would establish a "coherent industrial strategy". It would be based on "investment", though that seems to be more concerned with the scale of investment and its effect on job creation, than on any likely financial return.

In a chapter dealing with unemployment, Mr Pym makes the curious but central omission of any reference to wage levels as a source of unemployment and a likely key to more jobs. He appears to regard the economy as reflecting some finite resource in which there are only so many jobs available so that advances in technology and productivity are bound to be at somebody's permanent expense. His answer is a shorter working week and/or job sharing. As Mr Samuel Brittan remarked in the *Financial Times* last October: "every single sentence of Mr Pym's stating that the current technological breakthrough is different from previous experience was expressed in the decades after the Napoleonic Wars during the original Industrial Revolution – and, I would guess, when the wheel was invented".

However, details apart, the central message of Mr Pym's book concerns the style and tone of Mrs Thatcher's Government. This he believes should be more balanced and more relaxed. Mr Pym thinks that politics is no longer fun for Tories like himself. He extols the merits of Messrs Disraeli and Macmillan because their genius apparently lay in concealing the truth from their Party and the Nation while they pursued radical policies cloaked in the rhetoric of something else. That is the crux of one of the main traditionalist Tory criticisms of Mrs Thatcher: that she tells the truth as she sees it, even when that is the painful truth. It is a sorry state of affairs when such a quality can be criticized for being divisive.

But the Tory traditionalist case, of which Mr Pym is a most capable exponent, goes deeper. The phrase "improving what is bad" epitomizes a kind of Conservatism which has carried out an elegant, concerned but essentially defensive operation against collectivism for the last forty years. The kind of Conservatism which prefers to improve the bad than to eliminate it has in consequence avoided most of the painful decisions which now have to be taken. Those decisions are more painful for society than they need have been if that kind of Conservatism had not so uncritically accepted the so-called consensus politics which effectively meant preserving the post-war social structure engineered by Mr Atlee and his Government.

If a city is under prolonged siege the defenders at some stage have to make a decision: to carry on defending an ever contracting perimeter or to break out and take the opposing forces from their flank or rear in order to lift the siege. One can imagine the anguished arguments in the citadel when the risks of such a course are weighed. The consensus would normally be against risk.

Such are the arguments in the Tory citadel, Mrs Thatcher, in spite of the evident caution with which she goes about her political business, is instinctively against consensus. She leads from the front. It is an uncomfortable – even unlovable – style, but Mrs Thatcher is not out to be measured by the coefficients of political comfort or public adoration. Her leadership in the future as in the past will be measured by results, many of which have already confounded her critics, who hang on tenaciously to the clubbable ways of the old consensus. They will not admit that; and they will not give up. She must surely know by now that they will never forgive her.

MINISTER UNDER A CLOUD

By the simple expedient of turning up late, Britain's minister in charge of acid rain, Mr William Waldegrave, has neatly avoided the initial caustic douche of disapproval which his fellow-ministers from 28 countries had prepared for him at this week's meeting on the subject in Munich. Having missed Sunday's formal opening ceremonies Mr Waldegrave stayed back at Westminster yesterday to field half a dozen Commons questions on such matters as the level of the Arts Council subsidy for opera and ballet, and the future of London's orchestras. Important as these issues are, and jealous as Parliament is of its claims upon the attention of ministers, Mr Waldegrave is likely to find his reception in Munich even sourer now than it would have been had he arrived on time.

The Government seems to be making a habit of carrying on like this. At the conference in Ottawa last March which agreed on the need for a 30 per cent cut in the sulphur dioxide emissions which allegedly cause acid rain, Britain was the only one of the main West European countries not represented. The current meeting is of special importance, for it is the first at which Communist blocks have turned up in force and in full readiness to concede that pollution is not an affliction only of capitalist decadence. Most of the other ministers at Munich are their countries' principal environmental ministers, and the presence of an Under-Secretary would have implied a hint of a snub even if he had in fact been there.

It was left to a civil servant to state Britain's position on Mr Waldegrave's behalf yesterday. It was a contribution which perversely made the worst of a defensible case, and reinforced all the prejudices against us which already exist.

"I have to say bluntly" declared the unhappy official in Mr Waldegrave's name yesterday, "That we do not see our way to joining the '30 per cent club' in its present form" Britain was not going to indulge in futile "heroic efforts" he added. The facts on which an effective defence should have been based were thrown away: Britain's share of West European emissions has already dropped by 30 per cent since 1970, and is still falling. The part sulphur dioxide from distant power stations plays in pollution now seems less significant than it did, compared to nitrogen emissions from vehicles. British research has made major contributions recently to the search for causes and links. It would indeed be wrong to commit large capital sums to reducing one kind of pollution when another kind may be more to blame. Britain too is a victim of acid rain, with a direct interest of its own in prevention. Such evidence might have been used to make a justified claim to a constructive and co-operative share in one of Europe's most important environmental struggles – but it was allowed to go to waste in bluster and recrimination.

In defence of the Government, it can be said that the Department of the Environment is having a miserable summer, with Mr Patrick Jenkin helplessly entrapped in the coils of the rates and paving Bills, and heavy burdens falling on the rest of his team. Weighed down in recent weeks with the Elgin Marbles, bottle banks, the ratable value of yacht moorings, the draining of wetlands, and the loosing of bulls on public footpaths, Mr Waldegrave has not been idle. But our fellow-victims of pollution in Munich naturally tend to assess commitment from tone of voice and readiness to put in an appearance; and by behaving like a laggard and brazen defendant, Britain has contrived this week to put herself quite unnecessarily in the dock.

NO MEAN TIME

Today is Meridian Day, cover for the commemoration of one of the better passages of English history. Mrs Thatcher would be wise to lie low about it at Fontainebleau. The considerations affecting Britain's budgetary contribution to the EEC are complicated enough without introducing at this late stage the concept of zero longitude, which has been a bone of contention between the French and English since a mistress of Charles II (ours) brought up the subject in 1674.

Her protegé Le Sieur de St Pierre, the King was told, had come upon the solution to a problem that had long vexed mariners: how to calculate the longitude of one's position. The compass and the astrolabe gave a serviceable idea of latitude, but longitude was a matter of dead reckoning or guesswork. The King's natural interest in such matters was stirred by the news, and by the technical improvements that still had to be made before St Pierre's solution could have practical effect.

John Flamsteed was appointed astronomical observator by royal warrant and charged to "apply himself with the most exact care and diligence to rectifying the [astronomical tables], so as to find the much-desired longitude of places, for the perfection of the art of navigation". Greenwich was to be his place of observation.

Three things were required: more accurate observation of the heavenly bodies, a reliable marine chronometer, and a base line or prime meridian from which to measure intervals. Having led the way in the provision of the first two, England, not surprisingly, offered the third also – the Greenwich meridian. Nature fixes zero latitude at the Equator; zero longitude is a purely conventional fixture, the product of a consensus of maritime powers. It was many years before consensus became unanimity.

From the latter part of the eighteenth century the Greenwich meridian was the most commonly used line of east-west reckoning among mariners of the world. It became similarly established for the related purpose of time reckoning. By the time of the Washington conference in 1884 (which today's events look back to across a hundred years) two-thirds of the world's shipping used the Greenwich reference and North America set its time zones from that base. All nations at the Washington conference agreed about the convenience of having a common and universal zero longitude. France, for one, was not enamoured of the choice of Greenwich, though San Domingo alone voted against it.

France persevered with a Paris meridian for purposes of its own, and it may run through the forest of Fontainebleau for all one knows. There was until 1978 a Paris Mean Time, retarded to come within a fifth of a second of GMT – pride preserved without loss of convenience. France also has on its soil the Bureau International de l'Heure, which helps it get even with Greenwich, for the bureau has assumed a new importance since the invention of atomic time.

Work-a-day time, which measures out the annual and diurnal cycles of the solar system and tells us when to get up and catch the bus, divides the mean solar day into 86,400 seconds. Atomic time, the better to be precise, makes a second out of 9,192,631,770 oscillations of a caesium 133 atom. The two methods are not quite synchronous. Since adjusting the position of the stars is beyond even Mr Reagan's powers, it is atomic time that is brought into line with astronomical time by the insertion of an extra second every few years. It is called stopping the clock; a practice also known to the advisers of the statesmen assembled at Fontainebleau.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An ill wind at Monte Bello

From Mr Jeffrey Rooker, MP for Birmingham, Perry Barr (Labour)

Sir, The Spectrum series by David Watts and George Brock about the British atomic tests in the 1950s (June 18, 19, 20) is as horrifying as it is informative.

The lack of candid Government statements about what actually happened and what was planned to happen is in stark contrast to the certainty which ministers use when replying to members of Parliament who make enquiries on behalf of their constituents.

Ministry of Defence replies contain information which leads one to believe that records have been kept as to the precise square yard of Australian territory occupied by each serviceman during the tests coupled with the equally certain assertion that because a particular named serviceman "was not exposed to any health hazard, it follows that his son's illness cannot possibly have been caused by radiation".

The Times series deserves a substantive reply from the Ministry of Defence.

Yours,
JEFF ROOKER,
House of Commons.
June 21.

Security troops on trial

From Mr Michael O'Connell

Sir, It is difficult to understand why your correspondent Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Wakerley (retd) (June 12) should have argued against the "policy" of the Director of Public Prosecutions' office in Northern Ireland "... to prosecute members of the security forces, before the same special no-jury courts which tried the terrorists, even on evidence which was tenuous in the extreme" when it is clear that no such policy can possibly exist.

Where a member of the security forces is charged with murder – a scheduled offence under the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978 – he will be tried in the Diplock courts, without a jury and in accordance with the special rules of evidence, unless the Attorney General certifies that the offence is *not* to be treated as a scheduled offence.

Where the offence is "descheduled" by the Attorney General then the accused is tried by a judge and jury in the crown court under the normal rules of evidence.

In a speech at Queen's University, Belfast, on October 16, 1979, the present Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, QC, said that cases in which civilians have been shot by soldiers or police are discussed *in detail* by the Attorney General and the Director of Public Prosecutions.

However it is clear that the mode of the trial is not decided either by the Director or his staff, so that to assert, as Lieutenant-Colonel Wakerley asserts, that there is a policy in regard to prosecuting the security forces in the special non-jury courts, in the Director's office, is completely erroneous.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL O'CONNELL,
Ormonde House,
59a Newdigate Street,
Kimberley,
Nottingham.
June 15.

Roll of the polls

From Professor I. W. Roxburgh

Sir, The complete failure of NOP to predict the outcome of the Portsmouth South by-election raises questions which they and other opinion polling organizations must answer.

An opinion poll is a sample – in NOP's case about 600 out of 80,000. The opinions of 600 cannot predict the opinions of 80,000 – they can only be used to give an estimate with quantifiable uncertainty. The estimates of uncertainty or significance of the results should be published along with the prediction, as is standard scientific practice. Would NOP now publish the predicted errors of their poll, or did they not bother to calculate them?

Again, to follow sound scientific practice, NOP should conduct a number of polls at the same time but with different samples and compare their results with predictions of error. Have they done so? If not, why not?

Opinion polls are thought to play an important role in influencing the way people vote. Whilst I would not seek to have them banned, there is surely a strong case for legislation to require the publication of predicted errors along with the prediction itself.

Yours faithfully,
IAN W. ROXBURGH,
Queen Mary College,
School of Mathematical Sciences,
Mile End Road, E1.
June 20.

Prince and architects

From Mr D. A. C. A. Boyne

Sir, The architect, Brian Lingard, condemns (June 16) *The Architects' Journal* and *The Architectural Review* for promoting a "brutal and anti-establishment form of modern architecture" since the war.

We have certainly published a great number of innovatory and interesting designs (and the *AJ* has even included the work of Mr Lingard) but the enthusiastic quotation Mr Lingard gave about the Leicester Engineering building was not said by the *Journal*, but by the American architect and critic, John Jacobus, in the *Review* in April, 1964, (not *AJ*, 1963). The editors can no more be blamed for that than the Editor of *The Times* can be held responsible for condeming cheese in an article in last Saturday's issue.

The *AJ* editors were the first to condemn the early manifestations of New Brutalism, however, when it was obvious that the design discipline being imposed prevented a humane architecture emerging. Nevertheless it is surely the role of the architectural press to encourage new ideas which may lead to better buildings and better value for money in a country constantly suffering from economic recession.

By implication Mr Lingard asks for establishment architecture – what does he mean by that? The indefinite continuation of juggling with classical orders and details as demonstrated in this country in the first 40 years of this century? Are we always to try and put modern activities into structures reminiscent of the past (as Hitler and Stalin tried to do)?

Of course attempts to break new ground will mean many failures. It is to be greatly regretted that the Government never gave the resources for research and development to the building industry which it gave to agriculture and defence. But if we had not used the new materials and techniques developed after the war and had relied on traditional building and classical design we would be still very short of houses, schools and many other buildings.

Prince Charles wants community architecture, inner-city renewal and better design for the disabled. The last was pioneered by Selwyn Goldsmith (a one-time member of the *Journal* staff) and these subjects have been reported and promoted in the *Journal* for many years.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. C. A. BOYNE (Editor,
The Architects' Journal, 1953-1970),
The Architectural Press Ltd,
9 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.

The Politics of Consent, by Francis Pym discussed in today's leading article, is published by Hamish Hamilton at £8.95.

Doubts about police Bill harassment

From the Chairman of the National Association of Probation Officers and others

Sir, We, the undersigned, have grave reservations about the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, soon to enter the committee stage in the House of Lords. We believe the effects of the measures proposed in the Bill will have far-reaching consequences for the people with whom we are regularly in contact and will do little to enhance the relationship between the police and the community they serve.

It is our view that the majority of people dealt with by the police are not sophisticated criminals knowledgeable about their rights. They are ordinary people, many of them young, some from racial minorities, and some of limited intelligence, for whom the experience of arrest and detention is an unfamiliar, stressful and often frightening event.

The proposal contained in this Bill to extend the police powers to stop and search will, we believe, raise the real issues of civil liberties and lead to allegations of harassment by the police. It has been demonstrated that where these powers already exist in urban areas they are a major source of tension between police and groups within the community, particularly young people, and those from racial minorities. Stop-and-search powers can be open to abuse and misuse as frequently police officers are vague about their reasons for choosing to stop an individual.

The section of the Bill relating to the right of access to legal advice raises questions about the powers of the police to exercise discretion to deny this right to detainees for very long periods.

We can see no obvious reasons why a detainee should not have immediate access to legal advice and are of the view that an amendment setting an absolute upper time limit not exceeding six hours must be introduced, after which no one could be held without access to a lawyer. For particularly vulnerable people no time should be allowed to elapse.

Such an amendment would exercise some control over the powers of the police in this instance. We express the same concern regarding the police denying a detainee the right to inform someone of their arrest. We would therefore wish to see an amendment setting out an absolute maximum of six hours, after which time no person may be held without the right of notifying someone of their arrest. For particularly vulnerable people the same criteria as above should apply.

We are gravely concerned regarding the provision in the Bill relating to juveniles as it is proposed that the parents or guardian should only be informed of their detention "as soon as is practicable". If, as is recommended in the codes of practice, a child or young person should only be interviewed in the presence of their parents or guardian, then we take the view that immediate steps must be taken by the police to inform the relevant person of the detention of a juvenile.

We are also firmly opposed to the proposal to extend the practice of fingerprinting juveniles downwards from 14 to 10. It is our experience that the present age limit of 14 has not in the past hindered the police in their ability to deal with offenders between the ages of 10 and 14.

Furthermore, we consider it to be of the utmost importance that society retains a sense of proportion when dealing with offenders below the age of 14 and should avoid all measures that stigmatise children as criminals.

We are worried about the exclusion from the Bill of matters relating to mentally ill and mentally handicapped people and believe that it is not enough that their treatment in detention should be covered only in a section of the codes of practice. Several recent cases have focused attention on the importance of safeguarding the rights and interests of this group of people and we would urge members of the House of Lords to support the inclusion of a new clause specifically related to the detention and effectively safeguarding the rights of mentally ill and mentally handicapped people.

The signatories to this letter are concerned about the cumulative effect of the measures proposed in this Bill on the people we are in daily contact with and believe that the proposed safeguards will do little or nothing to allay the fears of the public.

We hope and trust that members of the House of Lords will exercise their powers to substantially amend those parts of the Bill that will potentially be the most harmful to the relationship between the police and the community.

Yours faithfully,
W. L. BEAUMONT (Chairman,
National Association of Probation Officers),
TIM CLEMENT-JONES
(Society of Liberal Lawyers),
ISOBEL REID
(Children's Legal Centre),
HELENA KENNEDY
(Chairman, Haldane Society),
WILLIAM BINGLEY
(Legal Director, MIND),
ROGER CASEMORE (Chairman,
British Association for Counselling),
As from: National Association of
Probation Officers,
3/4 Chivalry Road,
Battersea, SW11.
June 19.

Threat to the GLC

From Mr Neville Beale

Sir, The higher than average swing against the Conservatives in London on June 14 came as no surprise to anyone who took part in the European campaign at grassroots level. Apathy and a sense of discontent with the Government were both to be found on the doorstep. It is sad that three excellent MEPs have now lost their seats as a result.

We shall never know what part Mr Patrick Jenkin's plans for local government in the capital played in that outcome. However, we don't need Mr Ken Livingstone to tell us that many Londoners (including not a few Conservatives) are uneasy at the precise course which the Government are following.

Yet it surely lies within the power of Parliament, even now, to get the Secretary of State for the Environment and his colleagues off the hooks upon which they seem to have impaled themselves.

First, the so-called paving Bill could be amended to extend the mandates of the elected GLC members until the actual abolition of the council in 1986. It is known that such an outcome would be most unwelcome to the Labour majority at County Hall, since it would rob them of their martyrs' crowns during a period when GLC spending would anyway be "rate-capped".

Secondly, there is an overwhelming weight of professional, commercial and academic opinion to the effect that the GLC must be replaced by a successor body. The present intention to disperse essential London-wide functions among a series of joint boards, ad hoc arrangements and quangos is misconceived.

To that functional argument must be added a sentimental one: to its inhabitants, London is more than just a conglomeration of 32 boroughs plus the City.

Yours etc,
NEVILLE BEALE,
Greater London Council,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.
June 19.

Falsities on food

From Sir Alan Marre

Sir, The recent features about the so-called "food scandal" (June 11, 12, 13) and some of the subsequent correspondence draw extensively upon a document prepared by an ad hoc working group for the National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education (Nacne).

It does not seem to be sufficiently recognized that that document does not purport to be a report with definitive conclusions. It was published as a discussion paper and its publication as such has been welcomed by the British Nutrition Foundation.

The foundation, after studying the paper and the evidence on which it draws, endorses the general dietary trends advocated. At the same time it has expressed reservations on certain aspects.

Some of the conclusions which the paper draws on causal relationships between diet and health are, in the view of many of our eminent academic members, not supported by adequate scientific evidence. And the precise targets specified in the paper for changes in the proportion of various nutrients to be achieved on average by the population as a whole are not necessarily relevant for particular groups or individuals at differing degrees of risk and with differing nutrient intake or needs.

Even as averages, moreover, some of the quantitative targets are not based on adequate science. The foundation intends in due course to publish a fuller statement of these views.

There is no doubt that much more work needs to be done in this complex field. Some of it is already being undertaken or planned by the British Nutrition Foundation and other bodies.

Meantime, sensational headlines are not an answer and it would be a mistake to look upon the Nacne paper as an authoritative textbook or indeed as more than it purports to be itself, a useful contribution to the nutritional debate.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN MARRE, Chairman,
The British Nutrition Foundation,
15 Belgrave Square, SW1.
June 21.

Earning the hard way in teaching

From Mr D. W. Beech

Sir, Allow me to counter the hostility encouraged by your views towards the recent action of teachers in support of their pay claim by some mundane facts.

Recently my wife applied for a post of scale 2 reponsibility in a secondary school. She was unsuccessful, but on reflection over goblets of home-made wine the family decided that it was financially irrelevant.

Each of our three children earns more each week delivering papers than the extra amount mother would have brought into the family, after tax, for assuming joint responsibility for the welfare of 160 children.

The family uses 30 pints of milk each week. The joint responsibility for these children is valued at 10 pints of milk each week.

Yours faithfully,
D. W. BEECH,
Redroofs,
High Street,
South Leverton,
Retford,
Nottinghamshire.
June 26.

Cheap drug policy

From Professor George Teeling Smith

Sir, It was deeply disappointing to read in your columns today (June 14) that the National Association for Mental Health (MIND) has joined those calling for a cheap drug policy in Britain. That association, perhaps more than any other, should appreciate the way in which pharmaceutical research and modern medicines have transformed the quality of life for so many of those suffering from mental illness. Since the introduction of the first tranquillisers in 1954 the previously rising population of the mental hospitals in Britain has been halved, from over 150,000 in 1954 to 75,000 by 1982.

The medicines which largely made possible this reduction were developed by the international pharmaceutical manufacturers, whose continuing research depends on profitable sales in advanced countries such as Britain.

In the long run, a cheap drug policy would inevitably postpone the development of medicines for the still unconquered mental problems such as senile dementia.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE TEELING SMITH,
Director,
Office of Health Economics,
12 Whitehall, SW1.
June 14.

Hayek and housing

From Sir Thomas Bazley

Sir, Mr Scruton's enthusiastic theorizing about Professor Hayek (feature, June 16) blinds him to mere facts – for instance, Hayek's monetarist, free-market philosophy can't ensure that everyone has a home, which is, after all, one of the basic essentials for civilized living.

That's a matter of importance to some of us, particularly when 80,000 citizens are officially admitted to be homeless.

Of course one can fall back on more theorizing: homelessness must be the fault of the homeless.

Yours faithfully,
T. S. BAZLEY,
Eastleach Folly,
Near Hatherop,
Cirencester,
Gloucestershire.
June 18.

Ashes to ashes

From Mr John Clark

Sir, It is time we had a permanent momento or trophy for which the English and West Indian cricket team could compete. The "Ashes" were introduced following a major defeat of England by Australia.

We need a similar symbol of our abject defeat by the current West Indian team.

It is to be feared that this new trophy may become as permanent a fixture across the Atlantic as the America's Cup became in yachting.

However, we must not lose hope that one day an English side will win a series against the West Indians and a suitable permanent trophy would be an object of aspiration.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN CLARK,
3 Glenwood Rise,
Portishead,
Bristol.
June 18.

Eyes right

From Professor R. A. Weale

Sir, The problem of prime-ministerial ophthalmology has at least three solutions.

1. Both the sitter and the painter may be correct in their views. There are people who reveal an imbalance of their eye muscles (and therefore a squint) only when looking sideways. The artist may therefore have spotted and painted something that a face-on mirror may hide from the eye of the beholder.

2. It is the artist who may have a weakness, e.g., in rendering perspective. This has caused difficulties in the past, especially in connexion with curved surfaces, and to find himself in Raphael's company is no mean achievement for one of our contemporaries.

3. The artist may be endowed with the sort of intuition that is associated with El Greco and other painters of the sixteenth century. When they had granted a face the accolade of an outward ("wall-eyed") squint everyone knew that they had portrayed a saint.

Yours very truly,
R. A. WEALE,
Institute of Ophthalmology,
University of London,
Judd Street, WC1.
June 25.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 25: The President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and Mrs Jayewardene visited The Queen at Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

Her Majesty held a Council at 6 pm.

There were present: the Viscount Whitelaw (Lord President), the Right Hon John Biffen, MP (Lord Privy Seal), the Lord Gray of Contin (Minister of State, Scottish Office), the Lord Cameron of Lochbroom (Lord Advocate) and the Right Hon Sir Michael Havers, MP (Attorney General).

The Lord Cameron of Lochbroom, having been previously appointed a Privy Councillor, was sworn in a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Hon Adam Butler, MP (Minister of State, Northern Ireland Office) and Mr John Stanley, MP (Minister of State for the Armed Forces) were sworn in Members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Sir Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Viscount Whitelaw had an audience of The Queen before the Council.

The Duke of Edinburgh viewed the restored Prince Christian Victor Statue and King George V Memorial, and subsequently attended a Reception at the Castle Hotel, Windsor, today.

His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the Royal County of Berkshire (Colonel the Hon Gordon Palmer) and the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Frank Robinson).

The Duke of Edingburgh, Trustee of The Prince Philip Trust Fund, attended a Gala Evening in aid of the Fund at Blazers, Windsor.

Mr Brian McGrath was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Upper Warden of the Worshipful Company of Farriers, attended a Luncheon given by the Wardens, for the Master of the Worshipful Company (Mr H Cooper), at the House of Commons, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Right Hon the Speaker.

Afterwards The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips attended a Court Meeting of the Worshipful Company at the Innholders' Hall, College Street, EC4.

Her Royal Highness this evening attended a Reception of the London Schools Horse Society, to mark the twentieth Anniversary of the first curriculum riding lessons in State Schools, at the Martini Terrace, Haymarket, SW1.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips was received by the President of the Society (Mr Dorian Williams) and the Chairman (Mr Harry Greenway).

The Countess of Lichfield was in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Skelmersdale (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the arrival of The President of the Republic of Costa Rica and welcomed His Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 25: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester this evening attended a Masque at The Royal Academy of Arts.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Simon Bland and Mrs Howard Page were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE,
ST JAMES'S PALACE
June 25: The Duke of Kent, President of the all England Lawn Tennis Club, accompanied by The Duchess of Kent, today attended the opening day of the Wimbledon Championships.

Sir Richard Buckley and Miss Sarah Partridge were in attendance.

The Earl of St Andrews is 22 today.
Princess Anne, Upper Warden, was elected yesterday Master of the Farriers' Company for 1984-85.
A memorial service for Mrs William Temple will be held at noon in Canterbury Cathedral today.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr G D Pearce and Miss V L Miller
The engagement is announced between Gareth David, son of Mr And Mrs Howard Pearce, of 2 Long House Close, Lisvane, Cardiff, and Virginia Louise, daughter of Mr Desmond Miller, QC and Mrs Miller of Aux Cordiers, La Couperderie, St Peter Port, Guernsey.

Mr G A P Pole-Carew and Miss C A Wolfers
The engagement is announced between Peregrine, only son of Mr and Mrs C G Pole-Carew, of Newfield House, near Screveton, Nottinghamshire, and Claudia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs David Wolfers, of Barnes, London.

Queen Mother to visit Venice

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will pay her first official visit to Italy in October. She has been asked by the Venice in Peril Fund to visit the city. A spokesman for the Queen Mother said she was not officially connected with the fund but shared everyone's concern at the threat to Venice of flooding.

Meeting

Defence Begins at Home
Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton was the principal speaker at a meeting held last night in the Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall. His subject was "The Defence of the United Kingdom". Sir Antony Buck, QC, MP, was in the chair.

New Persian carpet at £115,000

Mr Darius Sakhai in London yesterday with the Persian carpet that he has priced at £115,000, and the areas producing some of Iran's finest carpets.

By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

One of the more unusual side-effects of the Iranian revolution and the war between Iran and Iraq went on view in London yesterday; a new Persian carpet priced at £115,000.

Prices for the best new Persian carpets have risen by about a fifth, every year since the revolution because of difficulties in manufacturing and exporting one of the country's first international commodities.

Most of the luxury carpets are made by small specialist carpet weavers. The £115,000 one measuring 30ft by 17ft, which went on sale at Cyrus in Piccadilly, showroom run by two Iranian exiles, Mr Iraj Sakhai and his son, Mr Darius Sakhai come from Nain, 93 miles from Isfahan, and took four years to make.

Its weave is of pure wool and silk made up of about 400 knots a square inch, forming a design of a central medallion surrounded by curved bands and silk flowers in blue and beige.

The Sakhai family first opened its carpet business in Iran in 1885, and its main showroom before the revolution was opposite the British Embassy in Tehran.

"There was a problem immediately after the revolution because the Government did not help people export their carpets", Mr Darius Sakhai said yesterday.

"Then with the war a lot of the youngsters who used to make the carpets have gone to the front. The quality is only just starting to return now, but very, very fine carpets are still hard to find, which explains the prices."

The £115,000 carpet will probably go to someone in the Middle East or America, Mr Sakhai believes. In spite of its price tag, it will be bought to be walked upon.

Birthdays today

Mr Claudio Abbado, 51; Sir Campbell Adamson, 62; Professor Sir Ashley Clark, 81; Lord Donnet of Balgay, 68; Mr Justice Eastham, 64; Dr Alexander Fenton, 55; Mr W. W. Hamilton, MP, 67; Professor Sir Keith Hancock, 86; Rear-Admiral Sir David Haslam, 61; Vice-Admiral Sir John Lancaster, 81; Sir Jack Longland, 79; Dr Doris Odlum, 94; Professor A. T. Peacock, 62; Mr Ian Prestt, 55; Mr C. G. Randolph, 85; Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, 65; Brigadier Sir Charles Spry, 74; Mr Colin Wilson, 53; Lord Wolfenden, 78.

Luncheon

English-Speaking Union
The English-Speaking Union gave a literary luncheon at Dartmouth House yesterday for Lady Antonia Fraser. Mr Eric Dehn was in the chair.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr J. R. Jameson, from the Department of Education and Science, to be head of the Treasury's Local Government Group in succession to Mr J. E. Pestell, who moves to the Ministry of Defence on July 30.
Professor John Caldwell, Professor of naval architecture at Newcastle University, to be President of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects from July.
Sir Harry Hookway, aged 62, the retiring chief executive of the British Library, to be president of the Library Association for 1985.

Legal
Mr Justice Hutchison to be a judge of the Employment Appeal Tribunal.
Mr Registrar Breeze to transfer from the Cambridge group of courts to the Chichester group from July 2.

Reception

London Schools' Horse Society
Princess Anne was guest of honour yesterday evening at a reception at the Martini Terrace given by Mr Harry Greenway, MP, founder chairman, and the committee of the London Schools Horse Society to mark the twentieth anniversary of the first curriculum riding lessons in state schools. Among the guests were:
Mr Dorian Williams, president of the society, Mr Ashley Bramall, chairman of ILEA, Mr W H Stubbs, Mr Trevor Jagger, Mr P McIntosh, Mr A G Bastin, Major H Auger, Mr G Dorsett, Sir John Miller and Mr R Jeeps.

Dinners

HM Government
Barones Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a dinner given at Carlton Gardens yesterday in honour of President Monge Alvarez of Costa Rica.

Girdlers' Company
The Lord Mayor and Sir John Donaldson, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, were the guests of the Master, Viscount Brentford, the Wardens and Court of the Girdlers' Company at a ladies' dinner at Girdlers' Hall yesterday. The other principal guest was Colonel J. R. L. Howard.

European-Atlantic Group
The European-Atlantic Group held a barbecue dinner, concert and dance at the Hurlingham Club last night to celebrate the anniversary of the group's foundation in 1954. Lord Layton, president, received members and guests with Sir Frank and Lady Roberts and Mrs Elma Dangerfield, founder and honorary director. Among those present were the High Commissioner for the Eastern Caribbean States, the Belgian Ambassador and Mme Van Bellinghen, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Memorial service

Sir George Dunnett
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir George Dunnett was held at St Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street, yeterday. The Very Rev Dr J. Fraser McLuskey officiated and gave an address, and Dr James Dunnett, son, and Miss Polly Dunnett, daughter, read the lessons. Among those present were:
Mr and Mrs Robert Niblett (son-in-law and daughter), Sir James and Lady Dunnett (brother and sister-in-law), Mr Denzil Dunnett (brother), Mrs J B Shearer (sister), Mrs John Cogan (sister-in-law), Mr Roderick Dunnett, Mr James Dunnett, Mr W F Dunnett, Mr Robert Vigars.
Sir John Martin, Sir Richard and Lady Hayward, Sir George and Lady Bishop, Sir Ernest and Lady Jones-Parry, Sir Henry Hardman, Lady Flett, Sir Arnold France, Sir George Moseley, Mr A J V Arthur (Woodhouse, Drake and Carey), Mr Kenneth Morton, Mr Richard Griffiths, Mr R G R Wall, Mr and Mrs I F S Vincent, Mr David Dewar, Mr R E F de Pass, Miss Desmond Penny (representing the Agent-General for Queensland), Mr Eric Doling (Food Manufacturers' Federation), Mr Derek Whiting (chairman, Comfin), Dr G E H Enderby (Royal Ashdown Golf Club), Mr M M Flett (Portfolio's Cricket Club), Mr J L L Imrie (chairman, Civil Service Rugby Football Union), Mr F P Krinks (Civil Service Sports Council).
Miss Pamela Reddie, Miss Audrey Brent, Mr and Mrs M W Walker, Mr Alan Forster, Mr Allan Luck, Mr and Mrs E Gasper, Miss C Gaspar, Mrs Ruth Mock, Mr R M Beatson, Mrs L M Beatson, Mr and Mrs W A Robey, Mrs Richard Walden, Mr John Sleep, Miss Primrose Orgel, Mr V Reeves, Mr and Mrs A G Stirling, Mr I W Lyon, Mr Alistair White, Mr Hubert Schaafsma, Mr Alec Kassman, Mrs R G Reed, Mr and Mrs R Holland, Mr M G Richardson, Mr and Mrs T H Sinclair, Mrs Gladys Pavier, Mr John Payne, Mr Ian McDonald, Miss Louise Mock, Miss Haruko Fukuda, Miss C E Stoneham, Dr Paul Foulkes, Miss E Yates, Mrs G Eccles, Mr P B Allfrey, Mrs Michael Liddiard, Mr G R Woodward, Mr and Mrs J Dyer, Mr D C Reading, Mrs J V Parsons and Mr Julian Edge Partington.

Bridge congress

P. A. Jackson, of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, and D. A. L. Burn, of London, won the championship pairs event at the Oxford Bridge Congress on Sunday. Other results were:
Championship pairs: 2, B Rigal, P Czerniewski (London); 3, P G Briggs (Oxon), K E Stanley (Warwickshire).
Secondary pairs: 1, R M Reed, G B Hesketh (Oxon); 2, Lady Fletcher-Cooke (Surrey), Mrs P Thomas (Sussex).
Teams of four: 1, R Fedrick (Oxon, G Cornell (Derby), A Neasom (Kent), A Doye (Kent); 2, Mr and Mrs B Jenkins, Mrs M Davies, J E Prichard (Gloucestershire).

Uppingham School

The following awards have been made:
Scholarships: C D Collingwood, Aldwickbury School; A J Powney, King's College School, Cambridge; C C Ratcliffe, Stancliffe Hall; P S Hunt, Uppingham and Chafyn Grove.
Exhibitions: S O Green, Kingsmead School; A R Rees, Nevill Holt; N A Roberts, Old Buckenham Hall; M C Samworth, Uppingham and Winchester House; K Miyato, St Martin's Northwood; G J Woodall, Edinburgh House.
Music scholarships: R Blaza, Magdalen College School, Oxford; A Smith, Cathedral School, Lincoln.
Music exhibition: C Shelmerdine, Taverham Hall.
Sixth-form scholarships: S C Hillman, Tudor Hall School; R C Adnitt, Orial High School, Great Yarmouth.
Sixth-form music scholarship: N Smith, The City School, Lincoln.

Science report

Wobbling of Earth a guide to climate

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Three years of measurements with a satellite called Lageos have shown that the earth is subject to sudden fluctuations in its rotation. The scientists who made the observations say the erratic behaviour often changes the time of rotation by as much as five milliseconds within a few weeks.

To the layman, the variation may seem small. But the calculations show that the dominant cause of changes in the Earth's spin, with the variations happening over periods ranging from a week to several years, is to do with the physical interaction between the atmosphere and the mantle of the planet.

Moreover, the intense El Niño effect of 1982-1983, involving the warming of a huge tract of the Pacific Ocean and creating unusual weather across the whole globe, was marked by a strong peak in the length of the day.

The research report on the findings concludes that further analysis of the data could provide a way of understanding and predicting phenomena like El Niño, which have such a great influence of the climate.

The work, begun as a fundamental research study in geodesy, was done by American scientists from the National Geodetic Survey and the University of Texas, and a Chinese scientist, Miao Lufeng, from the Chinese National Bureaux of Surveying and Mapping at Peking.

Their results, published in *Science*, include a review of the past research. Only a few decades ago the rotation of the Earth served to define the basic unit of time. Clocks were adjusted to agree with the length of day determined from observations of successive transits of stars across the meridians of optical, astronomical observatories.

As mechanical clocks and then quartz crystal clocks were built to high accuracy and stability, it became apparent that the length of day varied in a complex manner, with periodic movements at annual, semi-annual, lunar-monthly, and fortnightly periods and fluctuations of up to a few milliseconds.

With the development of atomic clocks by 1955, man-made clocks finally displaced diurnal rotation of the Earth as the basic unit of time. It was also the period at which the primary purpose of length-of-day observations changed from defining the fundamental timescale to monitoring the variations in rotation of the Earth for applications in navigation of submarines, missiles, and space travel.

Over the past 15 years three observational techniques have been perfected for high accuracy: lunar laser ranging (bouncing a laser beam off the Moon), satellite laser ranging, and very long baseline interferometry.

In the third technique, radio telescopes are used to collect the faint radio signals which comes from objects thousands of millions of light years from Earth. The arrival times at the different observatories, determined by atomic clock, are recorded on magnetic tapes and then analysed by a special computer, which extracts the differences in the arrival times at the various telescopes.

The pattern of fluctuations reported from the three-year study combined laser reflections from the Lageos spacecraft, a solid 60cm sphere with 426 retroflectors, and very long baseline interferometry measurements.

Since both methods are fundamentally dissimilar there was little chance of both sets of measurements being distorted by common systematic errors in the observation stage. The results are therefore regarded as faithful records of rotation.

Science (vol 224, No 4652), June, 1984.

OBITUARY

SIR CECIL PARROTT

Authority on Czech culture

Professor Sir Cecil Parrott, KCMG, OBE, who died on June 23 at the age of 75, was an authority on the culture and affairs of Czechoslovakia and made the definitive translations into English of the works of the novelist Jaroslav Hašek. As Professor first of Russian and Soviet Studies and subsequently of Central and South-Eastern European Studies at the University of Lancaster between 1966 and 1976 he created a department which made Lancaster preeminent among British universities in Slavonic, particularly Czech studies.

Parrott came late to academic life; from the end of the war until he went to Lancaster his career had been in the Foreign Service and included a period as Ambassador in Prague. Yet it would be wrong, too, to think of Parrott as simply career diplomat turned academic. Before the war he had turned his hand to schoolmastering and had later spent five absorbing years as tutor to King Peter of Yugoslavia.

Cecil Cuthbert Parrott was born on January 29, 1909, and educated at Berkhamsted School and Peterhouse, Cambridge. A natural linguist, he had wanted to go in for a diplomatic career, but his father's dwindling naval pension would not rise to the luxury of his sitting the Civil Service exam and so for the three years 1931-34 he went teaching, first at Christ's Hospital and then at Edinburgh Academy.

He had intended to make himself a German specialist but in 1934 a letter from his former tutor at Cambridge turned the direction of his life towards Eastern Europe, containing as it did the suggestion that he apply for the vacant post of tutor to the young Crown Prince Peter of Yugoslavia.

In the first volume of his autobiography *The Tightrope* (1976) Parrott has well described the atmosphere of prewar Bosnia with its still Ottoman atmosphere and endless cups of Turkish coffee. But in spite of the rigours of protocol of that extraordinary court Parrott was not prevented from putting his time to good use in the matter of acquiring the deep knowledge of Serbo-Croat which was to lay the basis of his future specialization in Slavonic studies.

During the war he served first at Oslo and from 1940 to 1945 in HM Legation in Stockholm, but in 1945 went for the first of his two substantial spells at the British Embassy in Prague from which stemmed his future enthusiasm for and commitment to the culture and fortunes of that country. After three years as information officer there he served at the Foreign Office (1948-50); at the UK Delegation to the UN (1950-52); and at the British Embassy in Brussels (1952-54), before going as Minister at the Moscow Embassy in 1954.

Beside his official duties he put his tenure of this post to good advantage in travelling throughout the Soviet Union, frequently straying artlessly off the permitted beaten track (and as frequently being apprehended by authority) to give himself a greater insight into the realities of life, particularly in the rural Soviet Union.

From 1960 to 1966 he was Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Though his tenure of this post ended before the Prague "Spring" and the events of 1968, Parrott was in a good position to observe the new currents that were flowing under the surface of the country.

Prague was Parrott's last diplomatic appointment. In 1966 he went to Lancaster University where he held the chair of Russian and Soviet Studies from 1966 to 1971. But Czech studies were during this time close to his heart and he founded the Comenius Centre at the University in 1968, building up a fine collection of Czech books and materials, now, alas dispersed.

Parrott became Professor of Central and South-Eastern European Studies in 1971 and held the chair until his retirement in 1976 when he was made Professor Emeritus.

He published a second volume of autobiography, *The Serpent and the Nightingale* in 1978 and was a prolific writer of articles on Czech and Slavonic matters. But his indisputably major contribution to Czech studies lies in his placing before an English readership in 1973 the full splendours of Hašek's picaresque masterpiece *The Good Soldier Svejk* which had until then only been available in an incomplete and genteelized translation made in the 1930s.

For the first time Svejk (hitherto he had been a Germanised Schweik) stood revealed in all his irreverent and anarchic glory, and the paperback version of Parrott's translation became an overnight popular success. Indeed it was avidly read by multitudes of people who had never until then suspected that they would ever be drawn to read so much as a syllable of Czech literature. In Parrott's English version, Hašek was clearly recognisable as being among the great comic masters of European fiction.

Parrott published a biography of Hašek, *The Bad Bohemian* in 1977 and brought out a translation of a further collection of Hašek's Švejk stories, *The Red Commissar* (1981) did little more in truth than retell Hašek's own extraordinary adventures with the Red Army after his desertion from the disaffected Czech levies of the Austro-Hungarian Empire

Parrott's was the driving force behind an excellent Slavonic studies department which flourished in a then new and unproven university and led the way in its field.

He is survived by his wife Ellen, and three sons.

DR OLEG KERENSKY

Dr Oleg Kerensky, CBE, FRS, who died on June 25 at the age of 79, was one of the foremost designers of steel and pre-stressed concrete bridges of his time, principally with Freeman, Fox & Partners, of which firm he was for many years a partner.

The son of Alexander Kerensky, last Prime Minister of Russia before the October, 1917, Revolution, Oleg Alexander Kerensky was born in Russia on April 16, 1905, receiving his education partly in that country and later privately in England. His mother was Olga Baronovsky.

He followed a technical bent to Northampton engineering college (now the City University) and after a short period with Oxford city council became in 1927 an assistant in the bridge design office of Dorman, Long & Company, working on the design of Sydney Harbour bridge under Ralph (later Sir Ralph) Freeman and the late Sir Gilbert Roberts. He was also concerned with the design of Lambeth bridge and (just before the 1939-45 War) with Holloway Bros (London) Ltd, the contractors for Wandsworth bridge.

During the war he was chief engineer, on the construction of the Avonmouth oil jetty, from 1940 to 1943, and to 1943 to 1945 chief engineer, on Mulberry harbours in North Wales.

In 1946 he joined Freeman, Fox & Partners, for whom he was principal bridge designer until 1955, being largely responsible, under Sir Gilbert Roberts and working as a joint office with Mott, Hay & Anderson, for the design of the Severn and Forth road Bridges. He himself was principal designer of the Ganga (India), Erskine (over the Clyde) and Medway bridges, this last (carrying the M2 motorway in Kent) being at the time the longest pre-stressed concrete bridge in the world.

Towards the end of his career, Kerensky became involved in inquiries which followed the collapse in 1970 of a span of the Milford Haven bridge during erection; and later that same year with a similar incident during construction of the Westgate bridge over the river Yarra in Melbourne, Australia.

Both bridges were designed by Freeman, Fox and Partners, and the firm came in for some criticism in the Royal Commission inquiry that followed the Yarra bridge incident; it was established that the box-girder system employed in the construction (in which each successive section of the bridge is cantilevered out from its predecessor, using a system patented by Sir Gilbert Roberts), while essentially a valid form of design, was to a high degree dependent on close and experienced supervision on site.

Kerensky was responsible for neither design, but had become partner-in-charge of the schemes following Robert's retirement from Freeman, Fox & Partners in 1969; and maintained publicly that the design was sound. He gave evidence at both inquiries, and was praised in the report of the Royal Commission on the Yarra disaster for "honesty and humility".

Kerensky contributed widely to scientific journals. He was made CBE in 1964 and was elected FRS, for the design of heavy structures, particularly bridges and highways, in 1970. He served as president of the Institution of Structural Engineers in 1970-71, and in 1977 his work was recognized by the rare award of the institution's Gold Medal.

He was known as a forceful personality, who matched his dynamism with considerable patience, and relaxed by playing bridge and croquet. He retired from Freeman, Fox & Partners in 1974 and became a consultant.

Kerensky was married twice. In 1928 he married Natalie, who died in 1969. They had one son. In 1971 he married Mrs Dorothy Harvey, who survives him.

MR D S MILFORD

Mr D. S. Milford, former world rackets champion and England hockey player, who died on June 24 at the age of 79 after a game of lawn tennis at Marlborough, will be remembered as an outstanding ball games player.

David Sumner Milford was born on June 7, 1905, the son of Humphrey Milford. He was educated at Rugby and New College, Oxford, where he read Honour Moderations. He became a schoolmaster at Marlborough in 1928.

Slightly built, Milford did not conform to the image of a games player, but he possessed genius. His greatest achievements were in the rackets court. He was world champion from 1937 to 1947, being the first amateur to hold the title since Sir William Hart-Dyke in 1862. He was also British Open champion – holder of the Sheppard Challenge Cup – from 1936 to 1946.

He was British Amateur singles champion seven times and doubles champion on eleven occasions, with Peter Whitehouse in 1938 and after the Second World War with John Thompson – his colleague at Marlborough.

He won the public schools old boys doubles championship – the Noel Bruce Cup – for the Old Rugbeians with Cyril Simpson four times and with Peter Kershaw eight times. In 1953, with John Thompson he won the American and Canadian doubles championship.

While at Rugby he won the public schools championship with G. M. Goodbody in 1923 and with E. F. Longrigg in 1924, while at Oxford he won his university singles matches in 1926 (beating K. S. Duleepsinhji) and 1928, but lost in 1927 to P. W. Kemp-Welch. In the doubles he was on the winning side in each of his four years 1925-28.

Milford won 25 hockey caps for England, playing mainly at inside left, although occasionally at centre forward. When in form he could be a terrific player. He also wrote an important text book on hockey.

Milford represented Wiltshire at hockey, lawn tennis and cricket; he was a slow left-arm bowler and middle order batsman.

He leaves his widow, Elizabeth, a daughter and three sons.

REG DIXON

Reg Dixon, a popular radio and television comedian of the 1940s and 1950s, died yesterday in a Portsmouth hospital at the age of 69.

Born in Coventry, he was invited by Ralph Reader to join the RAF Gang Show during the Second World War and with other young comedians, including Peter Sellers and Tony Hancock, he entertained the troops in Burma, North Africa and Normandy.

He came to national prominence in the late 1940s as resident comic in the radio show, *Variety Bandbox*, with a catchphrase, "I was feeling poorly . . . proper poorly", and a signature tune, "Confidentially", which was at the top of the hit parade for two months. He wrote it himself and it sold half a million discs and a million copies of sheet music.

Dixon appeared in two Royal Variety Performances at the London Palladium, and in 1952 took over from George Formby in *Zip Goes a Million* at the Palace Theatre in London. Though a Midlander, Dixon affected a Lancashire accent because he maintained that North Country comedians were more popular and better paid.

Latest wills

Mr Sydney Frederick Mills, of Swindon, left estate valued at £237,384 net. After personal and public legacies he left the residue to Princess Margaret Hospital, Swindon, for the purchase of medical equipment.
Mr William Livermore of Kensington, London, company director, left £698,803 net.
Mr Michael James Shanks, of Wooburn Moor, Buckinghamshire, chairman of the National Consumer Council since 1977, left £123,243 net.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Dyas, Mr Arthur Alan, of Grimsby, dental surgeon £215,307
Ewan, Mrs Ida Minnie, of Bury St Edmunds £284,153
Mendus, Mrs Gwenllian Mary, of Cardiff £235,857
Peart, Mr Albert Thomas, of Hindolveston, Norfolk £309,861
Whitney, Mr Benny, of Enfield London . £218,153

Old Etonian Association

The Old Etonian Association will publish a new list of members this autumn. Members who have reason to believe that the association's records are out of date or incomplete are invited to send their name, address and any other particulars to the Honorary Secretary, Old Etonian Association, Carter Centre, Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire.

'Burke's Peerage'

Burke's Peerage Publications announce the publications of their updated *Peerage* in the Spring of 1985. Registration and order forms will be dispatched at the end of May for completion by the end of July. The pre-publication price is £60. Inquiries should be made to Mr Peter Townend, 1 Hay Hill, London W1.

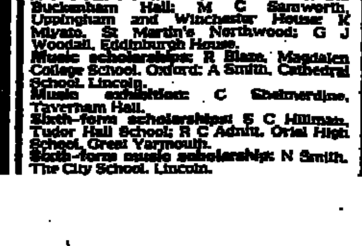
Press Council

New public members of the Press Council will be appointed later this year, and the council has invited nominations and volunteers. The 18 public members who must not have any close links with the press, are chosen by a separate appointments commission and not the council. People aged over 60 are not normally appointed. Names should reach the Secretary, Press Council Appointments Commission, 1 Salisbury Square, London EC4Y 8AE by July 30.

University news

Departments merge

Oxford University is merging its department of agriculture, botany and forestry into one department of plant sciences. The forestry institute will continue to exist within the new department, under its own director
Other university news:



THE ARTS

Galleries

Letting rip in grand apocalyptic fantasy

Paintings from the Royal Academy
Royal Academy

The Heroic Age
Agnew

George Romney as a Painter of Children
Leger

Birds in an Indian Garden
Michael Goedhuis

Drawings by William Kent
Victoria and Albert Museum

Prophets without honour, no doubt; but it does seem that there are quite a number of exhibitions which draw crowds mainly because they come in with a lot of publicity from abroad, while the evidently homegrown shows are more or less taken for granted. Sometimes, indeed, we find that a travelling show of British origin Sometimes, indeed, we find that a travelling show of British origin does better everywhere else than here. Last week I was remarking on the British Library's small but spectacular show of *Renaissance Painting in Manuscripts*, fresh in from Malibu and New York. But there is another show of British treasures for foreign consumption, which has arrived home for us to look at before it is all stowed away again: including last year's "Britain Salutes New York" festival, **Paintings from the Royal Academy** has been touring round eight American locations, and now it is home at the Academy for a short season, until July 15.

It is a very charming and decidedly eccentric show. Its nominally 41 works (I have not counted how many there really are) range in time from Joshua Reynolds's portrait of *Francis Hayman, R.A.* (1756) to John Singer Sargent's *An Interior in Venice* of 1899, and, contrary to what you might possibly expect, they are by no means all grand or grandiose Diploma pieces.

Indeed, as has often proved the case with British painting, the sketches and less elaborate, considered works generally turn out to be more appealing than the big machines: the small landscape sketches of Constable, for instance, are surely infinitely preferable to the "important" but in detail very ugly works like *The Leaping Horse* and *Boat Passing a Lock*, with which he all too evidently meant to knock them in the aisles. And, though Stubbs is surely a better painter on a large scale than Constable, he seldom bettered the drawings shown here for *The Anatomy of the Horse*.

But these in any case we probably know, while Americans know in advance that they want to see them. Where the peculiarity and the charm come in is with the selection of some quite unfamiliar pieces, a couple of them not even securely by the artists to whom they are attributed. No matter.

Whoever painted the portrait of *John Hamilton Mortimer*, Richard Wilson or A. N. Other (and for that matter whether it does indeed represent Mortimer or not), it is a vivid and splendidly relaxed piece of characterization, while the picture next to it, of *The Artist with Joseph Wilton R.A. and a Student*, though not certainly by Mortimer (so that arguments backwards and forwards between the two pictures about the identity of the subjects seem peculiarly insubstantial), is equally unfamiliar and unlikely as a prime choice for any collection of masterpieces in the possession of the Academy – and equally a pleasure to encounter...



Fuseli at his most intricate and dynamic in *Thor Battering the Serpent of Midgard in the Boat of Hymir the Giant*

Where the grand (or the grandiose) really makes itself felt is with the Neo-Classicals letting rip in apocalyptic fantasy. We have Benjamin West's large drawing *Death on a Pale Horse* and *The Destroying Angel over the Assyrian Camp*, and best of all Fuseli's ambitious painting *Thor Battering the Serpent of Midgard in the Boat of Hymir the Giant*, one of his most intricate and dynamic compositions, as well as some of Flaxman's drawings for the *Iliad*. I must confess, too, to a soft spot for Etty's lush nudes like *Sleeping Nymph and Satyrs*, and, to a lesser degree, for Poynter's more decorous works in the same mould like *The Fortune Teller* (though why the subject of crystal-gazing should be sitting around in the altogether is not immediately apparent).

No doubt it is a gracious gesture to the exhibition's original hosts not only that West should figure prominently but that the show should conclude with the Sargent – his Diploma painting, as it happens. But also sensible, since the show thus ends with a bang. And, for all that it is rather a ragbag of the superlative and the odd, the show does also remind us, like the Barbican's current exhibition of *The City's Pictures*, how much desirable art there is hiding around London and in need of a permanent showplace.

A somewhat similar mixture recurs round the corner at Agnew in the show a little arbitrarily entitled The Heroic Age (until August 3), with much the same results: one notes the presence of more-than-respectable works by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Richard Wilson (one of the better versions of his much-duplicated best-seller *The White Monk*) and other pillars of the art establishment, but on the whole pays more attention to the peripheral works because of their unfamiliarity and pleasing capacity to surprise. Another nicely sensuous Etty, for instance, *Venus and Cupid with a Dove*, or an unexpectedly sober John Martin of *Kensington Gardens* from his modest and non-apocalyptic bread-and-butter phase around 1815, or a very good, atmospheric Callcott of *Windsor from Eton* exhibited at the R.A. in 1809.

There is a particularly characterful and vivid Wilkie portrait of *Thomas Wilkie, the artist's brother, reading*, and it must be said that the Turner, *Landscape with Walton Bridges*, with everything dissolving in golden sunlight, deserves its grand isolation. Also, for those who share my taste for the Victorian, there is a modest separate show downstairs of drawings by Burne-Jones and Holman Hunt, and of small but sometimes choice nineteenth-century sculptures (until July 27).

In similar mood one would be well advised to approach the show across the road at Leger until the end of the month, **George Romney as a Painter of Children**. It is the main – perhaps the only – London marking of the two-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the artist's birth, and does on the whole show Romney off at his best. Particularly, I think, with the portraits of boys, which are crisply individual and unsentimentalized. Especially fine is *Master John Pelham*, and already slightly raffish figure with an unexpectedly mature and disenchanted gaze sitting casually in a landscape with gun and hound. There is also a curiously intense painting entitled *Art Instruction in the later 1760s*, with instructor, boy pupil and *écorché* figure, which seems to be more about life (and death) than art.

In general Romney is perhaps most genial to modern taste when there is, as in this case, a touch of the bizarre about his work. Another instance is the National Portrait Gallery's version of *Flaxman modelling the bust of William Hayley, with his son, Tom Haley, in the foreground*. The gigantic scale of the bust, jutting into the composition from the right, has something menacing about it, and it is also curious that Flaxman appears to have a supernumerary hand, so that he can model as well as gesticulate with his left.

In comparison, the portraits of girls tend to be sicklied o'er with the pale cast of sentimentality (a similar split is to be seen in Lawrence's work), though the large and complex composition of *The Gower Family* from Abbot Hall – three girls and a boy dancing in some kind of classical re-creation to the tambour of a female relative (?) – does by its sheer elaborateness escape this stricture. And after all it too, in its way, is a little peculiar...

There are two more shows mirroring the lives and interests of the eighteenth-century aristocracy which deserve more than a glance.

At Michael Goedhuis, above Colnaghi at 14 Old Bond Street, until July 14, there is a lovely show of **Birds in an Indian Garden**, representing the cream of the long series of Patna natural history paintings commissioned in the 1770s by Lady Impey, wife of the Chief Justice in Fort William at the time. They are really portraits of the birds more than mere textbook illustrations, with an exquisite economy of line and richness of detail, and their existance reminds us that there was another side to British activities in the sub-continent than mere money-grubbing.

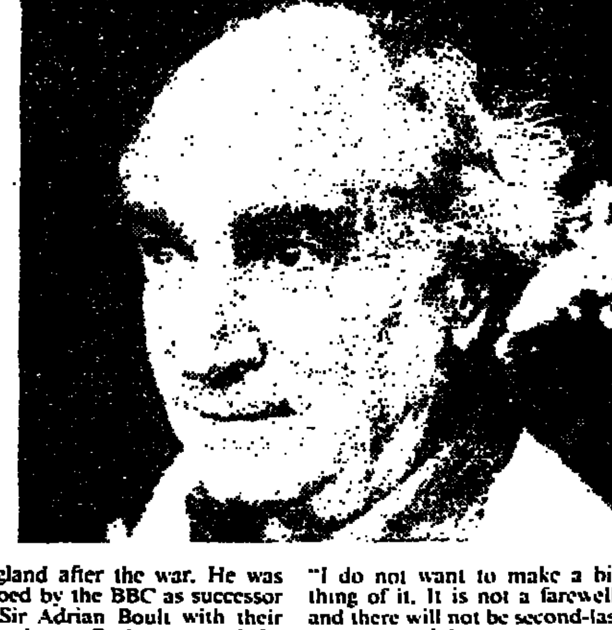
And at the Victoria and Albert there is, until September 2, a scholarly but also attractive show of **Drawings by William Kent** (the tercentenary of whose birth falls next year), reflecting both his long collaboration with Lord Burlington, which was to influence so strongly the course of British architecture, and his less familiar illustrative work for books like *The Faerie Queene*. The combination of Palladian austerity and out-and-out quaintness is still irresistible.

John Russell Taylor

Rafael Kubelik (right) is back in London for a series of concerts with the LSO beginning at the Barbican tonight; there are other attractions too, as he tells Nicholas Kenyon

Still game, and hard to match

Suresh Karadia



Two important events coincide with Rafael Kubelik's return to London for a new series of concerts with the LSO at the Barbican, beginning tonight. One is his seventieth birthday on Friday: "That is not important! [dismissive wave] I will do nothing. I do not expect people to remember these things...." The other is Wimbledon. His eyes light up immediately. "Yes! I have been invited on the fourth. I look forward to it very much. I used to play, before my arthritis. Now I just do this – forehand [swipes a downbeat], crosscourt [sweeps a cue to the cellos] and, how do you say it? overhead smash! [lobs a loud tutti entry]." The Barbican has fixed him a television set in his dressing-room: the LSO players may expect to be let off rehearsal early if things hot up on the courts.

Kubelik is an incredibly jovial and energetic 70-year-old, full of the joy of life and delighted to be back in London, "where I always feel I have a roof over my head". He first came here in 1937 with his Czech Philharmonic Orchestra: "I remember it very well – Janáček *Taras Bulba* and Tchaikovsky Fourth" – and the following year he returned with his compatriot Rudolf Firkusny and played Martinu's Second Piano Concerto, a work the same partnership will repeat at the Barbican on July 5.

His next visit to Britain was in very different circumstances: in 1948, when the Communists took over in Czechoslovakia, he grabbed two suitcases, his wife and baby, the famous Stradivarius which belonged to his father Jan Kubelik, and fled here. "I would have been dishonest to myself and to my people if I had not left. Of course it gave pain. But you know there is always a difference between things that are unfortunate – that happens a lot – and being unhappy and not accepting it. I accepted it; it was necessary.

"I loved my country: all my music, all my philosophy too, came from my father, who was such a great man and such a great violinist. We were seven children in the house, always performing operas, playing chamber music, it was a wonderful time. And I learnt the violin, though I knew I would never be as good as he was. I never wanted to be a professional violinist: and then the Czech Philharmonic invited me to conduct. They were very patient! I was making all sorts of funny things [wriggles his arms around] but they understood."

Kubelik could have settled in England after the war. He was wooed by the BBC as successor to Sir Adrian Boult with their Symphony Orchestra, and he accepted, but then changed his mind and went to Chicago, where he had a disastrous three years. Did he regret not taking the BBC post? "Yes. No. I mean, it was sad, of course. But I do believe there are certain things you have to do, and then – well, there were lots of things, my wife was very ill, and I do not want to remember all those past details. But you know I do not regret either for a moment having been in Chicago even with all those fights." What were they about? "Oh well, I did sixty or so new works in three years and some did not like that. Some girl wrote that I conducted like macaroni."

His positive approach is perhaps the more remarkable because in career terms he has had several setbacks like that in Chicago. He did some superb things at Covent Garden, where he was musical director from 1955 to 1958 (following a much-praised *Katya Kabanova* at Sadler's Wells, he did *Jenufa* for the Royal Opera and the historic Berlioz *Trojans*), but he had a hard time reversing the setbacks of the Rankl era and came up against Beecham.

He had an even more unfortunate, as he would describe it, experience at New York's Metropolitan Opera, where he was supposed to work with Göran Gentele form 1973. "But Gentele died, there was no money, I knew everything was wrong. I could achieve nothing, to hell with it, I – how would you put it – kicked down the door and went. It was a dream, a wonderful dream. But it could not be realized. So why pretend? Again, it is better to be true to yourself, to your conscience as an artist, and admit it."

Kubelik had one long-term commitment, as conductor of the Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra, which he maintained from 1961 to 1979. But now he is as free as the air, subject only to the health problems which have plagued him over the years. He lives in New York, but spends a great deal of time in California for his arthritis. In New York he has made a big hit with that most difficult of orchestras, the New York Philharmonic, giving concert performances of Bartok's *Bluebeard's Castle* (which I heard – a fine success) and more recently of Janáček's *House of the Dead*, which was semi-staged and equally successful.

The one major piece of news Kubelik had to reveal was that from Spring 1986 he will not, for the time being, accept any more conducting engagements. "I do not want to make a big thing of it. It is not a farewell, and there will not be second-last concerts and last concerts and extremely-the-last concert – you know all that. But I think after all this time I need what you call a sabbatical. A fermata. A double fermata! I want to rest and read, and especially I want to compose more. Then perhaps, in three or four years, we see if God is giving me any more time and I will conduct again. But it has been a problem with my health – I have cancelled a lot over the last fifteen years and that is embarassing for everyone – so I want this chance."

Composing has always been very important to Kubelik. "When I was in Czechoslovakia the two went along together. In other countries I have preferred to conduct pieces from those countries, and anyway I do not want to push my own pieces by conducting them. My attitude over the last years has been: if they are good they will survive after me anyway; if they are bad, well, we shouldn't hear them now in any case! But now I have been having some success in America, and there is more I want to write. I am a musician first, you know, not a conductor. And then a member of society. That is the important thing: to contribute with the gifts you have."

Kubelik's views on contemporary music are, like his own compositions, fairly middle-of-the-road. But he admires much music he does not choose to conduct, and denounces only aleatoric music as "a swindle". "And I am not a policeman, to watch red lights and count time with a watch and say cross here. It is a cowardly excuse for lack of talent. Of course you can use aleatoric elements in a piece, but only if it is properly constructed, with a purpose."

And, once embarked on the purpose of artistic creation, Kubelik is gloriously unstoppable. But he returns to earth in passing to enthuse about the works in his current LSO season, especially the rarity of Smetana's symphonic poem *Richard III*, which he will also conduct with the LSO in the Edinburgh Festival this summer.

"This is marvellous, his first piece for orchestra except for a few polkas and things, and he totally understands Shakespeare and totally understands musical form. Look, here is Richard's limp, du-dum, dum, and just see those dissonances there. Here there are 19 bars that are always omitted, but they make an important transition. I think I'll put them in..."

Television

Quick trip through the mind

We are a shy lot. Four out of five of us have crippling experiences of shyness. We also have, on average, a mere 5.6 close friends.

This information and more was revealed in Thames's six-part series **All in the Mind**, which began last night. It was presented at breakneck speed, possibly because there is much in the mind and not all that long to reveal it, by the psychologist Dr John Nicholson with the aid of others who labour in the fertile pastures of our complexes.

It was strong on information – in this first part about how relationships are formed, unformed, or not achieved – and on film demonstration. We saw a clinical psychologist sitting in on a marital row and trying to divert mutual recrimination into communication.

What was wrong with this couple, collectors of psychological jargon would be delighted to learn, was "negative reciprocity". What happens here is that you insult your partner, who insults you right back. This is, as we all know, very irritating. Happier marriages are those where the first insulted does not play the game.

We also saw a quick test, the Personal Construct Theory, on how to choose an ideal mate. You write down the six characteristics you most dislike and then go for their opposites. Simple really; too late for some perhaps, but maybe help is on the way in future episodes of this entertaining series produced and directed by Martin Lucas.

Certainly some knowledge of the ways of the world would have helped Maureen, the principal character in John Fortune's new comedy series, **Round and Round**, on BBC 1. In the Fifties, psychology was more do-it-yourself and have-a-disaster.

We are to see Maureen, played a little too toothily by Bernadette Shortt, go from first love, to marriage, to children, divorce, and love again – an odyssey which may say something about how we see comedies these days.

If it is going to hold our attention, more inspiration will have to be apparent. *First Love* strained belief as well as the cast. Maureen falls for a young man (John Gordon Sinclair) who poses as a Pilot Officer and escapes from the liaison by a ploy that went over from not-too-funny comedy into not-too-funny farce. Too much reliance is placed on nostalgia these days.

Dennis Hackett

Concerts

RPO/Weller
Festival Hall/Radio 3

This, frankly, was not one of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra's more distinguished concerts, for which most of the blame must be given to the strangely negative conducting of Walter Weller. Up to point (if only a very low one) the music in the first half was able to survive Weller's inattention to balance and timbre amd his lazy tempos: Indeed a langorous attitude might be thought by some to have been well suited to Debussy's *Préludè à l'apres-midi d'un faune*. Boulez and others have taught us, however, that the most vivid effect in Debussy is usually achieved by meticulous clarity, not by allowing edges to be blurred as they were here.

Similarly in Ravel's song-cycle *Sheherazade* Weller managed to turn the composer's economical but minutely sensitive orchestration into something approaching an irrelevance. Mercifully Dame Janet Baker was there to maintain some semblance of order and meaning, though even she fell victim occasionally to the orchestra's generally poor intonation. Her singing was nevertheless effectively poised between intimacy and remoteness, with the final song, "L'Indifferent", particularly touching in its detached sensuality.

Alas, nobody of Dame Janet's stature was at hand to rescue Mahler's First Symphony, of whose structural unity and general temperament Weller seemingly had little notion. The first movement was ragged to the point of disintegration, the scherzo utterly devoid of life. And, although the solo E flat clarinet brought a characterful and overdue touch of malice to the funeral march, otherwise it was left until the finale for Weller at last to show any real fire. But even there relationships of tempo and timbre were distorted to an unacceptable degree.

Stephen Pettitt

Cotrubas/Allen/Parsons
Covent Garden

To hear all the 46 songs of Hugo Wolf's *Italian Songbook* as a self-contained programme, as they were given in the Covent Garden Celebrity Concert series on Saturday night, is to marvel again at their wealth of character and musical subtlety in expressing so many different pangs of love. Ileana Cotrubas and Thomas Allen, with Geoffrey Parsons, a pianist of vivid partnership in illuminating these diverting miniatures, realized much of their pleasure if not all their detail.

Some aspects are unavoidably lost in a theatre as large as this, where the slight inflexion of one phrase or another would become a caricature if enlarged to the operatic scale suited to these surroundings. The performance, however, was directly taped by Chandos Records, which hopefully captured more of the intimacy and allusive sentiment that seemed to be missing in several of the songs.

They had been arranged in a new sequence, not only to enable the soprano and baritone to sing alternately almost throughout but also to suggest different phases of emotional relationships, from the teasing to the tragic. Though the German translations of Tuscan folk poems are not in any way a linked narative, the different juxtaposition can, as here, suggest conversational dialogues in places.

Miss Cotrubas too often affected a tremulous vocal line and coy manner of singing which gave a superficial gloss to the sentiments of, for instance, "Weir haben beide" and "O war dein Haus". She nevertheless enlivened "Nein, junger Herr" with more humour than elsewhere, and "Wie Lange schon" with sufficient character for the shy, diffident musician terrified of playing a wrong note in the laboriously hesitant postlude.

From the piano also came a range of expressive artistry to enrich the baritone songs of which Mr Allen was a sturdy exponent throughout.

Noël Goodwin

Dance

Well remembered

Anton Dolin gala
Covent Garden

Dame Alaicia Markova, murmuring the words "Memories, memories" while the orchestra played a theme from the end of *Giselle*, provided the finale to Sunday night's gala in celebration of Anton Dolin's career as the first British ballet star. What could be more apt?

Before that, some 50 dancers had performed. They came from China and Japan, from Houston and New York, from Copenhagen, Milan, Paris and Stuttgart as well as nearer home. Three choreographers made numbers specially for the occasion: Peter Darrell (who was given his first professional commission by Dolin), Pierre Lacotte and Kenneth MacMillan.

If Dolin had still been alive (but then nobody would have thought of honouring him in this way), it is a safe bet that he would have been especially enthusiastic about the group of boys from the Royal Ballet School who danced a hornpipe.

Since he was always keen on discovering and encouraging new talent, he would surely have taken warmly to Kumiko Maeda's zest in solos from *Esmeralda*, and I think he would have been touched to see again Carla Fracci, whose first Giselle he presented.

Impossible to mention everybody, invidious to single out a few, but it was a special pleasure to see two exceptionally gifted English male dancers playing extracts from roles Dolin used to dance: David Bintley as Petrushka and David Wall (replacing, unannounced, the injured Stephen Jefferies) as Satan from Ninette de Valois's *Job*. The others taking part must be content to know that they gave pleasure and that quite a few other people in the audience had memories, memories.

John Percival

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351	249	Hill Samuel	276 ●	..	15.0	5.4	7.8
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65	49	Lon Scot Fin	56 ●	..	3.8	6.8	10.9
42	30	Mattson	38	..	..	..	8.1
625	443	Mercury Secs	443	-15	13.8	3.1	11.1
429	302	Midland	302	..	36.4	12.1	5.0
165	110	Minster Assets	157 ●	-4	7.1	4.5	14.3
258	198	National Comm	185 ●	..	..	..	..
772	544	Nat West	567	..	44.8	7.9	3.4
65½	57	Ottoman	£58	-3½	450	7.8	6.8
182	148	Provident	150	-2	12.9	8.6	6.4
98	73	Rea Bros	73	..	1.8	2.5	28.6
20½	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£14⅞	+⅛	..	..	..
244	184	Royl Bnk Of Scot	213 ●	..	11.0	5.2	7.6
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370	280	Seccombe M.	310 ●	..	28.6	9.2	10.2
71	48	Smith St Aubyn	58	..	6.4	11.1	6.3
579	442	Stand Chart	442	-2	40.0	9.0	6.2
785	653	Union	653	-5	48.6	7.4	10.7
67	43	Wagon	46	..	3.6	7.8	12.4
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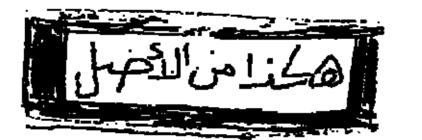
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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Another twist in the interest-rate spiral

Lloyds Bank was not alone yesterday in raising it s key injterest rate (by ¼ per cent to 9¼ per cent). US prime rates went up ½ point to 13 per cent, led by the First National Bank of Chicago. The American banks' move looks like the final leg in a mini-cycle started last week when markets decided that US fiscal policy is still wildly expansionary and the Federal Reserve Board's funds rate floated to a new high of 12 per cent.

Just as every solution contains the seeds of yet another problem, the rise in US rates in theory leaves markets looking for more bad news, which would, in turn, trigger off another series of moves culminating in higher prime rates.

The US trade balance for May is due to be announced on Thursday. Although the series is volatile, a cumulative defeit of $22.5 billion during March and April points to a figure in the $13 billion area. On this basis, Mr Stephen Lewis, of the brokers Phillips and Drew, has just revised upwards his estimate of the 1984 US current account deficit from $80 billion to around $95 billion. The cost of financing such a huge deficit can only keep interest rates high.

New data from the Reserve Bank of St Louis paints a discouraging picture of US loan demand. After increasing at around 9 per cent between mid-October last year and February, the growth rate accelerated, and is now pushing ahead at around 35 pert cent, or far faster than in 1983.

Mr Jack Lavery, chief economist of Merrill Lynch, the leading US broking house, is convinced that the US economy will continue to grow strongly for the rest of this year. Natural market forces, rather than an aggressive policy stance by the Federal Reserve, should combine to produce a slowdown but not before mid-1985.

"We could see real growth during the rest of this year in the 3½-4 per cent region. The flash estimate of second quarter gnp indicates that real final demand is still very strong. After allowing for a less rapid stock build-up than in the first quarter, consumption, investment spending, and non-defence spending must have all grown very rapidly," he calculated.

The competing policy requirements which the Federal Reserve faced over internal demand for credit and US banks' international debt problems would prevent America's central bank from intervening stronly by tightening up in credit markets. "They will follow events, rather than seek to lead markets," Mr Lavery believes.

By mid-1985, however, the heavy debt burden borne by the consumer, as the cost of adjustable rate mortgages started to bite, and the refinancing problems for the corporate sector over short-term debt should induce a slowdown in the economy. The Fed would also enjoy more independence, once the US Presidential election was over.

The impact of all these developments, so far as London is concerned, has been absorbed principally by the exchange rate, poised at $1.35 at last night's close. In the short term, the authorities are bound to treat the fall as relatively beneficial. A 1 per cent drop in the sterling-dollar rate increases the benefit to the Exchequer from North Sea oil by some £100m annualized. On a yearly basis, then, the recent 10 per cent fall could be worth as much as £1 billion to the PSBR.

Hence yesterday's rise base rates by Lloyds Bank to 9¼ per cent merely brings the bank more into line with other clearers, with only Natwest still on the old 9 per cent bench mark. The Bank of England did not increase its intervention rates in the bill market. Short-dated gilts lost up to a quarter on the day, yet are still trading round about the 12 per cent yield level. The authorities are being driven back by the logic of US events, but are probably still determined to try to bluff their way out.

One factor that is worrying them is probably the widening differential between Eurodollar deposit rates and domestic sterling rates. The differential has been constant since April at around 2 per cent. It has now opened out to around 2¾ per cent. And, the longer the banks wait over a rate increase, the more sterling is set to fall – and the bigger the subsequent increase in base rates needed to redress the balance.

GUS invests in the inside story

It is curious that the stock market did not see fit to reset to the news that Great Universal Stores, the retail and mail order group created by Sir Isaac Wolfson in his heyday and now masterminded by his son, Sir Leonard, is to spend £600,000 on the company information and reporting business of the Machester Guardian Society for the Protection of Trade. GUS "A" shares were unchanged at 553p. While such a deal might seem insignificant to a group with balance sheet footage of £1 billion, the truth is that it is another brick in the imposing edifice which GUS is building in the now fashionable financial services sector. The last Published analysis of GUS profit and turnover shows that finance, property and travel accounted for only 2 per cent of turnover but over 25 per cent of profits.

Quietly, GUS has been trawling for additions to its finance division – an operation which already contains the biggest banking and hire purchase business in this country outside those of the clearing banks. It offers personal loans through mail order and the group's stores, which range from Burberry and Cavendish Woodhouse to the Scotch House and Times Furnishing. GUS will insure your home and car through All Counties Insurance Company credit cards are a GUS speciality. The group has a burgeoning link with Wells Fargo. Investment advice, on more likely, discount brokerage, may not be far away. An entree to the Stock Exchange could be facilitated through family connections with brokers, Jacobson Townsley.

An ensemble complement to these activities is the highly sophisticated company information business. Yesterday's purchase will be added to CCN Systems, already a significant force in credit reference services and credit card finance. This generates a high level of 'behind-the-scenes" traffic: few motorists realize that when they profer an Esso credit card to pay for petrol it will be handled by CCN.

For its £600,000, the bulk of which will be satisfied by issuing shares, GUS is obtaining access to no fewer than 90,000 companies on the Manchester soociety's files. The company is steadily preparing itself – from a position of huge strength – for the financial revolution while some of its competitors have hardly woken up to the challenge, However, the annual meeting of Sears Holdings today may enlighten us further.

Argentina 'ready to back down' as banks' deadline looms

By Bailey Morris and John Lawless

Argentina was yesterday reported to be close to agreement with creditor banks and the International Monetary Fund on overdue debt payments.

Mr Beryl Sprinkel, under-secretary of the US Treasury, said at a briefing in Washington that he expected Argentina to resolve differences with creditor banks by the end of the week.

At the same time, Mr Sprinkel said Argentina's talks with the IMF were continuing and he was hopeful of early agreement on an economic austerity programme.

Mr Sprinkel's optimistic remarks bolstered reports that Argentina was backing down from its hard line on debt talks with the IMF, under pressure from western governments and other Latin American debtor nations.

Senor Bernardo Grinspun, Argentina's finance minister also hinted after arriving in New York for talks with bankers that he expected to reach agreement by the June 30 deadline – by which banks must declare the overdue payments as non-performing loans.

He indicated, however, that the agreement would be a short-term solution and not tied, as has been expected, to the IMF agreement.

Argentina's proposal for a new commercial bank loan not tied to an IMF accord "is still living", Senor Grinspun said.

He flew to Washington later for talks with IMF and US Treasury officials on broader proposals to manage Argentina's $43 billion debt, which were intensified by another increase in the US prime lending rate yesterday to 13 per cent.

Commercial banks have indicated to Argentina that although they might provide a short-term accommodation on repayments, they are unlikely to extend additional credit or negotiate easier terms until Argentina resolves differences with the IMF.

Officials speculated that an IMF agreement could be reached by next month

In London, Colombia's finance minister, Senor Edgar Gutierrez, said his government had set a deadline of the end of July for its support of a $500m bridging loan hastily arranged in March to get Argentina past the first-quarter announcement by US banks, which should have seen their loans to Buenos Aires declared as "non-performing".

Senor Gutierrez flew to Britain direct from the Cartagena meeting of Latin American finance ministers, which his country hosted, and was yesterday briefing British bankers at a specially-arranged City lunch. He is also to meet the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton.

He said that, having spoken to Argentine government officials, he knew a "great deal of activity" was going on between them and IMF staff on specific details of a possible agreement. "I would expect some form of settlement with the IMF in July," he said.

The message Senor Gutierrez has bought to London is clear: Latin America will work hard on paying its debts, but expects a considerable level of help

● The 11 countries meeting at Cartagena made 17 demands. The main one was for an immediate and substantial cut in interest rates. They also called for the setting-up of a fund, probably to be administered by the IMF to mitigate the impact of future rises. Debt service repayments, they argued, should be limited to a fixed proportion of export earnings.

A machanism is also needed to enable the most financially-pressed countries to postpone interest payments, and another which could revise conditions applied to IMF loans.

Goodison is re-elected

Sir Nicholas Goodison was yesterday re-elected chairman of the Stock Exchange, which means that he will have served at least nine years in that capacity. He was first elected in 1976. That makes him the longest-serving Stock Exchange chairman in recent history. Sir Nicholas is aged 50 and senior partner of Quilter Goodison, the stockbroking firm.

The newly-elected council also re-elected Mr Patrick Mitford-Slade of Cazenove as deputy chairman. The other deputy chairman, replacing Mr Charles Eglington, is to be Mr Graham Ross Russell of Laurence Prust.

This is the team which will be responsible for steering the changes will be necessary ahead of the end of fixed commissions late next year.

The next step in the liberalization of the stock market is likely to be a statement by Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, on the blueprint he wishes to lay down for the future supervision of the securities as a whole.

Sir Nicholas is in the difficult diplomatic position of having to meet Mr Tebbit's criteria while appeasing his increasingly vocal critics within the rank-and-file of the Stock Exchange membership.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index:1033.1 unchanged
FT Index: 812.7 up 1.0
FT Gilts: 78.33 down 1.6
FT All Share: 485.45 up 0.18
Bargains: 18,373
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 102.80 down 0.17
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1132.18 up 1.12
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,189.58 up 25.42
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 936.37 down 1.01

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.3500 down 1.35 cents
Index 79.2 down 0.4
DM 3.79 down 0.01
FrF 11.6225 down 0.0225
Yen 321.50 up 0.30
Dollar
Index 134.2 up 1.0
DM 2.8050 up 0.0235

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.3505
Dollar DM 2.8030

INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.569903
SDR £0.758004

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9 - 9¼
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 8⅛
3 month interbank 9⅝/16 - 9⁷/16

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12⅜/16 - 12¹/16
3 month DM 5¹⁵/16 - 5¹³/16
3 month Fr F12⁷/16 - 12⁵/16

US rates
Bank prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 10⅞
Treasury long bond 98¹/32 - 98⁵/32

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 2 to June 5, 1984, inclusive: 9.516 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $370.45 pm $369.25
close $369 - 369.50 (£273 - 273.40)
New York (latest): $366.75
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$380.50 - 382 (£281.75 - 282.75)
Sovereigns* (new):
$86-50 - 87.50 (£64 - 64.25)
*Excludes VAT

Dee pressed on share buying

By Philip Robinson

Department of Trade and Industry officials meet Dee Coprporation executives today to discuss the company's share buying of Booker McConnell.

Dee's £230m takeover bid for Booker was referred for investigation to the Monopolies Commission on Friday morning. Usually no further share purchases are allowed once this has happened, but Dee went into the stock market that afternoon and lifted its Booker stake from 14.9 per cent to 19.9 per cent.

The Trade and Industry Department told them to stop, and succeeded in getting verbal undertakings from Dee that no more shares would be bought until a meeting had taken place with the Department.

Under the City's substantial acquisition of shares rules, Dee is allowed to buy only 5 per cent a week. Formal confirmation of its maximum permitted purchases came just before noon yesterday.



Alec Monk: acrimonious dispute with Booker

At Friday's prices, Dee is estimated to have spent £10m adding 6.28 million shares and taking its stake to just below 20 per cent. Last night's closing price of 165p values its Booker stake at £41m.

The Trade and Industry Department is likely to insist today that Dee should sign undertakings that it will do nothing to prejudice the Monopolies Commission Inquiry.

Booker McConnell has argued strongly for a reference to the Monopolies Commission believing that if Dee succeeds there is a question of public interest arising in the wholesale and retail food area.

The tussle has been acrimonious. Dee's Chairman Mr Alec Monk has said that his organization could run Booker better

Booker's chairman, Mr Michael Caine, says the Dee management's track record is too short to form a view

High Court grants more time for Esal rescue

By Our City Staff

Bankers attempting a $45m (£33m) rescue of Esal (Commodities), successfully applied for a further 14 day High Court adjournment yesterday to allow details of the plan to be draw up.

A voluntary scheme has already failed because the required support of creditors owed 90 per cent of the group's total $212m debt refused to support it. The first package gained support from those owed 87 per cent. Dissenters claimed the package was weighted too heavily in favour of the banks.

The new scheme will require the support of 75 per cent of each class of creditor. Bankers are confident of getting this. Failure, would mean Esal, formerly run by Indian businessman Rejendra Sethia, would almost certainly collapse. The company has not traded since last January.

In court, unsecured trade creditors pointed out that they were still waiting for bankers to furnish them with a list of which creditors are owed how much-and to detail the securities over which the secured creditors have a charge. The unsecured trade creditors first requested this information more than two months ago.

Of the $212m total debts (a figure still unaudited but offered as accurate by Mr Sethia) the seven bankers are owed $160m. The remainder is owed to a trade creditors, most of them unsecured.

The seven banks, are said to have a charge over all but $28m they are owed.

Leading the rescue is the Punjab National Bank also the largest creditor, with the Central Bank of India, Middle East Bank, Union Bank of India, Oriental Credit and Johnson Matthey Bankers.

Palmar to reduce role at Bass

By Derek Harris Commercial Editor

Mr Derek Palmar, head for eight years of Bass, Britain's biggest brewer, retires as chief executive at the beginning of next month. He will, however, continue for the time being as chairman on a full-time but flexible basis.

Taking over the day-to-day running of Bass, which has been increasingly diversifying into a wide range of leisure activities, will be Mr Ian Prosser, vice-chairman and finance director, who will become vice-chairman and group managing director.

Mr Prosser, aged 40, was with Coopers & Lybrand, the City accountants, before joing Bass in 1969. He joined the board in 1978. He has particularly been associated with group planning and the acquisition of Crest Hotels and the Coral bookmaking chain.

The Palmar years have seen Bass consolidate its top position in the beer market, where it has a share of more than a fifth, and its recent organic growth has been substantially ahead of the overall increase in beer market sales.

Mr Palmar, who came to Bass from merchant banking, has seen through a big reorganization of Bass. This and the spending programmes of the past decades have been showing through in a surge in pretax profits.

Bass's leisure sector diversifications have also included the acquisition of Pontins, the holiday camps chain.

Palmar: relinquishing day-to-day running

Public housebuilding faces sharp decline

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Public housebuilding in Britain is expected to decline sharply in the next three years to its lowest level for 30 years, according to a report from a National Economic Development Office forecasting committee.

The public sector, which includes housing association approvals as well as council houses, has "by far the worst outlook" in the committee's construction industry forecasts for the next three years.

In 1986, says the report, public housing completions could fall to 36,000, compared with an expected 50,000 this year – a far cry from the 163,000 dwellings completed in both 1976 and 1977.

The report comments: "Sales of council houses in the past few years have generated capital receipts for local authorities which central government assumed in their spending plans would be used to finance housebuilding programmes.

"It was always thought that the level of sales would drop over time and, unless the expected reduction in capital receipts is compensated for by the allocation of additional funds by central governent, the sums available for housebuilding are likely to be squeezed further than they have been up till now."

In contast, the committee predicts that private housebuilding will remain buoyant in the next three years. Completions this year are forecast to be 165,000, the highest since 1973, falling to around 150,000 in 1986. In the mid-1970s, private house completions were running between 151,000 and 149,000 a year.

Lloyd's names appoint legal advisers

By Our City Staff

The steering committee of 12 Lloyd's underwriting members, acting on behalf of the "names" in the former PCW syndicates, is calling on all 1,500 names to contribute £200 to pay for professional advice.

The committee has agreed to appoint solicitors Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co and Mr Robert Alexander, QC, who acted for the Sasse syndicate names. It wishes to ask Sir Richard Beckett Underwriting Agency (previously PCW) to amplify some statements made in the offer document, particularly those relating to the names' rights against third parties.

Minet, parent of RBUA, and Alexander and Alexander Services have offered names £38.17m compensation for premiums channelled abroad as reinsurance by former executives of RUBA. The names have until July 19 to accept.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Crocker bolsters its board

Another top-level management appointment was announced yesterday at Crocker National Corporation, Midland Bank's Californian banking subsidiary. Mr Richard Rosenberg, at present vice-chairman of Wells Fargo Bank is joining Crocker as vice-chairman and as a member of the management committee from July 1.

● AG BARR, the Glasgow producer of Tizer and Irn-Bru, has produced interim profits marginaly down at £655,000, compared with £686,000, against a background of continuing price competition and unpredictable weather. Turnover is almost unchanged at £15.3m. The interim dividend has been maintained at 1.75p.

Tempus, page 17

● BROWN AND TAWSE is to pay a final dividend of 3.6p, making 4.8p for the year to March 31 (3.85p), after profits dipped from £3.5m to £3.25m on sales ahead from £59.2m to £61 7m.

Tempus, page 17

● ELECTROCOMPONENTS has increased pretax profits for the year to March 31 to £22.2m up from £17.5m. Turnover increased from £101.2m to £129.3m. A final dividend of 2.7p makes 4p for the year against a restated 3p.

Tempus, page 17

Enterprise fears grow as flotation deadline nears

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Things were looking very rough for the Government's Enterprise Oil flotation last night. The deadline for applications is 10am tomorrow, but the signs are that the issue may be undersubscribed, even at the 185p minumum tender price which was rightly billed as conservative to a degree when it was fed to the sub-underwriters just a week ago. If the issue is fully taken up, which seems unlikely, it will be as much thanks to the "stick" approach, rather than the carrot. Flexing of the Cazenove muscle was widely reported in institutional and sub-underwriting quarters

It is, of course, the general weakness of the market which has knocked the props away from the issue, not any inherent defects in either the pricing or the structure of the company. The latest reports of fighting in the Gulf were not enough to sustain any rally in the oil sector yesterday; nor was the further fall in the pound which, if sustained, would help push Enterprise's profits above the already conservative £47m forecast in the prospectus.

Occupancy rates rise as businessmen go back on the road

Recovery swells hotel profits

By Ian Griffiths

British hotels had a bumper year in 1983 which saw them fill more rooms and charge more for them, according to a survey into the industry from Pannell Kerr Forster Associates.

Average room occupancy rose from 66.6 per cent to 70.2 per cent and the average daily rate charged also increased by £3.19 to £35.95. The increases contributed to a substantial increase in profitability. In London, profits rose by 29.7 per cent; in provincial hotels the increase was only 9.5 per cent.

The marked contrast between London and the provinces is a constant theme of the survey. The capital remains the premier destination for travellers visiting Britain and the statistics reflect this. London hotels showed the best improvement in occupancy rates, up by 5.5 per cent to 75.6 per cent, while provincial hotels showed a slight fall to 57.8 per cent.

However, London is much more expensive than the provinces. The average daily rate is £38.98, over £12 more expensive than rooms in the provinces.

The highest average room rate actually charged, as opposed to the published tariff, was also recorded in London at £36.71. Scottish hotels had average actual room rates of £31.14 while the North West came bottom of the table with £22.11 and also had the lowest room occupancy rate at 48.76 per cent.

The survey attributes the growth in the hotel industry to growth in the British economy and the strength of the dollar.

This optimism is supported by interim results from Trusthouse Forte which reported pretax profits of £33.7m for the six months to April 30, up from £23.7m last time. Turnover also increased from £440.2m to £503.3m.

THF's hotels division returned trading profits of £27.7m, well over half the group's total. While its London hotels did very well, the most encouraging performance came from the provincial hotels which showed better room occupancy rates as Britain's businesmen moved back onto the road again.

The greater part of THF's profit is generated in the second half of the year and some brokers were predicting last night that the group could make £107m pretax profit in the full year.

Tempus, page 17

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **TELEVISION SOUTH**, the station with the franchise for southern England, yesterday declared its first dividend. The company, quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, is paying shareholders an interim dividend of 2p, after turning in half-year pretax profits of £4.8m against £2.7m. Advertising revenue has remained buoyant and the TVS said it is still marginally increasing its share of total national television advertising. Advertising on Channel 4 is fully sold and rates are now firmer. Resolution of the Equity dispute is needed soon if the company is to hit its target of breaking even on Channel 4 at the end of next year. TVS's subscription to Channel 4 cost £7.9m in the first half, with a similar amount expected for the second. The seasonally weaker second half is expected to compare favourably with the same period last year.

● **LINCROFT KILGOUR**, the cloth merchanting and menswear manufacturing group, reports a 26.7 per cent increase in pretax profit to £459,034 for the half-year to end-March. This was achieved on turnover 8.5 per cent higher at £3.92m. Trading profit rose 32.8 per cent to £328,860. Earnings per share increased by 20.5 per cent to 6p. "It has been a satisfactory half-year throughout the group," the chairman, Mr Tony Holland, comments. The board has declared an interim dividend of 1.5p per share – up 50 per cent on 1983 (1.0p).

● **A. G. BARR**: Half-year to April 28. Turnover £15.27m (£15.17m). Pretax profit £655,000 (£686,000). Interim dividend 1.75p (same). Trading since the end of April has improved and turnover so far in the second half is ahead of last year.

● **WHITECROFT**: Year to March 31. Turnover £95.7m (£84.3m). (Pretax profit £16.24m (£5.3m). Total divident 6.6p (5.4p).

● **ALPINE SOFT DRINKS**: Mr R. J. Wade, chairman, says in his annual statement that total sales volume during first nine weeks of the current year shows an increase of 11.5 per cent over the same weeks of 1983, on a reduced number of delivery rounds. The current year will be one of continued consolidation with surplus leasehold property, plant and machinery being disposed of. Alpine's board considers that this consolidation and the concentration on the redevelopment of door-to-door sales will result in a return to profitability in the near future.

● **MEPC** has succeeded in its bid to acquire the National Australia Bank's leasehold interest at 27-32 Old Jewry, London, EC2. The acquisition has included the regearing of the headlease held from the Grocers Company and the Goldsmiths Company. MEPC will carry out a comprehensive refurbishment of the vacant space the create offices of about 15,000 square feet, out of a total 25,000 square feet. The balance of the space, which is let, will be upgraded when the opportunity arises.

● **GREAT UNIVERSAL STORES'** subsidiary, CCN Systems, has agreed to acquire, from the Manchester Guardian Society for the Protection of Trade, the company information and reporting business carried on by the society for £600,000.

Bailey Morris looks at America's eighth largest bank

US counts the real cost of Continental Illinois rescue

American banking regulators have been brought the their knees within a month in search of a suitor for an unattractive maiden. Continental Illinois National Bank, once the proud belle of Chicago banking, is the tattered, former heiress who must be married off.

America's eighth largest bank is officially on the block, but there are few bidders. Her two most promising suitors – Chemical Bank of New York and First Chicago Corporation – backed off once they had a closer look.

In the middle are Federal banking authorities who put the full weight of the United States Government behind Continental with an unprecedented $7.5 billion rescue programme. The alternative was a disastrous collapse. But now they must deal with even more complex problems.

In the rush to save Continental, American officials created unwittingly a hydra. In place of one banking system, there are now two and possibly, three. No one is quite sure of the rules and indeed the rules change as authorities respond to each new outgrowth of trouble.

The object of the Continental rescue operation was to maintain confidence in the US banking system at a time when American banks were over-extended on their Third World loans. The result was creation of a two-tier banking system which has raised more questions than it has answered.

There is now an underclass of smaller banks which will be allowed to fail, 33 so far this year; an upper class of privileged money centre banks which will not; and a third class of medium-size banks the status of which is in doubt.

"Large banking institutions, despite all the talk about free enterprise, market places and deregulation", said Mr Fernand St. Germain, chairman of the House Banking and Finance Committee.

To fail or not to fail – that is the question, in Mr St. Germain's opinion. Also, who pays? "Should American taxpayers bail out these badly managed big banks?" asks Mr St. Germain

He has scheduled house hearings to seek answers from representatives of the three government agencies responsible for bank regulation: the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the US Federal Reserve Board and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.



David Taylor: Number of bad loans to rise further

But federal authorities are in no position to respond. They requested, and were granted, a delay in the hearings on grounds that they were so immersed in the daily crisis of Continental Illinois that they were unable to come up for air.

"A hearing would divert our staff's time and attention from the task immediately at hand – finding a permanent solution to Continental's woes", said Mr William Issac, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Mr Issac's message was clear, even to Congressional critics. The FDIC's first task was to find a buyer for Continental, no matter how big the requested dowry.

After that, banking authorities would have leeway to review the system exposed by Continental's near collapse, a subsequent run on the stock of Manufacturers Hanover Corp, Argentina's largest creditor and the general loss of public confidence in banking shares.

But the task at hand was proving more difficult than suspected. Publicly, the $41 billion bank was declared too big for acquisition by a single institution. Privately, wary suitors were repelled by what Goldman & Sachs & Co, the official matchmaker, showed them.

"The closer you looked, the worse it seemed to get," said a senior Administration official. Concerned by the mounting total of Continental's bad loans, Mr David G. Taylor, Continental's chairman, recently confirmed these fears by stating that the total number of bad loans will rise in the second quarter from the $2.3 billion reported in the first quarter. This did not include an additional $400 million in loans more than 90 days past due but not classified as non-performing.

With a crucial June 30 deadline fast approaching, there was still the matter of a possible default by Argentina to be addressed as well as non-payments by a growing number of debtor nations which owed large sums to US banks. Banking regulators last week took a decision to minimize the importance of the deadline and reassure sceptical fianancial markets: they announced tougher accounting procedures requiring banks from the third quarter onward to report sharply lower earnings as a result of overdue loan repayments.

Por Manufacturers Hanover Trust alone, the new procedures would lower earnings by $26 million in the second quarter of the year and by as much as $20m in each of the third and fourth quarters.

Wall Street analysts responded favourably to the new ruling saying it would help banks restore integrity to their accounting procedres and thus calm public fears over the banking system. The drop in earnings, although steep, would not be fatal.

But again, this was only a piecemeal approach to the continuing debt problem. Wall Street ananlysts said they would like a complete picture of how loans would be written off, whether increased loan-loss reserves would be required and how Federal authorities would deal with the effect of a proposed "cap" on interest rates charged debtor nations and the easier terms advocated by Western leaders at the London summit.

Some are not convinced that troubled US banks could survive if required simultaneously to set aside larger reserves, take bigger writedowns and also grant easier terms.

Mr George M. Salem, a banking analyst with the Wall Street firm of A. G. Becker Paribas, is one of the sceptics. He notes that the nine largest US banks have $52.5 billion in loans outstanding to Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina, Chile and the Phillipines.

If the banks were required to set aside reserves of 5 per cent against the loans, he calculated their 1983 earnings would be reduced by 45 per cent. If a 10 per cent with manufacturers Hanover actually ending up in the red.

The problem is too big, he said. This is the reason why banking regulators and accountants "have been frozen into inaction," Mr Salem said.

But Congress is not likely to allow the piecemeal approach to continue indefinitely. Already, legislators have indicated they will not allow dergeulation legislation to go forward as proposed. "How can we offer new powers to bankers who cannot handle what they have," said a senior House official.

Soon after the Presidential elections in November, Congress is expected to act on sweeping banking proposals which have been discussed only briefly so far.

These included a new kind of risk-based insurance under which problem banks would be charged higher premiums, broader powers to examine a bank's books and take legal action against errant employees, an examination of the role of the big $100.000 and aboue depositors who have the ability to move their money worldwide on a 24-hour basis.

APPOINTMENTS

Engineering group elects president

Engineering Employers' Federation: Mr R. J. H. Parkes has been elected president in sucession to Sir Peter Matthews. Sir John Clark and Mr H. A. Whittall have been re-elected deputy presidents.

Braithwaite & Company Engineers: Mr D. M. R. Greenhough has been appointed group managing director in succession to Mr W. J. Mair, who has retired.

Arthur Lee & Sons: Mr J. A. Revill has become group financial controller.

Slaughter and May: Mr K. E. Wright is retiring as senior partner on Saturday. He will be succeeded by Mr A. W. Mallinson. Mr J. D. Simon is also retiring from the partnership at the same time. Mr E. A. Codrington, Mr A. R. F. Hall, Mr C. J. Hickson, Mr A. J. R. Newhouse and Mr G. E. S. Seligman (all of whom have been associated with the firm) will be joining the partnership on July 1.

Hawker Siddeley International: Mr D. A. Nayl[illegible] has been appointed executive director, having responsibilit[illegible] for South America and the Caribbean.

Forward Trust: Mr [illegible] G. McLachland and Mr J. K. Thomson have joined the board.

● **GKN KELLER**, part of GKN Foundations division, acquired the business and assets [illegible] Hayward Baker, a leading [illegible] contractor for specialist grouti[illegible] and ground improvement. The combined businesses have been renamed GKN Hayward Baker. Total US turnover in 1984 is expected to be about $10m (£7m).

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9¼%
BCCI	9¼%
Citibank Savings †	9¾%
Consolidated Crds	9¼%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9¼%
Midland Bank	9¼%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9¼%
Citibank NA	9¼%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6½%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Belhaven moves in after Rowton Hotels' boardroom battle

By Wayne Lintott

Belhaven Breweries said yesterday that it is negotiating to buy a 24.68 per cent stake in Rowton Hotels from Gresham House.

But Belhaven's chairman, Mr Nazmu Virani, said the acquisition, if negotiations are successful, would not be a prelude to a full bid.

"We do not want to make a full bid but wish to work with the existing Rowton board", Mr Virani said.

The negotiations centre on price. Belhaven has offered around £3 for each Rowton share, a sharp premium on yesterday's 265p price in the market, up 14p by the close.

The market has been expecting some form of bid for Rowton since a boardroom battle between the Rowton and Gresham sides blew up last week.

The Rowton directors are attempting to remove two Gresham men from the board. They claimed in a circular to shareholders that Gresham was attempting to take managerial control without making a full bid.

Gresham refuted the allegations but was forthright in condemning the Rowton board and its qualifications to running a modern hotel chain.

Profits at the troubled hotel group peaked in 1979 at just above £1m and have declined steadily since, falling to £175,000 in 1983. However, in the circular the company said the tide had turned and profits were improving. Rowton attracted unfavourable publicity over the poor conditions of its three hostels for London's down-and-outs and recently sold these to local authorities.

Elsewhere in the market there was very little trading as firms adopted a wait-and-see attitude over interest rates.

The move to 13 per cent in New York by Citibank and the matching movement by Llodys Bank in London to the 9¼ per cent level established by Barclays, were taken calmly. Only National Westminster now maintains a 9 per cent base rate and a spokesman at NatWest said the bank was keeping rates "under constant review".

The market now focuses more on the Government for interest rate guidance after recent statements that the Government saw no reason for rates to rise.

The foreign exchange markets, however, once agaiin look like providing the reason as the pound dropped to its lowest ever level against the dollar at 1.35.

Bank shares held steady, bolstered to some degree by the recent interim repayment of $100m by Argentina, a move considered by the commercial banks as a success in their divide-and-rule strategy for the Latin American nations which owe the banks $350 billion. Argentina has been the most troublesome Latin debtor.

After three years' intensive care, the central heating concern Myson Group now appears to be ready to flex muscles again. A capital reorganization this month will enable the company to pay a dividend by the end of the present year. That in turn has emboldened the management to eye possible bids. At 58p, the shares could be about to come out of cold storage.

Leading industrials closed within a narrow range with very little movement. Good gains registered by Vickers and ICI enabled the *FT*–30 share index to close up a point at 812.7.

Vickers closed 8p better at 169p on hopes of a major contract from the Thai Government and ahead of a leading analysts' meeting with the company later this week.

Generally, takeover situations provided what little interest there was. J. H. Fenner, where Hawker Siddeley, the major engineering combine, already holds a 16 per cent stake and has bid the equivalent of 139p a share, soared to 147p, up 31p as Fenner directors advised shareholders not to sell while they considered the approach.

P and O slipped 7p to 286p as hopes of a renewed bid from Trafalgar House faded.

Among companies reporting profits, **TrustHouse Forte** managed only a penny rise to 110p despite the 43 per cent profits advance, but a 79 per cent profits jump by **TV South** enabled that company's shares to rise 13p to 142p.

A 27 per cent profits rise failed to help **Electocomponents**, whose shares slumped 18p to 258p. Apparently, the chairman warned analysts at yesterday's announcement that he was bearish about growth at the end of the calender year.

The newcomers **President Entertainments** at 12p and **Clogau** at 31½p, recorded small premiums in first-time dealings.

Grovewood Securities yesterday emerged as a five per cent shareholder in **Marshall's Universal**. It has been accumulating the shares over the past few months, describes itself as a "friend" of the company and is committed to taking up its share of Marshall's £2m rights issue which was unanimously approved by shareholders yesterday.

Marshall's shares rose 2p to 64p on the announcement. New shares are being offered on a two-for-three basis at 30p each. The group is currently fighting off a £6m takeover bid from Grovebell Group, a garage and investment company, itself capitalized at only £4m. Grovebell's formal offer document should be with Marshall's shareholders by July 13.

Morgan Communications, the USM quoted free newspaper group, rose 5p to 81p after news of profits up 125 per cent at £509,000 for the year to the end of March. This was much better than the £460,000 forecast when the company went public in February.

The chairman, Mr Paul Morgan, plans another two free sheets this year to his ten titles so far and is also toying with the idea of going into free magazine publishing. Acquisitions are a possibility in 1985. Mr Morgan is looking for profitable independent free-sheet publishers with a price tage of about £2m.

TEMPUS

Five star performance from provincial THF

Trusthouse Forte's fortunes are in many people's eyes linked to the number of American tourists who have rested their weary heads and loud shirts in its London hotels. It is a link however, which is an injustice both to THF's provincial hotels and to European tourists.

European tourists actually exceed Americans, and although the strong dollar makes London an attractive holiday hotspot for transatlantic visitors the benefit is not enough to offset THF's dollar financing commitments overseas.

The most encouraging aspect of the £33.7m pretax interim profit was the performance of the provincial hotels. So often these have lagged behind London occupancy rates, but in the first half they showed a substantial improvement. More importantly, room rates charged as a percentage of full tariff rates improved as the company cut discounts.

THF's catering and other activities also turned in good performances with trading profit almost doubling to £6.4m. Airport catering was very strong and the central supplies operation also did very well.

Property disposals are becoming a familiar sight in the profit and loss account, and accounted for more than 20 per cent of the group's trading profits, although there should not be too much more to come for the rest of the year.

After an early rise the shares slipped back to end the day 1p up at 110p. It can be argued that some of the smaller hotel groups might offer better growth prospects than THF, but as a long term investment in the sector it is difficult to beat.

Brown & Tawse

Brown & Tawse, one of te United Kingdom's largest independent steel stockholders, spells out last year's vital event quite simply. In January, 1983, British Steel cut its prices by 25 per cent to curb cheap steel imports. This lopped £20 per tonne off gross profits.

A mere £0.3m downturn in group profits to £3.25m owes a lot to pluck and a bit to luck. Endeavour accounts for the 10 per cent growth in volume sales, which underlies the 4.3 per cent sales gain. Good fortune, in the shape of the inscrutable workings of the Brussels Commission over steel prices, has led to a 5 per cent rise in prices this April, with more, perhaps, to come in August.

Not surprisingly, analysts, especially at Parsons & Co, are now shooting for £4.5m this year or even better, after a very buoyant spring; the recent acquisitions could chip in £0.6m. At 125p, this puts the group on a target price-earnings ratio of 9, or alternatively values bid hopes, after Caparo disclosed a 10 per cent stake, for nothing.

If a normally cautious company like Brown & Tawse hikes up its dividend by a quarter, then prospects must look very rosy. But, as the group concedes, demand must suffer if US rates keep rising.

AG Barr

Soft drinks are always a sticky business to be in because the vagaries of the British climate do much to dictate the shape of the sales graph. And at the end of a long ecession which has induced cut-throat competition between the British franchise holders for drinks like Coca-Cola, trade for the smaller companies has been much more difficult than usual.

AG Barr, the Glasgow producer famed for re-establishing Tizer and for pushing Irn-Bru south of the border, is feeling the pressure on both these counts.

The reasonable weather in the first few weeks of the second half has pushed sales greatly. But there is an unequivocal warning that July and August need to be pretty good if last year's results are to be beaten.

First half profits, marginally down at £655,000, reflect the inability to increase turnover in the face of price competition in the first few months of this year. The cash contribution from the canning agreement with Vimto for Irn-Bru and Tizer has been reduced, as expected. This money is ploughed back into marketing the drinks in the south although so far the results have not had a substantial effect on the figures. Beecham subsidiary, is to market the two drinks to small shops in the South of England and Wales.

Those with an ability to forecast the weather and make an accurate guess at what Barr will make for the full year. Those of us lacking such foresight can reckon that an average July and August will produce about £3.5m, roughly similar to lt time. A very good July and August could push that figure up to £3.8m.

Electrocomponents

Electrocomponents could do nothing right yesterday. Despite producing pretax profits of £22.2m which were broadly in line with City expectations, the share price dropped 18p to 258p.

The blame can be attributed to the chairman's bearish view of prospects for the second half of 1984, although it is difficult to find too much justification for his feelings in the company's results. These reveal healthy progress in Britain and signs of recovery in overseas operations.

The bravest performance came from R S Components, which survived the traumas of a transfer of its operations to a central location in Corby without too much damage. The move will cost around £2.5m, but should produce substantial benefits from improved productivity and reduced overheads.

Overseas, the Irish operations have been rationalized and the MESA subsidiary in the US has at last returned a profit. As MESA moves away from government agency work into the commercial markets, it offers the prospect of a respectable contribution to group profits.

The fall in the share price yesterday was a little excessive. At 258p the shares are undervalued and offer prospects of longer-term growth to accompany short-term gains.

Law Report June 26 1984

Evidence of assault on baby did not point to one parent

Regina v Gibson

Before Lord Justice O'Connor, Mr Justice Stocker and Mr Justice Jupp

[Reasons delivered June 22]

Where evidence established that, while in the joint custody and control or her parents, a baby had sustained grievous bodily harm inflicted by one or both parents, and there was no explanation from either parent and no evidence pointing to one rather than the other, the inference could properly be drawn that they were jointly responsible.

The Court of Appeal so stated when giving reasons for, on April 18, allowing the appeals and quashing the convictions of Turhan Clint Gibson and Julie Gibson, on which they had been sentenced to a total of two years' imprisonment and 12 months' youth custody respectively.

On December 16, 1983 in Birmingham Crown Court (Mr Justice Drake and a jury) they had both been convicted of inflicting grievous bodily harm to their baby daughter contrary to section 20 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861. Turhan Gibson was also convicted of cruelty to a person under 16 contrary to section 1(1) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933, to which offence Julie Gibson had pleaded guilty.

The Children and Young Persons Act 1933 provides by section 1: "(1) If any person who has attained the age of sixteen years and has the custody, charge, or care of any child or young person under that age, wilfully assaults, ill-treats, neglects, abandons, or exposes him, or causes or procures him to be assaulted, ill-treated, neglected, abandoned, or exposed, in a manner likely to cause him unnecessary suffering or injury to health (including injury to or loss of sight, or hearing, or limb, or organ of the body, and any mental derangement), that person shall be guilty of an offence."

Mr J. S. Lasker, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for Turhan Gibson; Mr T. E. Shannon, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for Julie Gibson; Mr Michael Pratt, QC and Mr Michael Garrett for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE O'CONNOR, giving reserved reasons of the court, said that the appellants, husband and wife, were aged 20 and 18 when their daughter Amanda was born on March 2, 1983. On April 7 the baby was admitted to hospital and found to have severe brain damage, fractures in seven ribs, in both legs and the right arm, and bruising of the face.

At all material times Turhan was unemployed and living at home with Julie and the baby. The basis of Julie's plea of guilty to the cruelty count was her admission that on the night of April 2 she had flown into a temper with the baby and tried to smother her on her cot with a quilt. Turhan had jumped in to the rescue and had taken the baby downstairs to let Julie calm down.

The judge rejected a submission of no case made at the close of the prosecution case, and accepted the prosecution's submission that on the evidence adduced the jury could properly infer that (*a*) one, other or both the defendants had inflicted the injuries on the baby; (*b*) on the doctor's evidence the injuries had been inflicted on more than one occasion; (*c*) because they were together most of the time the defendant not responsible for an assault must have known about it, and by not reporting the matter must have encouraged further assault, and thus they were both guilty.

The judge ruled that it would be sufficient to sustain a case against either of the defendants if it were proved that they were parties to a joint enterprise of injury to the child, and that there was sufficient evidence to leave the matter of the section 20 offences to the jury.

The defendants then elected not to give evidence, and called no evidence.

In summing up the judge directed that "in order that you should be satisfied so as to be sure that a defendant who is guilty of the physical act against the child should be guilty as a partner, you must be satisfied so as to be sure that the other defendant actively approved, and by actively approving encouraged the other in inflicting the injuries."

In their Lordships' judgment there was no evidence to support that approach to the case, and in its very terms it was fallacious.

Was the criminal law powerless in the situation presented by this case? Their Lordships thought not. In law the defendants had joint custody and control of their baby. They were under a duty to care for and protect their baby, and that was recognized by the terms of section 1(1) of the 1933 Act.

The evidence established that while in their joint custody and control the baby had sustained grievous bodily harm which had been inflicted by one, other or both parents. There being no explanation from either parent, and no evidence pointing to one rather than the other, the inference could properly be drawn that they were jointly responsible and so both guilty as charged.

That was not reversing the burden of proof and was quite different from the case envisaged by Lord Goddard, Lord Chief Justice, in *Rev Abbott* ([1955] 2 QB 497, 503).

Their Lordships had been persuaded that it would not be right to apply the proviso, since if the case had been put in that way the decision of the defendants whether to give evidence might have been different.

Solicitors: Beswick & Co, Stoke-on-Trent.

Hearsay unsatisfactory

Beverley Borough Council v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another

Where, on an application under section 245 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 for an order to quash the decision of an inspector, it was alleged that the inspector's decision letter contained a mistake of fact, it was unsatisfactory to seek to establish the existence of the mistake by means of hearsay evidence, Judge Dobry, QC, sitting as a judge of the Queen's Bench Division, stated on June 20, dismissing an application to quash an inspector's decision.

European Law Report

Court of Justice of the European Communities

Enforcing choice of jurisdiction clauses

Partenreederei Ms. Tilly Russ and Ernst Russ v Haven and Vervoebedrijf Nova and Goeminne Hout

Case 71/83

Before Lord Mackenzie Stuart, President, and Judges T. Koopmans, K. Bahlmann, Y. Galmot, P. Pescatore, A. O'Keeffe, G. Bosco, O. Due and U. Everling

Advocate General Sir Gordon Slynn

[Judgment delivered June 19]

Choice of jurisdiction clauses in bills of lading might be enforceable under article 17 of the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters (1968).

In 1976 a consignment of Canadian umber was shipped from Toronto to Antwerp under two bills of lading which provided that any dispute arising under them should be decided by the Hamburg courts. On arrival in Antwerp ten planks were found to be missing.

The holders of the bills of lading sued the shipowners before the Antwerp courts. The shipowners argued that they had no jurisdiction. The Belgian *Cour de Cassation* referred the matter for a preliminary ruling.

In its judgment the Court of Justice of the European Communities held as follows:

Article 17 provides that, if the parties have by agreement in writing or by an oral agreement evidenced in writing, agreed that a court or the courts of a contracting state are to have jurisdiction to settle any disputes which have arisen or which might arise in connexion with a particular legal relationship, that court or those courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction.

Article 17 applies only if one at least of the parties is domiciled in a contracting state. The conditions to which the validity of a choice of jurisdiction clause was subject had to be strictly construed because the function of article 17 was to ensure that consent to such a clause had in fact been established and was clearly and precisely demonstrated.

As between shipper and carrier, the clause constituted an agreement in writing if it was contained in the printed conditions of a bill of lading signed by the carrier and if the shipper expressed in writing his consent to those conditions (including the choice of jurisdiction clause), whether on the bill of lading or by separate document.

Simply printing the clause on the back of the bill of lading was not compliance with article 17 because there was no guarantee that the other party in fact consented to a clause derogating from the general rules of jurisdiction in the convention.

If the clause, being one of the conditions printed on the bill of lading, was the subject of an earlier oral agreement, relating expressly to the jurisdiction clause, which should be considered as having been confirmed in writing by a bill of lading signed by the carrier, the conditions required by article 17 had been satisfied even if the clause was not signed by the shipper.

A clause which was not signed by the shipper might still satisfy article 17, even in the absence of an earlier oral agreement, if the bill of lading was drawn up in the context of a continuing business relationship between the shipper and the carrier, to the extent that such a relationship was as a whole governed by general conditions, imposed by the author of the written confirmation, which included a choice of jurisdiction clause and if the bills of lading were all issued on pre-printed forms which systematically incorporated such a clause.

In such a situation, it would be contrary to good faith to deny the existence of the clause.

To the extent that a clause included in a bill of lading was valid within the meaning of article 17 as between shipper and carrier, it would be foreign to the objective of article 17, which was to neutralize the effects of clauses which might pass unnoticed into a contract, to allow the third party holder of the bill of lading to avoid the choice of forum clause, on the ground that he did not consent to it, where the third party, upon taking the bill of lading, succeeded to the rights and obligations of the shipowner under the applicable national law.

In such a case, the acquisition of the bill of lading could not give the third party greater rights than those of the shipper.

The third party held all the rights and obligations contained in the bill of lading, including the choice of jurisdiction clause.

For those reasons the court held:

1 A choice of jurisdiction clause which appeared in the printed clauses of a bill of lading satisfied the conditions of article 17 – (A) If the consent of the two parties to the conditions of the bill of lading which incorporated the clause was expressed in writing, or (B) If the clause was the subject of an earlier oral agreement between the parties which related expressly to the clause and was to be considered as confirmed in writing by the bill of lading signed by the carrier, or (C) If the bill of lading was issued in the context of a continuing trading relationship between the parties, to the extent that such relationship was governed by general conditions which included the caluse.

2 As between carrier and third-party holder, the conditions of article 17 were satisfied if the clause was valid as between shipper and carrier and if, under the applicable national law, the third party succeeded to the rights and obligations of the shipper when he took the bill of lading.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1983/84 High	Low	Co	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]							

USM

1983/84 High	Low	Co	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]							

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Brikat Group 5p Ord (140a)	155–3
Ensex Int Ir 10p Ord (41a)	31+1
First Leisure Corp £1 Ord (180)	165–2
Fledgeling Japan Inv $0.01 (55)	20
Gee/Rosen Org 5p Ord (33a)	36–1
Global Group 10p Ord (67a)	74
Holden Hydroman 10p Ord (78a)	122
Hunter Saphir 25p Ord (120a)	150
London & Clydeside Hldgs 25p Ord (108a)	103
Morris W. Fine Arts 10p Ord (10a)	14–½+¼
Northamber 5p Ord (115a)	143+3
Pantherella 25p Ord (80pa)	95–3
Petrogen Petroleum Com NPV (80a)	68–3
Petrolex 5p Ord (68a)	71
Piccadilly Radio 5p Ord NV (28a)	27
Plantation & Gen Inv 25p Ord	235
Ramco Oil Services 10p Ord (70a)	100
Reuters Holdings B Ord LV (196*)	228+3
Spectra Auto & Eng Prod 10p Ord (65a)	65
Spectrum Grp 5p Ord (130a)	135
Star-Plus 5p Ord (110a)	114–1
Steel Burrill Jones 10p Ord (110a)	170–10
Sutherland ET 25p Ord (95a)	101–2
Trencherwood 10p Ord (145a)	152–4
Tusker Resources Ir 5p Ord (Ir 43a)	33

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities, * by tender.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Although in places light profit-taking trimmed its best gains, the dollar generally maintained a strong position in foreign exchange markets. The US currency was supported by the not entirely unexpected rises in US prime rates from 12½ to 13 per cent and news that the 30 per cent withholding tax for foreign visitors was to be repealed.

Sterling in common with othe important currencies fell sharply, tumbling to a nadir of $1.3490, before edging off the bottom to close 1.35 cents down at $1.3500.

Dealers reported some support from the authorities. Sterling's trade-weighted index slipped to 79.2 from 79.4 overnight.

There was no improvement either for the pound against the Deutschemark, which was able to recover a little recent lost ground at 3.7880.

MONEY MARKETS

Weakness of sterling in the foreign exchanges, a base rate rise by Lloyds Bank to line up to the 9¼ per cent maintained by Barclays and Midland since May 9, and half-point prime rate increases to 13 per cent by a string of US banks sustained the bearish mood of the markets at the beginning of the week.

This made for comfortable conditions in day-to-day funds and firmness in the longer periods once again as operators tended to switch from the more vulnerable maturities to the greater protection of nearby positions.

Houses pitched early bids around 7½ per cent but were taking money at 7 per cent before the morning was out. During the afternoon, the rate dipped to 2 per cent and final balances were generally taken within a bank of 6 per cent and 7 per cent on a slightly firmer inclination

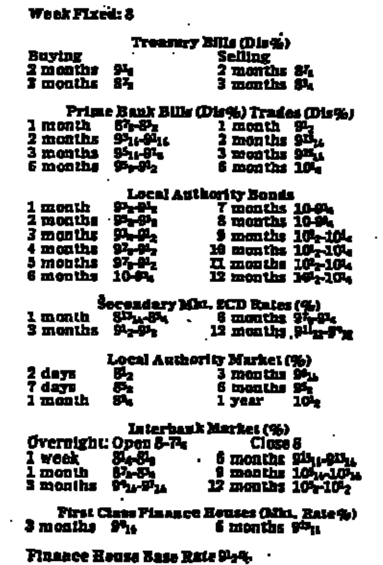
The Bank of England initially put the shortage at about £150m, but revised its view to about £300m

WALL STREET

New York – Share prices got off to a fast start yesterday, but turned mixed in moderate early trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped by 0.66 to 1,130.41. Rising shares outnumbered declines by 594 to 561 among the 1,594 issues crossing the tape. First-hour volume reached about 20.42 million shares.

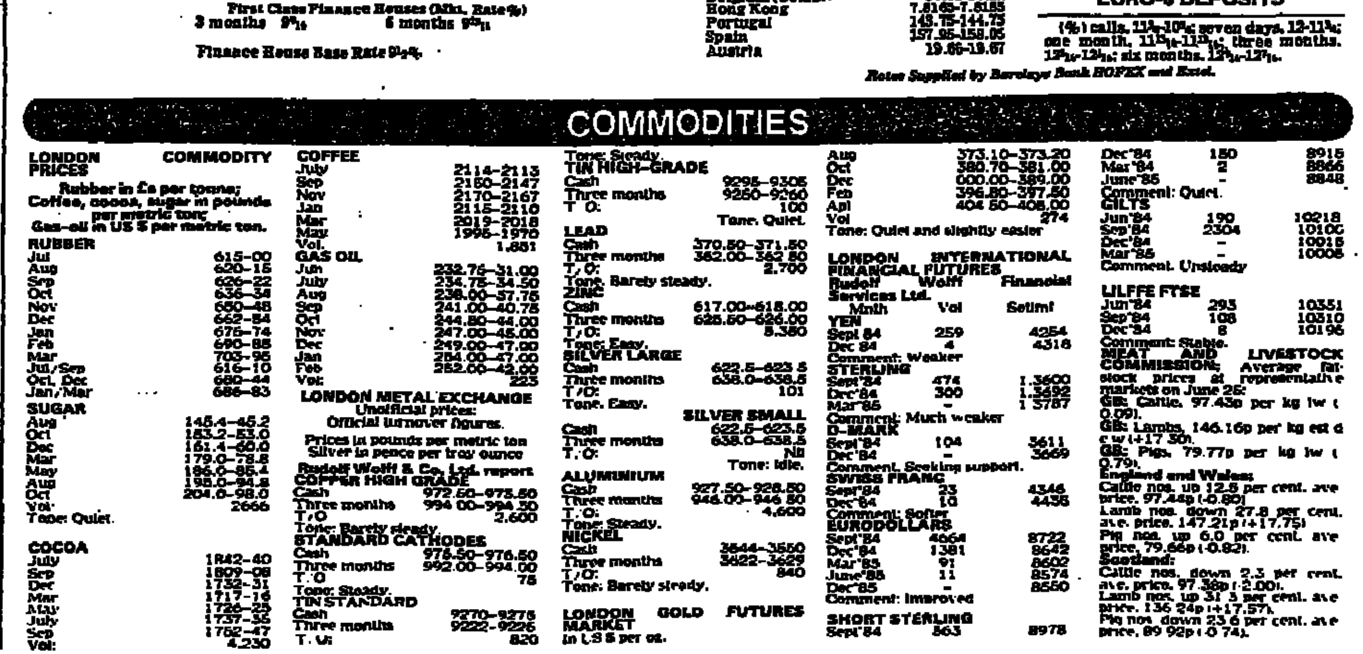
	June 22	June 21
[illegible]		



MONEY MARKETS



FOREIGN EXCHANGES



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THEY'RE SO FRIENDLY THEY EVEN GET ON WITH THEIR BIGGEST RIVALS.

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Both the M24 and the M20 are powerful 16 bit personal computers for faster processing and both can be upgraded, step by step, into a fully integrated network system.

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• Evolving or dying: p22

COMPUTER HORIZONS

Edited by Matthew May

• IBM Europe reorganizes: p22

Forging links in common interest

By Kevan Pearson

The UK's leading computer manufacturer ICL is so sure that its technology agreement with Fujitsu, Japan's leading computer manufacturer, will be a success that it extended the deal even before the original agreement had been commercially tested.

The first product to come out of the accord will be the DM1 mainframe system to be launched in the autumn. It will replace the lower end of ICL's 2900 mainframe range and its ME29 small systems. There is one DM1 in the UK at an ICL research centre; the company is said to be pleased with it.

The company will launch the second fruit of the deal in 1985; the so-called Estriel mainframe, which will replace the high end 2900 machines. It will take ICL mainframes into new areas of performance, aimed at rivalling the top systems from IBM in terms of power.

The original agreement, signed in October 1981, provided ICL with access to Fujitsu's advanced micro electronics: the chips in the DM1 and Estriel mainframes are based on Fujitsu's 7000 series micro processors but they are built to ICL designs. The new agreement, which extends technological collaboration between the two companies until 1991, is expected to have much wider ramifications.

Mr Robb Wilmot, ICL's managing director who masterminded the original deal with Fujitsu, has said that ICL has particular software skills to bring to the partnership.

But the first real benefits from the partnership will come from the DM1 and Estriel



Robb Wilmot: mastermind

products which, if they can match existing Japanese made computers, will set new standards for performance and reliability in ICL's market.

In the future ICL is expected to take a wider range of products from Fujitsu. High on the British company's shopping list will be Fujitsu's "super computer", the VP 200. Super computers are widely used in civil engineering, nuclear engineering, oil exploration and meteorology. The current reference systems are the Cray XMP and the Control Data Cyber 205, both built by US companies. But the Japanese, in the shape of Fujitsu's VP 200 and Hitachi's S810, are expected to make significant inroads into the market with the market for these exceptionally powerful "number crunchers" expected to widen as new applications are found.

ICL, with its extensive links with the UK government and military, will be keen to get its hands on a contender in the super computer class. The VP 200 has been bench-marked as being very competitive with the established systems.

The information technology market is changing so rapidly that many companies see their only hope of a future in collaboration. Even the industry leader, IBM is not immune. Last year it bought shares in microprocessor manufacturer Intel and telecommunications supplier Rolm.

Such projects as the UK Alvey Programme, the EEC Esprit and the Japanese Fifth Generation project add to the drive towards collaborative ventures. National interests have to be very carefully regarded in this matter as the US and the Japanese both have a degree of technological leadership over the rest of the world, although the UK is highly regarded in software.

Information as a vital commodity

The government this month is supposed to respond to a Cabinet Office report, published in October last year, calling for a strategy to develop information – its sale and processing – into a viable and cohesive industry and a minister to co-ordinate that plan. There is still no sign of that government response.

The report, a product of the Information Technology Advisory Panel (ITAP) was written by some of the same experts that inspired the Cabinet Office to put its political weight behind cable television.

The study had concluded: "Both private and public sectors in the UK need to pay much more attention to information as a commercial commodity, to be concerned with the creation and the maintenance of its value, and to take steps to develop the delivery systems that best meet users needs."

The government as a principal user and collator of information, the report claimed, is the best – positioned to influence the industry. It concluded: "Government has more opportunities for coherent action than the great numbers of firms that make up the private sector element in the information business. But the principal responsibility for exploiting the opportunities opened by the new computing and communication technologies must rest with the private sector."

The private sector has not been sluggish and has been toying with the idea of forming a federation of information technologists. That organization would have to merge the talents of publishing, broadcasting, finance and consultancy services – the informaion arm of the Information Technology industry.

That sector employs more than a million people in the UK. This "tradeable information sector", as the ITAP report describes it, unlike the hardware side of the IT industry which accounts for and £800m trade deficit, makes a positive contribution to the trade balance. It provides more than £2,500m, in sharp contrast to the manufacturing deficit.

About 20 industrialists/information providers, which could form the caucus of an information federation, met in the Cabinet Office in April with representatives from publishing and broadcasting. They will meet again on July 2 to discuss whether the proposal to form a "Confederation of Information Communication Industries" is viable. That would then be the body best-equipped to advise the information industry and the government.

The April meeting was chaired by Charles Read who is not only a member of the ITAP study group but was appointed about a year ago as Information Technology Director at the Post Office. Read is an activist. He practises what he preaches, as is evidenced by the projects which he has instigated at the Post Office since his arrival. His projects emphasize the importance of using information as a business tool and underline the commercial potential of an industry that can assist in providing such tools.

He has just received approval from the Post Office Board to recruit 80 top information technologist-programmers, analysts, project managers as the backbone of his new team. The Post Office, which has evolved through custom and practice, is ripe for change. To function efficiently as a business, it needs information.

The Post Office has 28,000 vehicles – one of the biggest fleets in the country – which need to be maintained, fuelled and equipped; 22,000 post offices which need to be supplied with paper, pens, forms and the like. About 100,000 postmen have to be supplied with two uniforms a year, and 180,000 staff who are to be paid and managed. The corporation

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

handles and processes information on a gigantic scale, much of which has been done manually in the past.

Read, as an information strategist, has focused on particular areas of Post Office activity to see how they can be improved by sophisticated and simple computer-based systems. Counter services, where the Post Office has committed £100m in the next 10 years to provide electronic terminals to assist the staff in the 300 services which they offer, are the ones most visible to the public. But behind the scenes is an information machine ready to be computerized by the 300-strong Read IT team.

Household delivery – the Post Office delivers advertising material to homes – has been computerized by the installation of terminals in each postal area. They, in turn, have access to a central computer to see which drops can be made in which area and how much room is available in the postman's bag. It can all be done in seconds. Before computers, the procedure involved a series of time-consuming telephone calls.

Mail marketing – the selling of bulk mail services – will have a fully-computerized system soon to help the division assess the needs and the profiles of its customers.

According to Read: "They don't have good enough information on their customers to target their sales efforts."

It is the classic Read and ITAP example of the value of information. He claims that if you want to compete then you need good data to refine the marketing and sales effort.

But the IT industry need educating in the value of information as a product. The ITAP study concluded last autumn: "In the desire to create awareness, to gain attention and to stimulate discussion, emphasis has quite understandably been placed upon the technologial capabilities to IT systems brought about by the rapid development and falling costs of micro-electronics, and not upon the characteristics of the information that is stored, manipulated or transmitted. Put simply, the emphasis has been on the T of IT, and not the I"

The report was meant to attempt to restore that balance. A postive imaginative and quick response by government to the study and the formation of an innovative strategy, may restore that balance for ever. Delay will mean that another good business opportunity which Britain can exploit has been squandered.

'Making a business of information' HMSO, £4.20

In-car hardware will keep the traffic flowing

By Sid Smith

A government-sponsored project aims to provide motorists with an in-car computer terminal that will include navigation aids and office facilities such as telex and facsimile transmission.

The Mobile Information System is one of four schemes recently approved for part-funding under the Government's Alvey project for research into advanced information technology. The £7.5 million scheme will be pursued by a consortium of 16 companies and universities and should be completed within five years. Project leader is Racal Electronics – the system will make use of the company's work on cellular radio.

At the heart of the system will be a route map held on optical disc within the car. The data from this map will be merged with the latest road information broadcast from a series of fixed stations, and the results displayed to the driver.

"The savings to the nation can be enormous", claims Racal's managing director, Keith Throwers. "About £17,000 million is wasted each year through people taking wrong routes. With our system, drivers will have access to localized traffic information via a low cost terminal – perhaps only tens of pounds."

Much of the information on traffic changes could be fed to the system in advance scheduled demonstrations and road works, for example. Data on more unpredictable events such as traffic accidents might be supplied by the police. The sum of the data would then be used by the central computer to produce a number of possible alternative routes which could be broadcast on cellular or conventional radio circuits. Each in-car terminal would then refine this information, on the basis of its knowledge of the vehicle's destination and present position, to make a final recommendation of the best route.

Mobile information systems will be supplied in modular form, wilth the user able to "mix and match" facilities according to his requirements.

Although grounded in existing aspects of database managememt, and in the interpretation of rapidly-changing information, equally important will be work on non-distracting methods of presenting the information to drivers; touch-activated switches and advanced liquid crystal displays will therefore be early subjects for research, though it is also hoped that the system will eventually be able to recongnize spoken commands and have sophisticated voice output.

Chip deals heading for third wave start-ups

By David Manners

Chip technology makes possible the advances in computer technology and right now there is an unprecedented degree of new company start-ups in America to produce the new generation of chips. It is not only unprecedented, it is improbable. Only five years ago people were saying there would be no more new companies in the standard chip business because the entry cost was too high.

Nowadays that cost is about $50 million (£37 million). In America, that usually comes in the form of about $20 million from venture capitalists in equity finance, about $15 million from the banks in the form of lease guarantees, and the rest from the first sale of stock to the public. In the last four years there have been more than 30 new companies founded in the standard chip business.

What is now happening is the third wave of new company start-ups in the 25-year-history of the chip industry. This began at the end of the '50s with the founding of semiconductor operations at Fairchild, Texas Instruments and Motorola. The second wave came at the end of the '60s with the foundation of Intel, National Semiconductor, Mostek, Advanced Micro Devices and others. But from the end of the '70s, and still continuing, is the third and incoparably largest wave of new companies.

The three most commonly given reasons for this phenomenon are: tax changes, technology changes and the so-called '10 year factor'.

The most important tax change was the reduction of capital gains tax to 20 per cent by President Carter in 1978.

The most important technology changes were the rise of CMOS to challenge NMOS as the mainstream chip technology, and a new perception that the electrically erazable (or alterable ROM (read only memory) – now being called EAROMs, E EROMs or E2-ROMs – was going to be a huge new market.

The '10 year factor' is a result of the conservative risk attitude in new product strategies that is alleged to overtake companies when they reach 10 years of age.

So, a situation arose in the late '70s where there were on the one hand, a lot of restless technologists seeing new technical opportunities, and on the other, a lot of venture capitalists who saw a buoyant stock market – which meant they could liquidate their investments successfully – and a low capital gains tax rate which meant they could keep a lot of the gains they made.

Stepping up pressure to revise law of copyright

By Alistair Kelman

Although the government has been criticised for not following the advice of the 1977 report of the Whitford Committee on Copyright by replacing the present Copyright Act with one specifically including computer software it has some justification for failing to act. Two years after publication of the report Mr Philip Virgo, chairman of the Parliamentary Computer Forum, asked soft ware companies for clarification of the law of copyright in respect of computer programs. In six months he received three replies.

Today the position is very different. The computer industry is in the process of setting up the Federation Against Software Theft (FAST), which is to press for new legislation, and the Guild of Software Houses (GOSH) a trade association of microcomputer games producers, is leading a campaign for stopping the production of pirate copies of computer games. The issue is not one which can be dealt with by parliament merely by following the advice of the seven-year-old Whitford Report. Since it was published, technology has radically changed and matters

Continued on Page 22

Computer Appointments

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BUSINESS SYSTEMS ANALYST — LONDON — £15,000

Major Broking corporation based in Central London are currently looking to recruit a Business Analyst to work on the development of a new accountancy and trading system. Applicants must have progressed from within a Data Processing invironment, preferably with VAX and/or Micro experience, and be able to demonstrate good user communication/liaison skills. Supervisory experience is a definite asset. Candidates with a background in accountancy will benefit from the training given on trading applications. Benefits include STL and non contributory pension scheme. REF TZ 8815.

D.P. MANAGER — KENT — C£14,500

ICL ME 29 installation require D.P.M with previous ICL experience gained on 2903/4 or ME29. Cobol background. Complete control of D.P. Department. Strong user liaison. Relocation help. REF TB 8884.

ANALYST/PROGS. — MIDDLESEX — £8-£13K

The European Division of this major computer hardware manufacturer presently have vacancies within a number of their divisions. The main requirement is for Analyst/Programmers with 12 months plus on-line COBOL experience gained on any hardware. Successful applicants will be involved in the development and support of systems within various applications areas including:- Stock Contol, Order Processing, Informas Centres and General Commercial. The work will be mainly in-house but occasionally European travel will occure. The Company offers very good career prospects for candidates who show the ability to advance. REF TJ 8718.

IBM STAFF (All Levels) — SUSSEX — TO £15K + Mortgage

A large IBM user operating the financial sector are looking for a Project Team to work on the development of new systems for insurance. They run an IBM 3081 and 3033 in a nationwide network, supporting MVS and DB/DC. Micros are used extensively. For the Programmers and Analyst/Programmers, 2 years experience of IBM COBOL is required, preferably with experience of either database or on-line techniques. For the Analyst and Project Leaders, a background in insurance is vital. Life insurance would be prefered, although applications are invited from those with experience of general insurance (motor, household, etc) Experience of man management would also be beneficial. Salary and benefits are excellent, and include a mortgage, full payment of relocation expenses and generous holiday entitlements. REF TM 8412.

PROGRAMMERS PROJECT LEADER RPG II/III — LONDON — £10 - £16K

A Central London based consultancy specialising in IBM System 34-36-38 require several specialists with experience on GSD hardware. At Programmer and Analyst/Programmer level, applicants should have 1-4 years experience of RPG II/III. Good analytical skills, along with a programming background, are required at Analyst and Project Leader level. Applications are varied, with particular emphasis on financial systems (banking/insurance). Successful applicants will be working in-house on turnkey systems, and may be involved with implementation on client sites. REF TS 8641.

PROJECT MANAGERS (BANKING) — CITY — TO £20K + CAR

An International British based systems/house currently have several vacancies for Project Managers. Applicants should have proven Project Leadership Capabilites gained from within an international banking environment. The successful applicant will be responsible for taking a project from total inception through to implementation with full control of the relevant manpower. The position will require occasional European travel, although most work will be London based. Preference will be given to applicants who have a technical Data Processing background especially candidates who have used DEC hardware. REF TJ 8442.

PROJECT LEADER — BERKS — C£17,000

An interesting Project Leader/post has arisen with a Berkshire manufacturing concern. The job will involve full responsibility for a specifice application which will collate information collected on various Micros (+ utilising maninframes) throughout the U.K. The position calls for strong user liaison skills, with a good understanding of people. A background in Statistics/Scientifically based applications would be ideal, however the main emphasis is on strong analysis skills, having led large projects from start of successful conclusion. Candidates must be prepared to work extremely hard in the initial joining period in order to be able to understand the application within a short time frame. Degree preferable. REF TB 8853.

DATABUS/COBOL ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS — MIDDLESEX — TO £15K

Based at modern offices in Middlesex, this international company are currently looking to recruit two Analyst/Programmers with 18 months + Databas and or Cobol Programming experience on Datapoint minis or IBM mainframes. The company run on-line systems on the Datapoint but expect the successful applicant to be prepared to be trained in PL/1 to work on new development projects on the IBM mainframe. The applications are of a commercial/financial nature. Constant training & all development work compliment an excellent salary structure and company benefits, which include:- BUPA, pension, relocation, life insurance and excellent sports and social facilities. REF TP 8495.

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One of the major MERCHANT BANKS in the City has recently installed a large Mini to support an extensive dealing system. They are committed to the UNIX operating system but realise it is not being utilised to its full capacity and now require someone who has the flair, skill and ability to explore, develop and tune the system to provide maximum efficiency to the bank's executives who rely on fast response time to enable them to compete in this fast-moving and dynamic market.

Ideally you will be a Computer Science graduate with a year's experience in a technical support or systems environment. Extensive knowledge of one specific language is NOT important as a major task will be to help determine the bank's future programming policy. Awareness of the financial market place will be an advantage together with an understanding of the demands and risks involved.

This is a key position within the bank's organisation and carries a great deal of responsibility. You will be reporting to a Technical Manager and will have considerable influence in the technical development of the system.

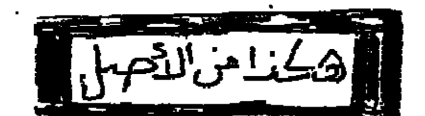
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Computer Appointments

Why programmers must evolve – or die out

By Russell Jones

The recent phenomena of package software and sophisticated application generators are, at last, having their inevitable effect on the prospects for commercial programming staff.

A recent report by the salary consultancy, Computer Economics, has shown a decline in the demand for programming staff. This ties in with similar trends in the US, and could herald the end of a 20-year bean-feast for programming staff.

Package software just does not need in-house programmers to support it, and many application generators are now sophisticated enough to need little or no expert programming back up.

There are many more traditional programmers who will not survive the changes that will inevitably follow.

Above all else, programmers must accept the new reality. No longer can they shut themselves off from the rest of the organization within which they work.

A new type of programmer is emerging – more akin to the old-style analyst – and that sort of job just cannot be done from an ivory tower. It requires data-processing staff to go out into the business and to become deeply involved in real business problems.

It is easier to turn a banker into a sort of programmer than to do the reverse, and the availability of package software has shown the average businessman executive that he or she can use a computer with little specialist training.

The success of fourth-generation techniques – application generators and the like – is very much dependent on the concept of their use and a complete understanding of the data that is at the heart of an organization's day to day business.

Indeed, one of the first tasks to be carried out when using fourth-generation techniques, is the organization of that data into a relational form, that will make it suitable for manipulation by end users. This very important task will require specialists able to understand the ways in which the "raw" data of an organization hangs together; somebody who, for example, can perform strict data analyses and can then translate the outputs from these tasks into data formats suitable for processing by computers.

There will also be a requirement in the future for those people who understand the fourth-generation tools available and who can sell the benefits of utilizing them to prospective users within their organization. This job will be one where data-processing staff will need to act as founts of knowledge – even as salesmen to end users – as to the possible uses of such tools.

There will still be a requirement for specialists in the field of data communications. The future can only see an increase in the use of distributed techniques, such as on-line systems, and there will certainly be a need for people who can help both in the setting up and monitoring of the data communication networks.

Similarly, it is difficult to envisage a future where the installation and maintenance of operating systems will be an easy enough task, not to warrant the requirement for what we now know as systems programmers.

Having said all that, there will obviously remain a requirement for some "technical" programming, but, increasingly, these jobs will be found in software houses and the like. Here the requirement will be for highly competent staff who have a detached knowledge of particular types of hardware, and who may well need to work at the microchip level.

The evidence is mounting. As computers continue to make greater inroads into everyday life, so the job of programming is evolving. Programmers must evolve as well – or many just will not survive.

Twenty per cent off ITT's Xtra micro

By Matthew May

ITT is the latest company to join in the round of price cutting on small business micros now taking place in the US. These reductions come in the wake of IBM's decision to cut the price of its personal computers seen by some analysts as a preemptive strike against AT & T's entry into the market.

ITT's micro, the Xtra, has only been around for a month, but last week was cut by more than 20 per cent putting the basic model at a price of $2,500 (about £1,800). Other microcomputer companies to cut price in the US include Zenith, Corona, Televideo and Leading Edge. Concern is being expressed that some of the smaller manufacturers may be forced out of the market if such price cutting continues. The massive success of the IBM PC is likely to have left a very reasonable profit margin for IBM should it feel its dominant market position threatened and need to reduce prices further.

The UK has not really seen such direct price competition in the market for small business computers as demand for the IBM PC is still such that a quota system is in operation for the dealers stocking it. But in the home market fierce price competition and overestimated demand has caused several anufacturers to leave the market.

Robots replacing Scargills

By Russell Jenkins

When Europe's first professorial chair in advanced manufacturing technology was announced by Salford University, it led to more than a few comments from the academic world. "You know who got it, don't you?" said one cynical lecturer. "A director of Dianichi-Sykes Robotics – the same firm that fronted the cash for the post."

But when that director is Professor John Rose, the charge is less than fair. He has enough letters after his name to program Pac-man, a well-stamped passport for crossing the borders between industry and education and three decades of proven evangelism for computers, robotics and cybernetics.

With wispy, sticky-up white hair, he may look and sometimes even sound like the mad professor but, at 67-years old, his grasp of Adam Smith economics is still firm and his vision and enthusiasm for a bright technological future undaunted. Just talking to him makes you feel ashamed you are not already automated – powered by internal microprocessors, manufactured in Tokyo and adapted in Preston.

Professor Rose's tenure at Salford University, sitting in what is described as an integrated chair, will last two years. "A hundred years in robotics", says the Professor.

During his tenure, he expects the second generation of seeing, feeling and touching robots to be spawned. By then, it will be technically possible for robots to make their way across a busy factory floor peopled entirely by other robots. Before long, they will re-program themselves, design new products for new markets and manufacture them.

"Robots in a fully automated factory", he says with triumph. "We have a story about a production line where the only living beings are a man and his dog. The man is there to feed the dog and the dog is there to stop the man from touching anything."

The writing is also on the wall for Arthur Scargill, he says. A fully automated coal face, manned only by seeing robots, is just around the corner. South Africa, which enjoys strong trade ties to Dainichi-Sykes, is being showing a lively interest.

He wants to give British technology a free enterprise "kick up the backside". To do this and fund a research and development unit will cost money and the university coffers are notoriously bare. The whole idea of the integrated chair is to transform corporate managers into professors at the corporation's expense.

For Salford University, the quid pro quo is obvious but it benefits also by switching itself into Dainichi-Sykes' close working relationship with Japan's leading robotics specialists, Dainichi-Kiko and Tokyo University.

In March 1981, Professor Rose, then the principal of Blackburn College of Technology, was approached by Sykes, the UK's biggest oil distributors. Their executives were searching for new markets to explore and the academic told them to diversify into robotics – specifically the application of robots to industrial manufacture. Friends and colleagues at Tokyo University put him in touch with Dainichi-Kiko's president, Mr Kohno. Over lunch, the deal was fixed and Dainichi-Sykes was spawned as a wholly-owned British subsidiary importing Japanese robots and adapted into systems at their new Preston plant.

The enterprise won the enthusiastic backing of the British Government and Japan's Ministry of International Trade.

Now the firm, the first in the world to concentrate only on systems, turns over more than £100m a year and last year announced a technical collaboration deal to overhaul Jaguar Cars' outdated production line. And the robot tea-maker stands as an amusing piece in the Preston plant lobby.

All these years later he thinks, industry still fails to heed the call of his Brave New World vision. Failure for the world's first insutrialised nation would be a tragedy, he believes. He said: "I would be so bold as to venture that if this country could use only 25 per cent of its technological know-how, it would become the richest on earth."



Professor John Rose: We could become rich

At the third stroke, all the news you will need

By David Sanger

New York

Computers have used the phone for the same reason people use it – to talk to one another. But by using a mix of old and new technology, it is becoming increasingly easy to use the phone as a primitive terminal, punching the buttons on a touch-tone phone to get a wealth of information, stored in a giant mainframe somewhere and transmitted as the spoken word. "People are growing tired of dealing with a human middleman", said George Feeney, senior vice president of advanced development for Dun Bradstreet, which has developed an advanced telephone-based information retrieval system – Dunsvoice.

The trick is to retrieve that information, without forcing callers to use anything more sophisticated, or more daunting, than their telephones.

Such automated voice recording systems, as they are called in the industry, sidestep the greatest cost in dispensing information by phone – paying the operator who calls up data on a traditional terminal.

Perhaps the most broad-ranging system is Dowphone, begun earlier this year by Dow Jones, publisher of the *Wall Street Journal*, whose reporters feed information to the company's news ticker.

Thus, by choosing the news mode of the service (by touching a single button) and entering a code, a caller can hear everything that has run across the ticker about, say, IBM, or listen to a sampling of major headlines.

Before such systems become widespread, however, there is still more development work to be done as much of the speech still sounds stilted – recombining words is still a trial-and-error process.

(New York Times News Service)

IBM Europe reorganizes

COMPUTER BRIEFING

■ IBM is to reorganize its European operation from July with the intention of giving its companies in the relevant countries more autonomy. The new management will involve the UK, France, Italy, West Germany. Other European subsidiaries will still be run through Paris headquarters. It is intended that local managers should have more control and to a certain extent will be able to decide their own marketing strategy and product selection. IBM is believed to be very sensitive to criticism about being too US-oriented at a time when the EEC is about to give its verdict on the anti-trust case with IBM.

The Big Mac arrives

■ Even if you don't know what a Macintosh was before Apple released its new 32-bit machine last January, you may like to know what a Big Mac is. It's the name Apple is apparently considering for a 512k version of the Macintosh for release later this year. The extra memory in such a system would allow the Macintosh to run many of the more powerful integrated software packages currently under development for larger personal computers.

Although the existing Macintosh has no easily accessable memory expansion slots for such an upgrade, if Apple takes the same attitude it did with the release of its second-generation Lisa series, a reasonably-priced upgrade is likely to be in the offing.

ACT's Rascal due

■ ACT, the company responsible for the popular Apricot micro, have announced a turnover of nearly £51m for the financial year ending March 31 1984. It represents more than double the previous year's turnover of £22.7m. Gross profits were £4.6m compared to last year's £2.2m.

ACT is due to launch its latest product, code-named Rascal, at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday. ACT launches have been noted for the amount of razzmatazz it tries to engender which is mostly reminiscent of American election campaigns.

Xerox net for PC

■ New York – The Xerox Corporation has introduced equipment that makes it possible to connect the IBM PC to Xerox local area network. Such networks, which Xerox has marketed for several years under the name Ethernet, allow office employees to transmit information at high speed from one computer to another and to share printers and mass storage devices.

IBM had been expected to introduce a network of its own based on a different technology but said last month that it would not be delivering the system for two to three years. Xerox is obviously hoping to take advantage of this apparent absence of competition in certain areas. The system consisting of a circuit board and software, costs $800 (£570), but Xerox will not be taking US orders until September 1.

Expensive expert

■ What is probably the most expensive software package yet produced for a microcomputer has been announced by the Monaco-based firm of Framentec. Costing $12,500 (£9,000) it is called M1 and runs on the IBM PC, a machine which can be bought for a little more than £2,000. M1 is an expert systems "shell" – a program which makes it relatively easy to produce original expert systems – and shows considerable generic resemblance to EMYCIN, an early expert system shell developed at Stanford. Dr Daniel Sagalowicz of Framentec reckons he may sell a few hundred of the packages throughout Europe but, at the price, it's unlikely to become a household name. A mainframe version, called S1, is available for Xerox 1100 and 1108 machines and for the ubiquitous DEC VAX – but this will set customers back some $50,000 (£37,000). Purchasers of M1, which was written in Prolog-1 (available from the Oxford-based firm of Expert Systems Ltd at around £390) will get a four-day training course in using the package included in the price, which may prove an added attraction – the courses are run in Monaco.

Lotus trade-in

■ The Lotus Development Corporation will not be offering a direct trade-in for users of the company's highly popular 1-2-3 financial analysis package who want to get the company's new Symphony integrated software suite. Lotus will, however, be launching the Lotus Users Club – full membership in which will allow a "free" trade-in of 1-2-3 for Symphony.



New Hewlett-Packard 110 portable computer

HP – thinking big

■ Personal business computers may be small, but their producers need to think big to stay in business, according to Hewlett-Packard. Last year, the company spent $40 million on advertising and promoting its personal computers worldwide. Much of this expenditure was in Europe and the United States.

This campaign is part of the company's desire to become the number two supplier of personal business computers behind IBM, despite the fact that Hewlett-Packard is a comparative latecomer to the business sector of the PC market.

● Contributors – Frank Brown, Geoffrey Ellis, Matthew May, Chris Naylor, Geoff Wheelwright

UK Events

National Conference and Exhibition on Computers in Personnel, Royal Lancaster Hotel, London, June 26-28

Networks 84, Wembley Complex, July 3-5

PC User Show, Novotel Hotel, London W6, July 3-5

Microtrade '84, Barbican, London, July 4-6

Artificial Intelligence for Society Conference, Brighton Polytechnic, July 6

What Micro? Computer Show, Battersea Park, London SW11, July 14-15

Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexander Palace, London, July 19-22

Advanced Technology, St George's Hall, Liverpool, August 9-13

Acorn User Exhibition, Olympia, London, August 16-19

Electron & BBC Micro User Show, UMIST, Manchester, August 31-Sep 2

Computers in Action, Anderson Centre, Glasgow, October 30-Nov 1

Overseas

National Computer Conference and Exhibiton, Las Vegas, USA, July 9-12

Compiled by Personal Computer News

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which were not addressed in Whitford need to be considered before a Bill is placed before Parliament.

One issue is whether there should be compulsory licensing provisions for computer software in any Act. Without such a provision it has been argued that a company which produces a key piece of software, by refusing to license its software for use on computers produced by rival companies, can stifle competition.

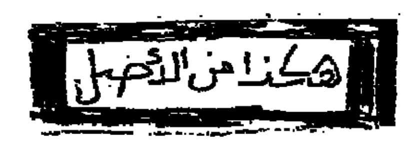
Nevertheless to deal generally with a major aspect of this uncompetitive practice there must be a case for specifically stating in a future Act that a founded on the copying of interface protocols by a third party where it is purely to enable his software to run on products developed by the designer of the protocols.

The Whitford Report failed to address in any depth the problem of ownership of the product of the interaction of copyright works with computer programs.

Computers, when suitably programmed, can enhance detail in photographs, produce statistics from unsorted masses of data, turn shapes drawn on a terminal with a light pen into musical notes and animate drawings. When these new products are considered to be either adaptions of the existing copyright works or works of joint authorship with the author of the computer program, or works not protected by copyright at all, are matters which have to be fully considered.

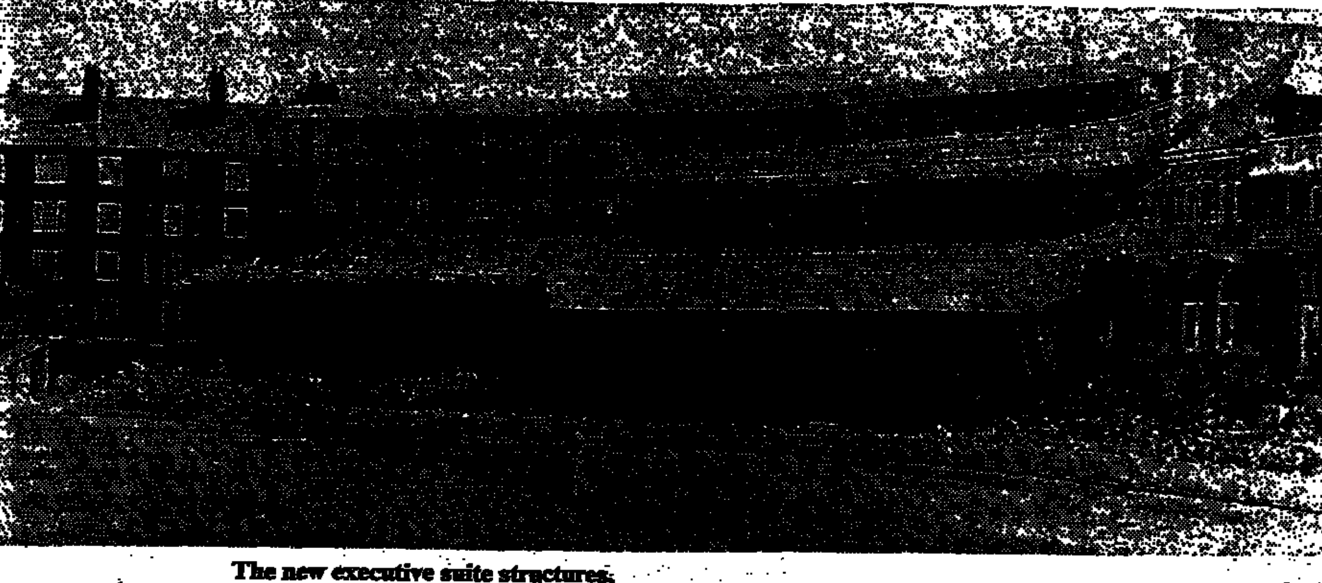
Unfortunately for the software industry, it has recently become harder to obtain a temporary injunction to stop infringement of copyright in computer programms alone in the United Kingdom. Two years ago, the Court of Appeal in Hong Kong decided that the question of whether copyright subsisted in computer programs was a novel one of law; that when a novel question of law has to be decided, it was in itself grounds for not granting an unjunction pending the trial of the action.

It seems probable that were this case to be cited today in an English court it would be approved and followed, since any other decision is prejudging a question which should be answered either in a full trial or by Parliament.



The Oval

Executives may now watch play in style and comfort at Surrey's famous cricket ground with the opening today of two new terraces and a restaurant next to The Pavilion



The new executive suite structures

"The Oval 1984: Be there." So runs the slogan, devised, no doubt, by one of Surrey's slick young marketing men. And why not be there? No longer is it a ramshackle, uncomfortable and unfashionable ground, the poor relation of Lord's. Things are moving in SE11.

The Oval is owned by the Duchy of Cornwall, to which Surrey pays a peppercorn rent, of £2,000 a year. It would like to buy the Oval. This summer it will be negotiating to that end. Its lease expired earlier this year: the renewal is likely to be set at a more realistic price.

On a Monday in the 1950s it was not unknown for Surrey to draw a crowd of 15,000; the cockneys queueing shoulder to shoulder down the grimy Harleyford Road. Though the club has made a modest profit in each of the last 10 years, it cannot, in the 1980s, survive on 6,000 members subscriptions alone.

So two years ago Surrey set up a management board under the chairmanship of Raman Subba Row, a former Surrey and England cricketer, to preside over developing the Oval. How could it be made, not just to pay its way, but a modernised and profitable concern?

The Executive Terrace and Restaurant, now complete, is only a part of Surrey's ambitions. The entire perimeter of the ground is to have a facelift, starting with the external wall. The old one had begun to tilt out of line, necessitating modernization which began in 1982. Since then the gasometer side has been completed from the scorebox to the forecourt.

At the pavilion end, the entrance to the ground has been rebuilt, to cope with different categories of membership and to incorporate new turnstiles. Under the Peter May terrace, that hitherto rather forlorn section of seating dwarfed by the gasometer, further hospitality rooms are being built. The four completed have already been booked for the Oval Test, always the focal point of Surrey's season.

On other pages

These rooms, equipped with fridge and television, are let to companies for £500 a day, which is less than the Executive Terrace boxes or the Prince of Wales Room in the pavilion. Each year the same firm rebook it for the Test at £2,000 a day. The City is not that far from the Oval: not surprisingly, Surrey regards it as its best catchment area.

The Peter May rooms (May, now best known as chairman of the Test selectors, was a successful Surrey captain) will extend, it is hoped, to the Vauxhall End. There, the seating can be drawn in – the Oval is a big ground – to make space for a car park, a walkway underneath the stand, and the Ken Barrington cricket centre. Surrey, who are well backed by Lambeth Council, are hoping for support from the Urban Development Grant.

Continuing round, past the garish seating which was completed last year, one comes to the corner of the ground which West Indian supporters will make their own at Test match time. They will find that hard wooden benches will have been replaced by more comfortable seating.

Also installed by then will be new Press, television and radio facilities, at a cost of £35,000. There are plans to build alongside it a new scorebox, rooms for umpires and groundsman, and behind, catering room.

These are ambitious projects and could take 10 years to come to fruition. If and when they do, they will be financed from club funds (with the exception, if it materializes, of help from the urban development grant). This, for a club which was on the verge of bankruptcy a decade ago, and which has needed more than £100,000 spent on the ground since then just to patch it up, is remarkable.

Surrey was first to introduce commercial advertising on a county ground. It may be the first to experiment with not just an artificial pitch, but artificial grass. Harry Brind, its groundsman of the year, has been to Australia to examine all types of playing surfaces. He came back loaded with information, and with The Whale, a splendid mopping-up machine which other counties have copied. The Oval is changing as fast as cricket. Or should it be vice-versa?

Ivo Tennant

Key Surrey figures in the Oval's development: Alec Bedser, Raman Sabba Row and Stuart Surridge

Photographs by John Manning



Restaurant users have an excellent view of the entire playing area

The greats live on – for organized loafers

When William Temple, headmaster of Repton School and later Archbishop of Canterbury, remarked: "Personally, I have always looked on cricket as organized loafing" he might have been crystal ball gazing. With the opening of the new executive club and boxes at the Oval its members now have somewhere to loaf in considerable style and comfort.

Those who have not visited the ground in the last 12 months will be surprised to see that the Pavilion, designed by the Manchester architect T. Muirhead and built 1895-97, has a new neighbour

Designed by Eric Drew of the London architects, Hammett Norton and Drew, it has two new structures built on top of the existing terraces at a cost of nearly £1m.

Adjacent to the Pavilion is the executive club restaurant, with seating for 100 on two levels and new outdoor terrace seating for 370 club members and their guests, with nine boxes each with a private balcony one floor above. Linked to the Taverner's wing are another 10 boxes, five on each of two floors. Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of the design, however, was not the way the new building had to sit on what already existed, but the speed with which the work was executed by the main contractor, Taylor Woodrow Construction.

With preliminary work starting on site in July 1983 – with another five weeks of the season to run – it was definitely a case of "construction work will *not* stop play" at the Oval, to be ready for an early-May 1984 completion and the current season.

It was seven years ago that the architects were asked by Surrey County Cricket Club for proposals to improve facilities for members and the public. A master plan was drawn up showing what might be done as a series of phased operations in a number of years. At this early stage, a restaurant for club members, and a number of boxes, were to have been situated on the west side of the grounds, but the plans were altered to ease catering and management.

Eric Drew visited similar facilities at Edgbaston, Trent Bridge and Lord's before coming up with his first scheme. He believes his final design has struck something of a balance between Edgbaston and Trent in the level of accommodation provided and the scale of the development.

Weight-watching

The major problem with this contract, as soon became apparent, was the addition of two floors to the Taverner's wing. It was hoped that the structure could take an extra load by strengthening the existing foundations: but that was not to be. When Alan Marshall and Partners, the structural engineers, carried out detailed structural investigations, they discovered that an entirely new, independently supported structure was required. Consequently, the steel frame has columns which extend down to the ground two floors below, some inside the existing building and some outside, supported on piled foundations.

The Mound stand, which was built more recently, was to take the extra loading, although the whole exercise was, in Eric Drew's words, one of "weight-watching". Taylor Woodrow subsidiary, Terresearch Ltd, sank the 23 bored piles using electric rigs. Other foundation work involved a considerable amount of shoring, underpinning, falsework and demolition of the existing sub-structure to house the new bases. Underground drainage was completely relaid.

Graison's Caterers, a subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan, have furnished their executive club restaurant and bar to a high standard. They have a 14-year concession to provide all the catering – up to 700 lunches on Test Match days – and David Johnson, executive complex manager, used to run the Lord's concession, so it is in good hands. A three-course hot carvery lunch costs £9.50, exclusive of wine, and the service is highly efficient. Generously-sized windows – with toughened glass, diners watching Viv Richards will be comforted to hear – give an excellent view.

"On a clear day you can see the Natwest Tower – when the gas holder is down", says Raman Subba Row, who's modest about his contribution to getting the new club built and selling off the boxes. That gas holder, incidentally, built about 1870 and therefore almost as old as the Oval itself, could do with a new lick of paint on its "Wonderful Gas" advertisement. British Gas please note!

Each carpeted box has a large sliding aluminium door fully-

Continued on page 25

A SPECIAL REPORT

Where the Tests began

John Woodcock, Times cricket correspondent, looks at the changing face and role of the 'people's ground'

The Oval has many a claim to fame, and to our affections. Since being converted from a market garden to a cricket ground in the spring of 1845, with 10,000 turfs from Tooting Common, it has resisted every encroachment. All around it the world has huffed and puffed, and hustled and bustled. But always, within those sombre walls, the cricketers have stolen to and fro.

It was here in 1880 that Test cricket in England began. The circumstances were unusual. C. W. Alcock, secretary of Surrey, persuaded "W.G." and Lord Harris to raise a representative England side to meet the touring Australians. Sussex, who were to have played them, were compensated for the loss of the fixture, and the "Doctor" scored England's first Test hundred. The match was watched, over three days, by 40,000 people.

Two years later, after England had lost at the Oval ("The Demon" Spofforth, 14 for 50) the Ashes came into being. In the *Sporting Times* this mock obituary appeared, written by the son of the editor of *Punch*:

'In affectionate remembrance of English Cricket which died at the Oval, 29th August, 1882. Deeply lamented by a large circle of sorrowing friends and acquaintances. R.I.P. n.b. The body will be cremated and the Ashes taken to Australia."

But what a list of battle honours, some England's, some Surrey's adorns the famous ground. There was England's victory over Australia in 1902, immortalized by Gilbert Jessop's wonderful hitting. Not until Ian Botham scored 118 against Australia at Old Trafford, 79 years later, was anything seen to compare with it. In 1912 the great S. F. Barnes bowled unchanged through both South Africa's innings (13 for 57), and in 1926, as in 1953, it was here that England regained those mythical Ashes.

Pop festivals

There never were such scenes of cricketing emotion as when at five minutes past six on August 18, 1926, George Geary bowled down Mailey's wicket. Though the Great War had ended eight years earlier, this, for many, seemed like the last breaking of the chains. The crowd stayed on for half an hour, shouting themselves hoarse. First Chapman, the young England captain, came on to the balcony, to be acclaimed "like a very Caesar" as Sir Pelham Warner wrote at the time.

Then and again 27 years later, eight years after the Second War, English cricket was fortifies and refreshed by victory at the Oval.

More than ever, when the new recreational facilities at the Vauxhall end come into use, it will be the "People's Ground". It has been used at different times for poultry shows and roller skating, for rackets, tennis and hockey, as a Sunday market, and for a pop festival. Some of the early rugby internationals were played there, as well as 20 of the first 21 FA Cup finals, from 1872 to 1892. The exception was the second, played at Lillie Bridge, on the site of the present railway sidings at West Brompton Station.

In the 1940s the Oval was commandeered as a prisoner of war camp. Though it never housed a prisoner, it was hit by the odd bomb and prepared, barbed wire and all, for duty. When peace returned, it required a miracle of rehabilitation to get the ground back into cricketing service. This was achieved under the guidance of H. C Lock. In the 1930s "bosser" Martin had prepared some of the most perfect of all batting pitches. On one of them against Australia, in 1938, Len Hutton made his famous 364 and England their mammoth 903 for seven, the largest total ever recorded in a first-class match in this country. England, if you can comprehend it, won by an innings and 579 runs.

On another pitch, in1934, the boot was on the other foot. Then Bradman and Ponsford scored 451 together in 316 minutes for Australia's second wicket, and Australia, by the end of the first day's play, were 475 for two.

"Bert" Lock's creations gave the bowlers a more sporting chance. I must be careful, though, not to give the impression that Surrey's second golden era was due to the pitches they then played on. Between 1887 and 1895 they had won the county championship eight times.

Eye of a needle

Now, they won it every year from 1952 to 1958. They had in Peter May one of the best of all batsmen, in Stuart Surridge a lion-hearted captain, and in Alec and Eric Bedser, Loader, Laker and Lock an attack which, as often as not, was as deadly away from home as it was at the Oval.

No side ever went there with much hope of success, not even the Australians. In 1956 Laker (46-18-88-10) bowled them out single-handed in their second innings (as he was to do later in the season in the Old Trafford Test match) and Surrey won by 10 wickets. On his day Lock was as lethal as Laker, and Alec Bedser in the early 1950s was still a bowler of legendary proportions.

The Oval is as different from Lord's as the Albert Hall from the Hammersmith Palais. You wear a hat to one, and a cap to the other. One has gardens and greenery, the other doesn't. If I sometimes think that it must indeed be easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than a spector to pass through an Oval turnstile, that is something they are working on.

In August, when the West Indians play England there, it will be as much like Barbados as Battersea.

Abel and Hayward, Lohmann and Read, Richardson and Lockwood, the incomparable Hobbs, and the insatiable Sandham, "Percy George" and Monty Garland-Wells, "Struddy" and Arthur "Mac", Fishlock and Parker, Bedser and May, Laker and Lock, Johnny Edrich and Micky Stewart, Ken Barrington and Tom Clark, Bernie Constable and Brian Castor and Sandy Tait, and chocolate brown and the Prince of Wales's feathers. That is Surrey, the third oldest of the county clubs and bidding well to go on for ever.



History in the making at The Oval: Len Hutton in 1938 hitting his way against Australia to a match-winning 364 runs



Score one for Surrey: Cricket manager Micky Stewart with young learners

The youth revolution at Surrey

A grass-roots revolution is under way in Surrey cricket which could provide an example to other county cricket clubs and give an important stimulus to the game in England.

As in many revolutions, the impetus is coming from the top – from Surrey County Cricket Club's headquarters at the Oval, where Micky Stewart, the former Surrey captain, is the chief instigator.

When he took the job as cricket manager, Stewart made it clear that he wanted the club's support for a radical restructuring of the game in Surrey, aiming to bridge the gap between schools, clubs and county cricket.

He was assured of that support, and it has already produced some impressive results.

Three years ago there were only 20 cricket coaches in the county. Now there are 128, all of whom hold some sort of qualification from the National Cricket Association.

The Surrey Cricket Association, which represents the majority of the county's 600 clubs, was a body of negligible influence five years ago, running only six colts matches. Last year it organized 40 colts matches, as well as tours, taking a group of under-14s to the West Country and under-16s to Jersey.

Coaching programme

Ten-week courses are held on Sundays, starting in October, for the under-16s – timed so as not to interfere with 'O'-level examinations. Similar courses for younger boys are run from January onwards.

This coaching programme, sponsored by Nestlé, covers 600 boys in 17 different sports centres throughout the county.

The Surrey Cricket Association, once an organization that was virtually run from someone's sitting-room, is now well ensconced in an office at the Oval, with a full-time secretary. This year, it produced an 80-page yearbook for the first time, as well as a spring newsletter.

"England is the weakest cricket country in the world at grass-roots level", says Micky Stewart, "and it's the responsibility of the county cricket clubs to change that."

Many clubs, he points out, concentrate on capturing the cream of the young cricketers in their county, bringing them to the club headquarters, and giving them every opportunity to become county cricketers. That may suit the club's immediate purposes, but it does nothing to raise the general level of cricket, and widens the gulf which exists between club or village cricket, and the county game.

There is an additional problem at the Oval, in that the county ground is not in rural Surrey, but in South-East-London. None the less, Stewart believes that Surrey clubs and cricketers can learn to identify with their county headquarters, if the gospel is properly spread.

The Oval, therefore, stages as much schools and club cricket as it can.

Surrey clubs are invited to join in the Clubs Festival Week, with the finals played at the Oval. The Surrey Under-15s play there, and in July the ground is divided into four pitches when an Under-11s festival is staged, with parents and schoolboys mingling on the grass.

The restructuring of old club cricket will take a little time yet. The SCA is dividing its charges into 10 regions, and Micky Stewart hopes that eventually he will be able to bring all the club under one umbrella, so that players of similar standards play together; his ultimate aim, well aired in the SCA's yearbook, is the creation of a super-league.

All these ambitious schemes require financing, of course, and it is here that Stewart is indebted to the expertise of Raman Subba Row, a famous Surrey and England player who is now the county's affable Mr Fixit.

Subba Row's latest scheme is to run a Companies Cup. The ground is already let to banks or large companies for one-off games, and hospitality in the marquee. The Companies Cup would aim to introduce a much larger number of companies to the Oval's ever-improving facilities, and would be a money-spinner in itself. It might even produce one or two useful local cricketers.

One more key figure in the revolution is Harry Brind, head groundsman and ground controller.

Champion team

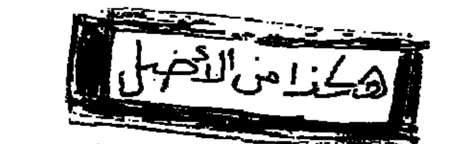
Brind has visited six grounds already this year, and expects to visit another dozen. His services are free, financed by SCA, and there is no one better qualified to advise on producing good pitches, which are bound, in turn, to raise the standard of cricket.

The Association keeps records of the state of grounds throughout the county, those which have synthetic wickets, those which have particular problems. Lines of communication with the clubs have been reopened, or, in many cases, opened for the first time.

The Surrey county side has almost forgotten its halcyon days, but Micky Stewart will be hoping that in the next decade or two his policy will bear fruit popularizing cricket throughout the county, and producing a crop of young cricketers from which a squad of 14 can be chosen as Surrey Young Cricketers who will become the Young Cricketers' champion side. The squad could be the nucleus of a side capable and eager of winning the County Championship.

Rupert Morris





Appealing with technique: true Barrington style

As a Surrey man from the tip of his boots to the crown of his cap (remember he was not of the helmeted generation) Ken Barrington would be delighted to see the plans for the cricket centre which is to bear his name.

Gazing from the Tavern across the scene of so many of Barrington's doughty displays during a 360-match career for the county, one tries to envisage the hangar-like profile of the projected centre, but the existing view is so familiar that it is not easy. When it is completed, which depends in part upon the speed and success of the appeal, it will not only change the prospect within the ground, but will also alter the face of sport and recreation in a hitherto poorly provided part of town. For the cricket centre will consist of a sports hall (incorporating seven cricket nets), with space for badminton, tennis, volleyball, soccer, fencing and boxing.

The appeal organizers are stressing that they are trying to solve a problem which is not solely one of material lack, but of a deeper impoverishment within the local Lambeth community. You only have to look beyond the civic decorum of the appeal statements, or, to be more precise, a couple of miles south of the ground to see that racial unrest and black youth unemployment are high in the minds of the Surrey County Cricket Club Youth Trust – the kind of headaches for which the word "Brixton" has come to serve as an all too eloquent shorthand.

The appeal sports an impressive 39-man squad of patrons, with such names as Bedser (A.), Bedser (E.), Botham, Brearley, Compton, Cowdrey, Dexter, Gover Gower, Hutton, down to those two spirited late-order men, Trueman and Willis, at the foot of the list. Quite a team. The chairman of the appeal committee is Sir Alexander Durie, and the director is Mr Peter Boult. The target is £1.25m, about half of which has already been raised. Much of this has come from the corporate sector, which Sir Alexander considers has "done very well". He and his colleagues are hoping that charitable trusts will consider the centre and attractive and worthwhile venture to support.

Appropriately enough, given that the Oval is leased from the Duchy of Cornwall, the first donation to the appeal was made by the Prince of Wales from the Duke of Cornwall's Benevolent Fund.

As Raman Subba Row, a trustee of the SCCC Youth Trust, explains: "The centre can become a unique combination of county cricket and local interests and let the Oval make a tremendous contribution to the local community. We are lucky to enjoy a good realtionship with Lambeth Council, and they understand our importance as a local ground. But the potential of this centre goes beyond that, because a facility like this is going to serve as a great encouragement to the Surrey Cricket Association; it means that the clubs of the county will be able to come and have winter nets here."

Subba Row also hints at the possibility of a local, Kennington club side being established.

Though the Sports Council has promised a substantial grant, and while Lambeth has proved supportive in such matters as planning, municipal cash has been sadly unforthcoming. The appeal committee has been particularly disappointed by the apparent uninterest of the Greater London Council, having started with high hopes that the project would lie within the priorities of the present administration. The GLC, of course, has certain difficulties of its own, now that the all-powerful selectors across the river are planning to scrap the entire County Hall fixture list in a couple of seasons.

At this halfway stage, one might liken the appeal to a classic Barrington innings – not the fastest in the world, but plenty of application, sound technique, lots of interest, and above all, optimism. Fifty on the board at lunch, and every prospect of a ton by stumps.

● Contributions and inquiries to: The Appeal Director, The Ken Barrington Cricket Centre Appeal, FREEPOST London SE11 4 BR (Telephone:01-582 4514).

Alan Franks



Sir Alexander Durie, chairman of the Ken Barrington Cricket Centre appeal committee, and Pat Feltham, assistant director of the appeal

The military planning that gets the ball rolling

The Oval is by no means England's most picturesque ground, its crowd capacity of 16,500 is well below that of most other Test match venues, and by the beginning of August the series with the West Indies is likely to be decided.

None of this will detract from the unique sense of occasion on August 9, when West Indies and England take the field here.

The Oval is traditionally where the last Test of a series is played and the state of play doesn't matter all that much. The size of the West Indian community in this corner of London will ensure that the fixture is a sell-out, even if the West Indies have won all four previous games.

In 1976 the series was already decided, and with the Oval wicket having the reputation of being a slow featherbed – or "bowlers' graveyard" – the omens were far from promising. In the event, Michael Holding produced one of the greatest fast bowling performances of modern times to take 14 wickets for 149 runs, and all but won the match for West Indies.

This time Harry Brind, last year's "Groundsman of the Year", promises to provide a perfect fast and true wicket, with bounce for the quicker bowlers, the ball coming on to the bat to favour the strokeplayers, and the possibility of something for the spinners later on.

The captains of England and Australia agreed last year that the Oval was the best Test pitch they had played on – a remarkable tribute to the success of Brind's adventurous policy of re-laying all 20 first-class pitches on the square over a four-year period. In each case he dug a full foot, put in eight inches of clay, and four inches of soil on top.

Two weeks before the match he will cut the Test pitch, roll it, scarify it (thinning out the grass by machine), roll, roll and roll again. He will take on extra staff to help cover the whole square every night before and during the match, and in the event of rain.

Although he has many other responsibilities as ground controller, Harry Brind cares, above all, for his pitch. That concern is shared by Ian Scott-Browne, the club secretary, who makes sure that it is well protected not merely from the elements but from the kind of people who dug up the Headingley pitch not so long ago.

The secretary's preparations for the Test match began as long ago as October.

It was then that the first tickets were ordered to be printed, so they would be ready by Christmas. The club office has a full-time staff, working all the year round; they spend much of January dealing with applications from the club's 7,000 members, and from February they take applications from the general public.

In February and March the various meetings get under way, with police, Cornhill Insurance, the Test sponsors, other sponsors, the Test and County Cricket Board, and all sorts of other body involved in first-class cricket at the Oval.

The police presence at the Oval is always very low-key. The largely West Indian crowd at the Test match is noisy, but usually well-behaved; drums, or other musical instruments, are liable to be confiscated outside the ground, but inside the atmosphere will be relaxed. Pitch invasions are not welcomed, but it is anticipated that if Viv Richards scores a century, at least someone will insist on running on to shake him by the hand.

Other, apparently more mundane, administrative matters are likely to prove more complicated. Detailed negotiations have to take place, for instance, with the Archbishop Tenison School, on the West side of the ground. For years, the cricket club has been booking dates for the use of the school hall and kitchens for meetings and entertainment, and the playground for parking.

As the Test match approaches, more arrangements have to be made with the visiting High Commissions – several of them in the West Indians' case – about entertaining the VIPs, feeding the players, and catering for all exigencies of nationhood, religion, tradition and personal preference.

In recent years the England side, at least, has been easy to cater for: at the players' request, a taxi has been sent round the corner to the fish and chip shop.

The day before the match, provision has to be made for practice, with wickets cut for each team on the square to use for net practice.

Facilities for spectators at the Oval have improved steadily in the past few years, and for the first time this year, all 16,500 will be seated in new, comfortable bucket-shaped plastic seats; no seat on the ground will be more than seven years old. Last year 12 seats broke in one of the hospitality areas, and other seats had to be found at short notice before the company concerned packed up in a huff. This year Harry Brind decided he should have a representative of the seat manufacturers on hand for each of the five days in case of emergency.

An electrician and a plumber will also be on duty. The public lavatories are a constant worry, with the ancient plumbing inevitably causing trouble during busy periods.

Another major problem is cleaning. With daylight hours reduced by mid-August, it can be an almost impossible task to clean what Ian Scott-Browne reckons to be 17 miles of terracing. Each day of a Test match produces four and a half tons of rubbish. The task is now handed over to contractors who will probably hire more than 100 cleaners; if they don't finish the job after the day's play, they will come back the next morning.


Gamesmanship: Harry Brind, ground controller, and Ian Scott-Browne, secretary, discuss the details of staging a match

Scott-Browne works with military planning. He has a check-list, of which all his key assistants have copies, detailing 34 items of administration, with appropriate budgets and several complicated appendices.

It includes vital details such as flags – the Cross of St George on the main Pavilion flag pole, the Union Jack and touring team's colours above the respective balconies, and the sponsor's colours at the Vauxhall end.

Each task has someone's initials appended to it; nothing is left to chance – or almost nothing.

Accommodating press and television cameras is no easy matter, and camera angles have to be agreed long in advance; but, at least, they require no special catering arrangements.

Planning your own food and drink is, of course, one of the first lessons the dedicated Test match follower learns. Food at Test matches is almost always poor, and expensive; if not, the queues are so long as to make it hardly worth the wait, and the beer is almost always warm.

The Oval seems to be no exception to this rule, and Scott-Browne freely admits that, unless you enjoy the facilities of the new members' dining-room and balcony, you will probably have to make do with.

If you are prepared for that, and have brought your well-stocked cool-box, you and 16,000 others should be able to enjoy a rare spectacle and unique atmosphere in a ground which makes up in intimacy what it lacks in aesthetic appeal.

Rupert Morris

Organized loafing

Continued from page 23

glazed to ceiling leading on to a private balcony, with equally good views. Two telephones (one for internal one for external calls), a fridge and television are part of the rental, which ranges from £25,000 upwards for a four-year contract (the largest costs £40,000).

Boxes bear the name of a great cricketer who played for Surrey and for England, (eg Jack Hobbs, Ken Barrington) and the name of the firm occupying them (they include Alfred Marks Bureau, Exco Interantional, British Telecom, Link Television, Hongkong Bank, OCS Group, Mercantile Credit and John Poland & Co). Servery and toilet facilities are provided on each floor, and all the floors can be reached by Hydraulic ram passenger and goods lifts. The passenger lift enables disabled people to go to the existing Taverner's Bar as well as to the executive club restaurant and boxes. Taymech, tha mechanical and electrical division of Taylor Woodrow, provided the services.

It is unusual that a building contract of this size and complexity can be completed on time and on budget, but that has been the case at the Oval. How much of this was due to Lord Taylor's personal interest in the project is unclear; but praise has been heaped on Taylor Woodrow Construction (Who had 100 people on site at one stage) by the client and the architect. That may not qualify the firm for as many entries in the Guiness Book of Records as Jack Hobbs, but at least they will now be able to relax and enjoy the fruits of their labour; member firms of the Taylor Woodrow Group have taken two of the boxes.

Charles Knevitt
Architecture Correspondent

ATHLETICS

Verdict goes to Coe despite the evidence of 1,500m trial

By Pat Butcher

Sebastian Coe has won the confidence of the British Olympic selectors, despite losing to Peter Elliott in the AAA championship 1,500 metres on Sunday, a race which everyone, runners included, considered to be a trial for the last Olympic place at this distance. Everyone, that is, except the selectors, who started their team announcement press conference yesterday on the offensive, accusing the media of inflating the AAA 1,500 metres into a "final trial" between Coe and Elliott.

While it is true the original selection procedure made no provision for any 1,500 metres trial, since Steve Cram and Steve Ovett were already selected, Coe had been told by one of the most powerful selectors that if he won the AAA race he would be selected. Well, Elliott won the AAA – his fourth victory this year out of five top-class races he has ever run at this distance – and has been ignored, although he still runs the 800 metres in Los Angeles, as does Coe.

Elliott was remarkably philosophical about the decision yesterday: "I haven't been picked, and that's that," he said, "but if the winner wasn't going to get selected, why didn't they tell us beforehand." That is a question Coe might well ask, for he said last week that if he had the option he would not run for fear of aggravating a recent injury.

So Coe, despite looking far from his old relaxed self when running 3min 39.79sec behind Elliott, gets the double selection for Los Angeles that he had for Moscow. Steve Ovett, his old rival, goes in the same two events, the 800 metres and the 1,500 metres. Cram, meanwhile, the first man at 1,500 metres nowadays, has had a temporary plaster cast put on his ankle to isolate what his physiotherapist described yesterday as a strained right calf muscle. Cram incurred it winning the AAA 800 metres on Sunday.

The cast should be in place for only 24 hours, and Cram, Jimmy Hedley, his coach and the physiotherapist believe he will be training lightly within three days. That, however rules out his 1,000 metres race in Oslo on Thursday. Said Aouita of Morocco, by far the fastest man in the world this year at 5,000 metres, has also pulled out of the Oslo meeting, where he was due to race Ovett over 1,500 metres.

The other surprise of the selection was that the British Amateur Athletic Board did not mention the problem which has arisen over the size of the team.

The board decided on a complement of 75 team members (the biggest ever), with the British Olympic Association over a year ago. But when the east European nations pulled out of the Olympics, and the Los Angeles organizers made it known to the remaining countries that they would accept increased entries, board members and coaches started talking openly of up to 105 athletes.

However, no one had contacted the BOC about it, even though four general purposes committee three weeks ago, and were given approval, courtesy of Los Angeles, to increase their numbers. Athletics' representatives should clearly have been there.

But the unwillingness of the board's officers to reveal this gaffe yesterday, demonstrates both a lack of initiative, and a lack of any consideration for the athletes – including Buster Watson, Geoff Parsons and Gladys Taylor – waiting for extra places which were only requested of the BOA two days ago. Nigel Cooper, the board secretary, said: "They've waited this long, a few days won't hurt them".

British team

MEN: 100 metres: A Wells, M McFarlane, D Reid. 200m: Wells, A Mafe. [illegible]

WOMEN: [illegible]

Miss Decker loses after four years

Los Angeles (AFP) – Mary Decker, a double world champion, was beaten for the first time in four years over 1,500 metres at the United States Olympic trials here on Sunday – but she still qualified for the games.

Ruth Wysocki, aged 27, caught Miss Decker, the front-runner, with 300 metres to go, fell behind slightly coming round the final curve, but led 40 metres out, winning by 0.22 secs. Diana Richburg, finished third, almost four seconds behind.

Miss Decker was last beaten at this distance by Tatyana Kazankina at Zurich in August, 1980. The Soviet Runner, the Olympic champion in 1976 and 1980, set the existing world record of 3 min 52.47 sec on that occasion. Miss Wysocki won in 4 min 0.18 sec yesterday, qualification being the prime concern.

MEN: 1,500m: 1, J Spivey, 3:36.43; 2, S Scott, 3:36.78; 3, S Maree, 3:37.02. 5,000m: 1, D Padilla, 13:26.34; 2, S Lacy, 13:27.72; 3, D Clary, 13:28.62. High jump: 1, D Stones, 2.34 metres; 2, D Nordquist, 2.31m; 3, M Goode, 2.28m.

WOMEN: 1,500m: 1, R Wysocki, 4:00.18; 2, M Decker, 4:00.40; 3, D Richburg, 4:04.07. Long jump: 1, C Lewis, 6.89m; 2, J Joyner, 6.65m; 3, A Thacker, 6.58m. Discus: 1, L Deniz, 61.76m; 2, L Desnoo, 58.08m; 3, L Griffin, 57.38m.

● The United States men's Olympic team, selected after the week-long trials, contains nine of the world's leading performers this year. The men's and women's teams are:

MEN: 100 metres: C Lewis, S Graddy, R Brown. [illegible]

WOMEN: [illegible] Leatherwood. 800m: K Gallagher, R Wysocki, R Campbell. 1,500m: R Wysocki, M Decker, D Richburg. 3000m: M Decker, C Bremser, J Hansen. 100m hurdles: K Turner, B Fitzgerald-Brown, P Page. 400m hurdles: J Brown, A Wright, S Barksdale. Marathon: J Benoit, J Brown, J Isphording. Heptathlon: J Joyner, J Anderson, C Greiner. High jump: L Ritter, P Spencer, J Huntley. Long jump: C Lewis, J Joyner, A Thacker. Discus: L Deniz, L Desnoo, L Griffin. Javelin: K Smith, L Hugher-Sutfin, C Sulinki. Shot: La Griffin, C Cady, R Pagel. 4 x 100m relay: Ashford, Brown, Bolden, D Williams. 4 x 400m relay: Cheeseborough, Brisco-Hooks, Leatherwood, C Howard.

ROWING

South Africans to row in Henley crews

By Jim Railton

Two crews with South Africans on board will compete at the Henley Royal Regatta this week in the Thames and Wyfold Challenge Cups. They are entered as Cantabrigian Rowing Challenge Club. A spokesman for the Club said last night that the crews "were all foreign natioinals, all South Africans," but would not comment further.

Last year there wa a threat that Canadian crews would withdraw when South Africans entered as the City of Cambridge and Eyre clubs, but the only Canadian withdrawal in the end came from an injured crew.

Peter Coni, the chairman of the Henley management committee, said yesterday: "I wrote to Sports Canada earlier in the year outlining last year's problems but surprisingly I have not yet received a reply.

BOWLS

England open with easy win

England showed convincing form in their opening match in the women's home international series, sponsored by Lombard, at Leamington Spa yesterday overwhelming Wales by 151 shots to 97. Only a rink skipped by the Welsh national secretary, Linda Parker, stopped England from gaining victories in all six games.

Miss Parker led Chris Wessier's rink 25–12 with three ends to play but Miss Wessier won tham all to level at 25–25.

England's world champion, Norma Shaw, and national champion, Jean Valls, skipped rinks in devastating form, both scoring 15 shot victories. Earlier Scotland, seeking their third championship victory in four years, defeated Ireland 112 to 93.

YACHTING

Only O'Gorman masters the wind shifts

By John Nicholls

Tony O'Gorman, one of six Irish entrants, was a convincing winner of the first race for the Edinburgh Cup at Cowes yesterday. Sailing Galax, the Dragon in which he has won the Cup three times before, he took over the lead near the end of the first round and sailed away to win by one and a half minutes from the Solent helmsman, Nick Streeter, in Sandpiper.

Although conditions appeared to be perfect, with a fresh north-westerly breeze over a sparkling sea, the race was far from simple. There were significant wind shifts on the windward legs which, together with a contrary tide, meant that places were always changing.

Always, that is, with the exception of O'Gorman, who was seldom troubled by outside influences. His start cannot have been perfect, for he was only second to Chick A Dee (John Boyce) at the windward mark, but then the start itself was badly affected by a wind shift a minute or two before the gun.

Chick A Dee suffered badly on the second beat, when she dropped to eighth, but recovered later to finish fourth. Sandpiper was initially third, then fourth, and then, thanks to an error of judgment by two of her rivals, was suddenly clear in second place. Both Skal III (Chris Dicker) and Avalanche (Terry Wade) misjudged the tide while approaching the second windward mark and had to tack again, allowing Sandpiper to overtake them both.

RESULTS (subject to protest): 1 Galax (T O'Gorman, Kinsale); 2 Sandpiper (N Streeter, R London); 3 Warlord (P Tolhurst, R Burnham); 4 Chick A Dee (J Boyce, R Burnham); 5 Skal III (C Dicker, R Norfolk & Suffolk); 6 Rascal (B Waples, R Corinthian).

Opening for Stokes

Warwickshire are to give an extended trial to Ian Stokes, a left-handed opening batsman who has scored 1,610 runs for Moseley, the Birmingham League club, this summer.

CRICKET: SURREY POISED TO ACHIEVE FIRST DOUBLE OVER MIDDLESEX AS ESSEX DRAW WITH WEST INDIES



Jack-in-the-box Radley is not laughing after being hit by a rising ball off Stewart's bat (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Lynch rides the wheel of fortune

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

THE OVAL: Middlesex with six second innings wickets in hand, need 189 runs to avoid an innings defeat.

Surrey are shaping well to mark the official opening of their fine new executive suite at the Oval today with their first "double" over Middlesex since 1958. They beat them at Lord's a fortnight ago and had much the better of things again yesterday. When play ended, Middlesex, 244 runs behind on the first innings, were 55 for four in their second.

On Saturday 13 wickets had fallen for 219 runs. Now Surrey's last seven wickets added 335 runs in under six hours. The telling innings for them was played by Lynch. It was he who gave them the inititive and another West Indian, Clarke, bowling aggressively and very fast, who made sure they retained it by removing Barlow, Slack, Gatting and Emburey when Middlesex batted for the last 20 overs. Slack was out to an astonishing catch at short leg by Stewart, diving to his left, and Gatting hooked a bouncer down long leg's throat.

Lynch of Surrey made his third 100 of the month and his second within 12 days against Middlesex. In 1977, when he first played against Middlesex, he collected a "pair" before lunch at Lord's. So the wheel really has turned. He does play the most spectacular strokes. As a fierce an fearless hooker the long hop is meat and drink to him, though this took some time to get through to Middlesex's fast bowlers. The shorter Cowans and Williams pitched, the harder Lynch hit them.

Playing as he is at the moment, Lynch would be an obvious candidate for a place in England's middle order had he not gone to South Africa last winter with Laurence Rowe's West Indian side. Eventually, slowed down by a damaged knee and handicapped by cramp in his arms, induced, he thought, by a specially heavy bat, Lynch drove Edmonds to long off. He had batted excitingly for three hours.

In his first few overs, when he bowled a good full length, Cowans beat Lynch and Knight with some regularity. While this was happening, it seemed highly unlikely that they would still be together at lunch. But they were, and thanks to Lynch they scored at a good run a minute.

In his more agile days Edmonds might have caught them both – one at short leg, the other at slip – but they were the sharpest of chances.

By the time Knight mishooked Cowans to midwicket immediately after lunch, Surrey were making confident progress. Knight's was a valuable innings. For the fourth wicket he and Lynch added 141. Lynch departed around three o'clock but Stewart made an uninhibited 20and then Richards and Monkhouse put on 87. Richards played well enough to show Downton, his opposite number, that he has a rival who can bat more than a little.

By the evening Middlesex were bowling a spate of no-balls. Even with the new ball, taken soon after tea, they failed to bring the innings to a quick end. It was not that Cowans, Williams and Daniel could not be bothered, but that from early in the day a pattern had been set and it was not to Middlesex's liking. Pocock, hit a time or two by rising balls, played and then played again his deathbed scene. By now the sun shone beautifylly and all was well with Surrey.

MIDDLESEX: First innings 156 (R D V Knight 4 for 7).

Second innings	
G D Barlow c Richards b Clarke	8
W N Slack c Stewart b Clarke	12
*M W Gatting c Pocock b Clarke	10
J E Emburey c b Clarke	8
R O Butcher not out	6
C T Radley not out	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 6, n-b 1)	11
Total (4 wkts)	55

†P R Downton, P H Edmonds, N F Williams, N G Cowans and W W Daniel to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–18, 2–35, 3–43, 4–46.

SURREY: First innings	
*G P Howarth c Downton b Daniel	13
G S Clinton c Daniel b Williams	33
R D V Knight c Williams b Cowans	44
A R Butcher c Downton b Daniel	0
M A Lynch c Daniel b Edmonds	118
A J Stewart c Downton b Williams	20
†C J Richards b Daniel	64
D J Thomas c Downton b Emburey	9
G Monkhouse b Cowans	51
P I Pocock not out	3
S T Clarke c Downton b Cowans	8
Extras (l-b 15, w 1, n-b 20)	36
Total	399

Score at 100 overs: 384 for 7

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–45, 2–58, 3–60, 4–201, 5–245, 6–253, 7–286, 8–373, 9–383, 10–399.

BOWLING: Williams 29-6-119-2; Cowans 24.5-6-76-3; Daniel 18-2-50-3; Emburey 21-4-57-1; Edmonds 17-3-47-1; Slack 5-1-14-0.

Bonus points: Surrey 8, Middlesex 4

Umpires: W E Alley and H D Bird.

Frustration for Zaheer on a dull day

By Alan Gibson

BRISTOL: Hampshire, with nine second innings wickets in hand, are 100 runs agead of Gloucestershire.

It was another sunny day, with a breeze, a pleasant day for cricket. The play itself, however, was dull. This was much less the fault of the performers than of the pitch. Gloucestershire have made great efforts to improve the Bristol pitches in recent years, going so far as to dig up half the square, but this one is of the old, slow, low kind which used to frustrate Tom Graveney, and which curbed a possibly even greater batsman, Zaheer.

On Saturday Hampshire had scored 351 for four, not very quickly, and declared. Gloucestershire batted without much difficulty, but also found runs hard to come by, though assisted by a considerable number of extras (18 out of 48, top score in the first hour). Stovold was first out at 71, an irritated swish across the line at Cowley. Athey was soon caught at the wicket. At lunch the score was 110 for two after 42 overs.

Afterwards Zaheer played the occasional splendid stroke, but Hampshire bowled accurately to a defensive field, though missing a catch or two. Romaines reached an unromantic fifty in the fifty-sixth over.

Gloucestershire had a shock when Reifer had them both out in the same over. Romaines leg before to a creeper and Zaheer caught at square cover, which illustrated the problem of trying to press for runs on such a pitch. However, Shepherd, Bainbridge and Graveney both batted sensibly, ran well between the wickets, and Gloucestershire just managed to reach their fourth batting point in the 100th over, whereupon Graveney declared giving Hampshire an hour and a quarter to bat.

They lost Smith, caught at the wicket, but it is going to have to be a declaration match, and even then I doubt of its chances for a positive finish.

HAMPSHIRE: first innings 351 for 4 dec (V P Terry 175 not out, C L Smith 78; Bowling: Lawrence 6-0-31-0; Shepherd 22-7-67-0; Sainsbury 27-7-70-1; Bainbridge 19-3-64-0; Graveney 24-2-81-3; Childs 19-4-51-0)

Second innings	
V P Terry not out	17
C L Smith c Russell b Graveney	21
M C J Nicholas not out	10
Extras (n-b 1)	1
Total (1 wkt)	49

T E Jesty, N G Cowley, E L Reifer, *N E J Pocock, R J Maru, T M Tremlett, †R J Parks and C A Connor to bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–38.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First innings	
A W Stovold b Cowley	35
P W Romaines l-b-w b Reifer	63
C W J Athey c Parks b Connor	5
Zaheer Abbas c Terry b Reifer	45
P Bainbridge not out	58
J N Shepherd b Connor	32
*D A Graveney not out	28
Extras (b 13, l-b 13, w 3, n-b 5)	34
Total (5 wkts dec, 88.1 overs)	300

†R C Russell, J H Childs, D V Lawrence and G E Sainsbury did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–71, 2–86, 3–172, 4–173, 5–228.

BOWLING: Reifer 12–3–29–2; Connor 15–2–50–2; Tremlett 10–5–15–0; Maru 34–11–85–0; Cowley 18.1–4–67–1; Smith 9–3–20–0.

Bonus points: Gloucestershire 5, Hampshire 4.

Umpires: A Jepson and P J Eele.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION: June 24, Gloucs v Hants, Bristol, A W Stovold c Parks b Tremlett 12, not as previously published.

Leicestershire left in bad light

By Marcus Williams

LEICESTER: Leicestershire with six first-innings wickets in hand, are 258 runs behind Nottinghamshire.

The meeting of the top two sides in the county championship produced a largely disappointing day at Grace Road yesterday. However, Nottinghamshire, who before this match were 24 points behind Leicestershire with a game in hand, could be reasonably pleased with developments and, had they held all their catches, their position might be even stronger.

Conditions were grey and blustery, the crowd small and the pitch looked dead until Hadlee coaxed some life out of it in the evening. Gower provided a brief highlight with a fluent 43 and the out-of-form Butcher rode his luck to score a patient 54 in 56 overs when Leicestershire were in some trouble.

Nottinghamshire had scored 289 for four in a shortened day's play on Saturday and as Rice had pinned his fate on a big total and – despite a weakened attack – bowing Leicestershire out twice, they batted on until shortly before lunch. They added 115 runs, though it was not as may as they had hoped for.

Robinson, soon reaching 150, and Hassan achieved the fourth batting point in the eighty fifth over; but then Hassan was caught down the leg side by Garnham and, in Roberts's next over, Hadlee steered a rising ball tamely to backward short leg.

Nottinghamshire's plans went further awry in the next two overs from Agnew. Robinson, pushing wearily forward to a widish ball as the bowler came around the wicket, was well caught by Garnham diving to his right, and Pick was leg-before.

Four wickets had fallen in five overs, bringing Leicestershire a bonus of two more bowling points, but Hemmings and Scott, the reserve wicket keeper, got their heads down and put on 46 for the ninth wicket. Scott was caught at third slip, but Hemmings brought up the 400 with a remarkable cross-bat heave off Roberts to the mid-wicket boundary. Roberts was not impressed and soon beat Hemming's forward stroke for his fifth wicket of the innings.

Pick, a strongly built young seam bowler, brought Nottinghamshire the early wicket of Whitaker, whereupon Gower brightened the day. He glanced his first ball to the boundary and a succession of sweetly timed fours followed, the best of them an effortless straight drive off Hemmings. His end was less distinguished: having been dropped at the wicket when 44, he played one of his airy drives and was caught at first slip.

When Willey, having dallied untypically for 50 minutes over six runs, fell victim to Randall's sleight of hand at second slip, Leicestershire still needed 151 to avoid the follow-on.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First innings	
B C Broad c Butcher b Cook	39
R T Robinson c Garnham b Agnew	171
B Hassan c Garnham b Roberts	25
D W Randall c Garnham b Parsons	45
*C E B Rice c Gower b Roberts	20
J D Birch b Roberts	0
R J Hadlee c Cool b Roberts	9
R A Pick l-b-w b Agnew	1
E E Hemmings b Roberts	35
†C W Scott c Boon b Agnew	15
K E Cooper not out	12
Extras (b 9, l-b 6, w 8, n-b 9)	32
Total	404

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–92, 2–202, 3–249, 4–249, 5–324, 6–334, 7–334, 8–338, 9–384, 10–404.

BOWLING: Roberts 28.1-5-104-5; Agnew 31-1-137-3; Cook 19-7-30-1; Clift 23-3-83-0; Parsons 10-2-38-1.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First innings	
I P Butcher c Scott b Hadlee	54
J J Whitaker b Pick	12
*D I Gower c Rice b Copper	43
P Willey c Randall b Hadlee	6
T J Boon retired hurt	10
†M A Garnham not out	11
P B Clift not out	2
Extras (b 1, l-b 5, w 1, n-b 1)	8
Total (4 wkts, 65 overs)	146

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–14, 2–85, 3–104, 4–138.

Bonus points (to date: Leicestershire 3, Nottinghamshire 5.

Umpires: C Cook and A G T Whitehead.

YESTERDAY'S OTHER COUNTY SCOREBOARDS

Northants v Yorks

AT NORTHAMPTON

YORKSHIRE: First innings	
G Boycott c Sharp b Mallender	8
M D Moxon st Sharp b Steele	90
A A Metcalfe c and b Williams	58
K Sharp c Sharp b Williams	39
J D Love c Sharp b Steele	45
*†D L Bairstow c Sharp b Griffiths	3
P Carrick b Mallender	26
A Sidebottom c Williams b Griffiths	29
G B Stevenson c Lamb b Steele	13
P A Booth not out	1
S D Fletcher b Steele	1
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 12)	16
Total	329

(Score at 100 overs: 282 for 6)

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–13, 2–140, 3–207, 4–207, 5–211, 6–255, 7–314, 8–327, 9–327, 10–329.

BOWLING: Hanley 19-4-53-0; Mallender 23-6-41-2; Steele 27.5-8-97-4; Griffiths 23-6-71-2 Williams 20-4-51-2.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First innings	
*G Cook c Stevenson b Sidebottom	1
W Larkins c Bairstow b Sidebottom	0
M J Bamber c Stevenson b Fletcher	19
A J Lamb b Booth	34
R G Williams c Boycott b Sidebottom	26
R J Bailey l-b-w b Fletcher	0
D S Steele c Sharp b Booth	1
†G Sharp c Bairstow b Fletcher	28
N A Mallender c Moxon b Fletcher	11
R W Hanley l-b-w b Booth	1
B J Griffiths not out	0
Extras (b 7, l-b 3, n-b 4)	14
Total (50.5 overs)	135

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–1, 2–2, 3–65, 4–65, 5–65, 6–70, 7–114, 8–134, 9–135, 10–135.

BOWLING: Sidebottom 12-3-38-3; Fletcher 11.5-3-42-4; Carrick 1-0-1-0; Booth 21-8-22-3 Stevenson 5-1-18-0.

Second innings	
*G Cook c Metcalfe b Carrick	39
W Larkins b Fletcher	6
M J Bamber not out	51
N A Mallender not out	0
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 1)	4
Total (2 wkts)	100

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–12, 2–98.

Bonus points: Northamptonshire 2 Yorkshire 7

Umpires: J H Harris and R Julien.

Warwicks v Somerset

AT EDGBASTON

SOMERSET: First innings 354 for 8 dec (P M Roebuck 102, N F M Popplewell 90)

Second innings	
J G Wyatt l-b-w b Gifford	4
P M Roebuck b Gifford	21
*N F M Popplewell not out	17
M D Crowe not out	30
Extras (b 1, n-b 1)	2
Total (2 wkts)	74

B C Rose, *†T Botham, V J Marks, J W Lloyds, †T Gard, C H Dredge and M R Davis to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–25, 2–28.

WARWICKSHIRE: First innings	
K D Smith l-b-w b Marks	77
R I H B Dyer l-b-w b Crowe	26
A I Kallicharran c Lloyds b Crowe	6
D L Amiss b Davis	80
†G Humpage c Wyatt b Dredge	44
P A Smith not out	31
A M Ferreira not out	11
Extras (b 3, l-b 21, n-b 2)	26
Total (5 wkts dec, 82.2 overs)	301

C M Old, G C Small, N Gifford and *R G D Willis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–45, 2–55, 3–185, 4–244, 5–264.

BOWLING: Davis 20–2–82–1; Botham 11–3–29–0; Crowe 12–2–23–2; Dredge 22–2–90–1; Popplewell 5–1–17–0; Marks 10–0–30–1; Lloyds 1.2–1–4–0.

Bonus points: Warwickshire 5, Somerset 5.

Umpires: J W Holder and R A White.

Lancs v Worcs

AT OLD TRAFFORD

G Fowler c Inchmore b Patel	17
M R Chadwick c Illingworth b Kapil Dev	3
S J O'Shaughnessy l-b-w b Inchmore	13
N H Fairbrother c Weston b Patel	42
D P Hughes l-b-w b Pridgeon	10
*J Abrahams c Kapil Dev b Pridgeon	1
J Simmons c Kapil Dev b Illingworth	10
S T Jefferies c Neale b Inchmore	38
P J W Allott b Pridgeon	27
I Folley not out	6
†J Stanworth b Inchmore	1
Extras (b 7, l-b 3, w 1, n-b 4)	
Total (79.5 overs)	183

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–12, 2–35, 3–41, 4–59, 5–57, 6–105, 7–108, 8–158, 9–177, 10–183.

BOWLING: Pridgeon 23–6–57–3; Kapil Dev 6–3–9–1; Inchmore 22.5–7–53–3; Patel 25–10–40–2; Illingworth 3–1–9–1.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First innings	
M J Weston b O'Shaughnessy	61
T S Curtis b O'Shaughnessy	48
D M Smith c Hughes b Abrahams	77
*P A Neale l-b-w b Simmons	46
D B d'Oliveira not out	5
Kapil Dev b Simmons	15
†D J Humphries c O'Shaughnessy b Simmons	4
R K Illingworth not out	
Extras (l-b 4, w1, n-b 1)	6
Total (6 wkts, 90 overs)	263

D N Patel, J D Inchmore and A P Pridgeon to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–107, 2–133, 3–232, 4–238, 5–257, 6–261.

Bonus points: (to date): Lancashire 3, Worcestershire 7.

Sussex v Glamorgan

AT HOVE

GLAMORGAN: First innings	
J A Hopkins run out	74
A L Jones st Gould b Barclay	44
R C Ontong l-b-w b le Roux	2
Younis Ahmed c Parker b Jones	122
G C Holmes l-b-w b le Roux	5
C J C Rowe l-b-w b le Roux	0
J F Steele not out	24
†T Davies b Jones	4
W W Davis not out	12
Extras (l-b 3, w 3, n-b 7)	13
Total (7 wkts dec)	300

S R Barwick and *M W W Selvey did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–71, 2–85, 3–152, 4–180, 5–186, 6–283, 7–287.

BOWLING: le Roux 24–5–40–3; Jones 14.5–2–55–2; Reeve 22–7–59–0; Greig 23–5–56–0; Waller 18–8–33–0; Barclay 22–4–44–1.

Second innings	
J A Hopkins not out	31
A L Jones c Gould b Greig	19
R C Ontong not out	9
Extras (w 1, l-b 1)	2
Total (1 wkt)	61

SUSSEX: First innings	
A M Green l-b-w b Davis	0
*J R T Barclay c Holmes b Davis	28
P W G Parker b Barwick	19
C M Wells not out	138
A P Wells c Younis b Barwick	24
I A Greig c and b Davis	5
†I J Gould c Davies b Davis	1
D A Reeve b Davis	52
G S le Roux not out	2
Extras (b 4, l-b 7, w 3, n-b 17)	31
Total (7 wkts dec, 71.4 overs)	300

C E Waller and A N Jones did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–0, 2–43, 3–66, 4–115, 5–144, 6–156, 7–293.

BOWLING: Davis 21.4–5–68–5; Barwick 19–6–59–2; Selvey 17–6–59–0; Holmes 2–0–11–0; Steele 2–0–17–0; Ontong 10–0–61–0.

Bonus points: Sussex 6, Glamorgan 5.

Umpires: M J Kitchen and R Palmer.

Todays fixtures

County Championship

DERBY: Derbyshire v Kent

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Hampshire.

OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Worcestershire.

LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Nottinghamshire.

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Yorkshire.

THE OVAL: Surrey v Middlesex.

HOVE: Sussex v Glamorgan

EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Somerset.

A dark cloud over Garner as Essex ride out the storms

By Richard Streeton

CHELMSFORD: Essex drew with the West Indians.

An ankle injury sustained by Joel Garner yesterday cast a worrying shadow over the West Indians with the second Test match at Lord's less than 72 hours away. After Richards delayed his declaration a shade late on a pitch remaining friendly to the end, Essex left to make 333 in 175 minutes, saved the match comfortably after Garner's early burst had been cruelly abbreviated.

The fast bowler took a wicket in each of his first two overs, then turned his right ankle in a worn foothold in the third. He completed the over gingerly and then limped off to have ice-pack treatment and his foot strapped. Jackie Hendriks, the West Indian manager, said it was too early to say whether Garner would be fit for Lord's but admitted he was worried. Of the other West Indian casualties, Holding is still troubled by strained ankle ligaments but is hoping to be fit; the sundry ailments being nursed by Lloyed, Haynes and Marshall should all allow them to play.

Garner's fourth ball beat Gooch, playing to a ball that kept low. Prichard was also leg-before as he tried to turn a ball to the leg side. McEwan seemed in a determined mood but the first time he played across the line he was bowled by Walsh. When Gladwin missed a full toss in the next over Essex were 44 for four and struggling. Pringle and Hardie settled down to play sensibly, but 75 minutes still remained when two more wickets fell. Hardie was held at first slip from a loose stroke outside the off-stump and David East proded a catch to silly point. Fletcher, though dropped anchor and Pringle sailed on confidently as Essex escaped further storms.

Earlier, as the West Indians sought quick runs, Richards contributed the most artistic innings, Greenidge and Richardson excluded casual confidence and Dujon and Payne in a seventh-wicket stand played as numerous wristy and technically perfect strokes as anyone. Like the 1948 Australians, this touring team has a strength in depth which can weather any passing minor crisis.

On this occasion six wickets tumbled before lunch as more than one player got himself out. Richards came in as Greenidge, Richardson and Logie all fell in quick succession an his riposte was to flick Pringle over square leg for an effortless six. He went on to make 60 with fours in 13 enthralling overs before skying a catch to deep mid on.

WEST INDIANS: First innings 322 for 5 dec (P J Dujon 107, A L Logie 85, C G Greenidge 77; N A Foster 4 for 46)

Second innings	
C G Greenidge b Pringle	82
R B Richardson c Phillip b Pringle	41
A L Logie c and b Foster	60
*I V A Richards c Gladwin b Foster	60
R A Harper l-b-w b Phillip	12
H A Gomes c D E East b Foster	6
P J Dujon b R E East	24
†T R O Payne not out	34
J Garner c Foster b R E East	3
Extras (l-b 17, w 4, n-b 12)	33
Total (8 wkts dec)	277

C A Walsh and M A Small did not bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–109, 2–121, 3–123, 4–185, 5–205, 6–212, 7–265, 8–277.

BOWLING: Foster 16–2–91–; Phillip 12–2–33–0; Pringle 16–3–73–2; R E East 12–2–47–2.

ESSEX: First innings 287 for 9 dec (G A Gooch 101; R A Harper 8 for 85).

Second innings	
G A Gooch l-b-w b Garner	2
C Gladwin b Harper	26
P J Prichard l-b-w b Garner	2
K S McEwan b Walsh	14
B R Hardie c Harper b Small	38
D R Pringle not out	63
†D E East c Dujon b Harper	0
*K W R Fletcher not out	28
Extras (w 1, n-b 2)	3
Total (6 wkts)	164

N Phillip, N A Foster and R E East did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–2, 2–8, 3–44, 4–44, 5–98, 6–99.

BOWLING: Garner 3-0-7-2; Small 10-1-53-1; Walsh 9-1-40-1; Harper 18-10-26-2; Richards 8-2-22-0; Gomes 3-0-13-0.

Umpires: D O Oslear and J Birkenshaw.

Amiss and Smith lead way

Amiss, with 80 in 160 minutes, and David Smith, with a more laboured 77 in 202 minutes, steered Warwickshire to a declaration at 301 for five against Somerset at Edgbaston. Early bowling of two for eight by Crowe was soon forgotten as the third wicket pair scored, 130 in two hours.

Marks, on his 29th birthday, eventually won an lbw verdict against Smith, and Amiss played on to Davis, but Warwickshire carried on with 44 from Humpage and an unbeaten 31 from Paul Smith.

Somerset lost two wicketrs to Gifford as they limped along to 28 in 23 overs. Wyatt needed 72 minutes to make four, but Crowe (30 not out) eventually lifted the score to 74 for two at the close, for a lead of 127.

One of Yorkshire's young players made his mark at Northampton as Northamptonshire, bowled out for 135 in their first innings, were made to follow on.

After Yorkshire's last four wickets had added 74 for them to reach 329, Northants were required to bat again, facing a deficit of 194.

It was Paul Booth, aged 18, from Huddersfield who played the major role in their collapse, with three for 21 in 22 overs of left arm spin. He claimed his first championship wicket when he bowled Lamb for 34, the top score of the innings. Sidebottom took three for 38 and Fletcher had four for 42.

Northants lost Larkins early in their second innings but Cook and Bamber added 86 before Cook was out for 39 in the penultimate over. At the close Northants were 100 for two, still needing 94 to avoid an innings defeat, with Bamber 51 not out.

Openers Weston and Curtis got Worcestershire off to a good start in reply to Lancashire's first innings total of 183 at Old Trafford. They put on 107 in 39 overs before Lancashire broke through. Weston made 61 and Curtis 48 before they were both bowled by O'Shaughnessy.

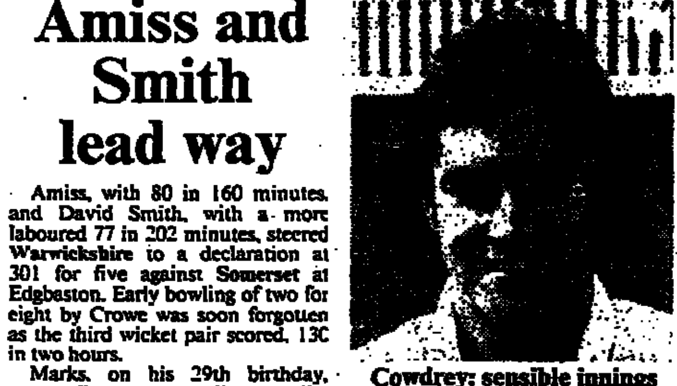
After their departure Smith and Neale put on another 99 runs before Neale was trapped lbw by Simmons, for 46. Smith was out off the bowling of Abrahams, caught by Hughes for 77, including ten boundaries and two sixes.

At the close Worcester were 263 for six off 90 overs, 80 runs ahead.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Abbot Beyne 141, *Denstone 142-5; Bedford Modern 171-5 dec, *Woodhouse Grove 141-5; *Brighton 279-3 dec (NJ Lenham 207), Hurstpierpoint 188; Butterflies 235-4 dec (C Bayman 110 not out), *Charterhouse 240-7; Caterham 168-7 dec, *Guildford RGS 169-3; *Chatham GS 176, Rochester Math 158-7; Chatham House 135, *Dover 136-3; Christ's Hospital 92, *Eastbourne 93-2; Chigwell 161-6 dec, *John Lyon 168-6; *Dean Close 249-6 dec (P Vincent 108), Dauntsey's 180-6; *Eltham 181-6 dec, City of London 163-7; Emanuel 222-8 dec (I Carrick 127 not out); Kingston GS 217; *Enfield GS 169-7 dec, Bancroft 124-7; *Felsted 161-7 dec, Bedford 130-6; Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 97, *Aldenham 98-4; *Haileybury 215-3 dec, Harrow 147-4; Hitchin 69, *Watford GS 70-0; *Kelly 186, Old Kelleians 187-7; King Edward's, Birmingham 251-5 dec (N Martin 123 not out), *Warwick 237-9; King's Rochester 195-6 dec (M Mernagh 107 not out), *St Lawrence, Ramsgate 143-8; Langley Park 112-8 dec, *Chislehurst & Sidcup GS 116-2; Latymer Upper 147, *Colfe's 146-6; *Leeds GS 288-5 dec (A Tyler 109), Merchant Taylor's, Crosby 152; London Oratory 83, *Wallington HS 87-3; *Loughborough GS 175-6 dec, King Henry VIII, Coventry 134-7.

*Marlborough 247-8 dec, Malvern 221-9; Millfield 293-4 dec, *Clifton 216-8; O M T 241-2 dec, *Merchant Taylors', Northwood 242-4 (M A Stewart 132); Old Monktonians 154, *Monkton Combe 152; Old Reedonians 260-9 dec, *Reed's 261-4; Old Wellingtonians 221-6 dec (J Salmon 114 not out) and 170-4 dec, *Wellington (Berks) 166 and 210-7; Perse 229, *The Leys 100-4; Privateers 233-7 dec, *Glenalmond XI 229-8; Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Bristol 96, *Bristol Cathedral 100-2; Radley 209-9 dec, *Bradfield 210-5; Ratcliffe 186-8 dec, *Nottingham H S 188-3 (J Morris 104 not out); Reading Univ Staff 162-9 dec, *Leighton Park 159-7; Reigate G S 121, *Rutlish 114-6; Royal Navy 233-7 dec, *Pangbourne 116; *Rugby 185-7 dec, Uppingham 94-4; *St Edmund's, Canterbury 209-5 dec, (A Walton 102 not out), Cranbrook 106-4; *St George's, Weybridge 259-6 dec, (T O'Gorman 131), St John's, Leatherhead 152-8; St Paul's 117, *Mill Hill 119-3; *St Peter's, York 259-2 dec, (J Burdass 167 not out), Durham 176-3; Sedbergh 148, *Lancaster R G S 84-6; *Sir Roger Manwood's 63, Kent College 64-2; Stowe 120, *Oundle 121-2; *Sutton Valence 215-6 dec, St Dunstan's 176; *Taunton 234-2 dec (N Waters 121, R Bartlett 101), Canford 95; Tiffin 146, *Hampton 149-8; Tonbridge 195, *Lancing 153; U C S 182-7 dec, *K C S, Wimbledon 186-3; *Whitgift 191-8 dec, Trinity, Croydon 159-8; Winchester 192-7 dec, and 86, *Eton 157-9 dec and 47-1 * Home team.

CRICKETER CUP: Second round: Old Wellingtonians 180 for 6 (D Mordant 44 not out); Old Tonbridgians 181 for 5 (G Cowdrey 90 not out), Old Alleynians 210 for 6 (P Sudell 103, P Mcinley 60); Haileybury Hermits 179 (R Ellis 41, S Dyson 4 for 17).



Cowdrey: sensible innings

Caution the Cowdrey watchword

By Peter Ball

DERBY: Derbyshire, with two second innings wickets in hand, lead Kent by 54 runs.

A sensible 95 from Cowdrey, compiled against Derbyshire's often wayward attack, followed by some contrastingly excellent seam bowling by Kent's battery of medium-pace bowlers, enabled Kent to have an often slow but interesting day's play.

Derbyshire lost two wickets overcoming their first innings deficit of 106, but three more fell almost immediately afterwards as Jarvis's second nine-over spell yielded him the impressive return of four for 22.

The Kent bowlers were soon to reveal just how useful their final lead of 106 was. Barnett and Wright more than halved the deficit in their opening stand, but once Barnett, driving at an outswinger to give Laderman a simple return catch off the forward edge, had gone, Wright could find on one to stay with him.

Hill was a little unlucky, trying to remove his bat from a ball which followed him. Morris briefly played some fine shots followed by an execrable one to be bowled, and Miller was caught off the glove by a ball which lifted sharply.

In all this time Wright had been apparently untroubled, his 50 coming up in 90 minuets and containing several handsome shots. But when he, too, went onto the back foot to his downfall, hooking Jarvis down Johnson's throat at long leg.

DERBYSHIRE: First innings 199 (R M Ellison 4 for 34)

*K J Barnett c and b Alderman	38
J G Wright c Johnson b Jarvis	62
A Hill c Marsh b Cowdrey	0
J E Morris b Ellison	17
G Miller c Tavaré b Jarvis	0
W P Fowler c Aslett b Jarvis	19
R J Finney c Alderman b Jarvis	5
B Roberts c Ellison b Alderman	3
P G Newman not out	6
†R W Taylor not out	10
Extras (n-b 2)	2
Total (8 wkts)	160

I Broome to bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–64, 2–65, 3–113, 4–114, 5–119, 6–131, 7–144, 8–144.

KENT: First innings	
N R Taylor l-b-w Roberts	9
L Potter c Taylor b Broome	39
*C J Tavaré l-b-w b Roberts	32
D G Aslett c Hill b Finney	20
C S Cowdrey c Wright b Roberts	95
G W Johnson c Broome b Newman	35
R M Ellison c Finney b Morris	35
†S A Marsh not out	30
T M Alderman c Barnett b Miller	1
D L Underwood c Fowler b Newman	4
K B S Jarvis c Roberts b Newman	5
Extras (l-b 4, w 1)	5
Total	305

Score at 100 overs: 291 for 7

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–21, 2–88, 3–102, 4–102, 5–144, 6–237, 7–288, 8–293, 9–300, 10–305.

BOWLING: Finney 23-4-43-1; Newman 26.5-6-63-3; Roberts 25-5-78-3; Broome 10-3-45-1; Morris 6-0-35-1; Miller 14-2-36-1.

Bonus points: Derbyshire 4, Kent 7

Umpires: D J Constant and N T Plews.

Oxford's choice

Oxford University have selected six of their seven available Blues and one freshman to meet Cambridge University in the University match at Lord's on July 4, 5 and 6.

OXFORD: *A R J Miller (Haileybury and St Edmund Hall), R M Edbrooke (Queen Elizabeth Hospital Bristol and Hertford), W R Bristowe (Charterhouse and St Edmund Hall), *G J Toogood (North Bromsgrove HS and Lincoln), *J D Carr (Repton and Worcester), *K A Hayes (QEGS Blackburn and Merton, capt), D A Thorne (Bablake and Keble), J G Franks (Stamford School and St Edmund Hall), *M R Cullinan (Hilton College, South Africa and Worcester), *H T Rawlinson (Eton and Christ Church), M P Lawrence (Manchester GS and Merton).

* A Blue

TENNIS: WIMBLEDON FINDS TOP GEAR ON FIRST DAY

Memory man puts Lendl to the test

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Ivan Lendl, who is seeded to play John McEnroe in the final, had a usefully prolonged but worrying match in the first round at Wimbledon yesterday. He took two hours and 17 minutes to beat Dick Stockton 4-6, 6-0, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4 in the breezy depths of court one.

This was the same Stockton who beat Ilie Nastase and Alex Metreveli to advance unseeded to the semi-finals 10 years ago. The same Stockton who reached the French semi-finals in 1978. The same Stockton who had so much bother with his back that it was no surprise when he withdrew from serious competition in singles. This was only his third singles match since August.

In the recent French championships, Lendl won the singles and Stockton fell off some shelves in the memory to share the mixed doubles title with Anne Smith. When the Wimbledon draw was made, it was suggested here that, even with 33 birthdays behind him, Stockton "may have one good match left in him." He had indeed.

Stockton comes from Dallas. He is a big, quiet man who walks carefully and watchfully, with a slight loose-armed stoop as if expecting a challenge to a fast draw. The curvature of his legs suggests that they have spent long hours wrapped around a horse. There is an air of calculated violence about him, even between rallies.

Stockton hits hard, volleys the ball as if intent on burying it, and exploits the short angles like a doubles expert – which he is. He uses his wealth of experience to create gaps on the other side of the net and hides those on his own side.

During the first set, especially, Stockton gave Lendl something of a lesson in the craft of grass-court tennis in general and volleying in particular. When a backhand down the line gave Stockton a break to 3-2, a cloud passed over Lendl's face. Those deeply-set eyes seemed to recede even further. Lendl looked rather unusual, anyway – has that once-dark hair been given a mild dose of henna?

Stockton held his service for 4-2 and, in the process chased a lob, turned on it and passed Lendl with a cross court backhand that clipped the net cord. Lendl sank to his knees as if punched on the button. In that set Stockton demonstrated that he once – and for a while, still could be – a better grass-court player than Lendl.

Then Lendl overpowered him for two sets before Stockton, now playing from memory, bounced off the ropes at a time when he should have been asking no more from life than a shower and a rest. Even in the fifth set, when the spring had gone from his legs, Stockton still raised doubts about the outcome. This was a good match for both men: Lendl because of what he learned and Stockton because of what he remembered.

Frankly, we did not expect much from this first round programme. But Wimbledon had a good first day. Its green serentiy makes it the loveliest of major tournaments. Yesterday the peerless organization slipped into top gear so smoothly that one forgot the 50 weeks in neutral.

Seeds were scheduled for eight of the 18 courts and the cloudy brightness of the weather was less of a threat than a promise. By mid-afternoon, the breeze was just fresh enough to justify an outlay of 85p on fish and chips in the food village: better value for money than a glass of wine at £1.10 in the press bar (beat the system by taking your own bottle).

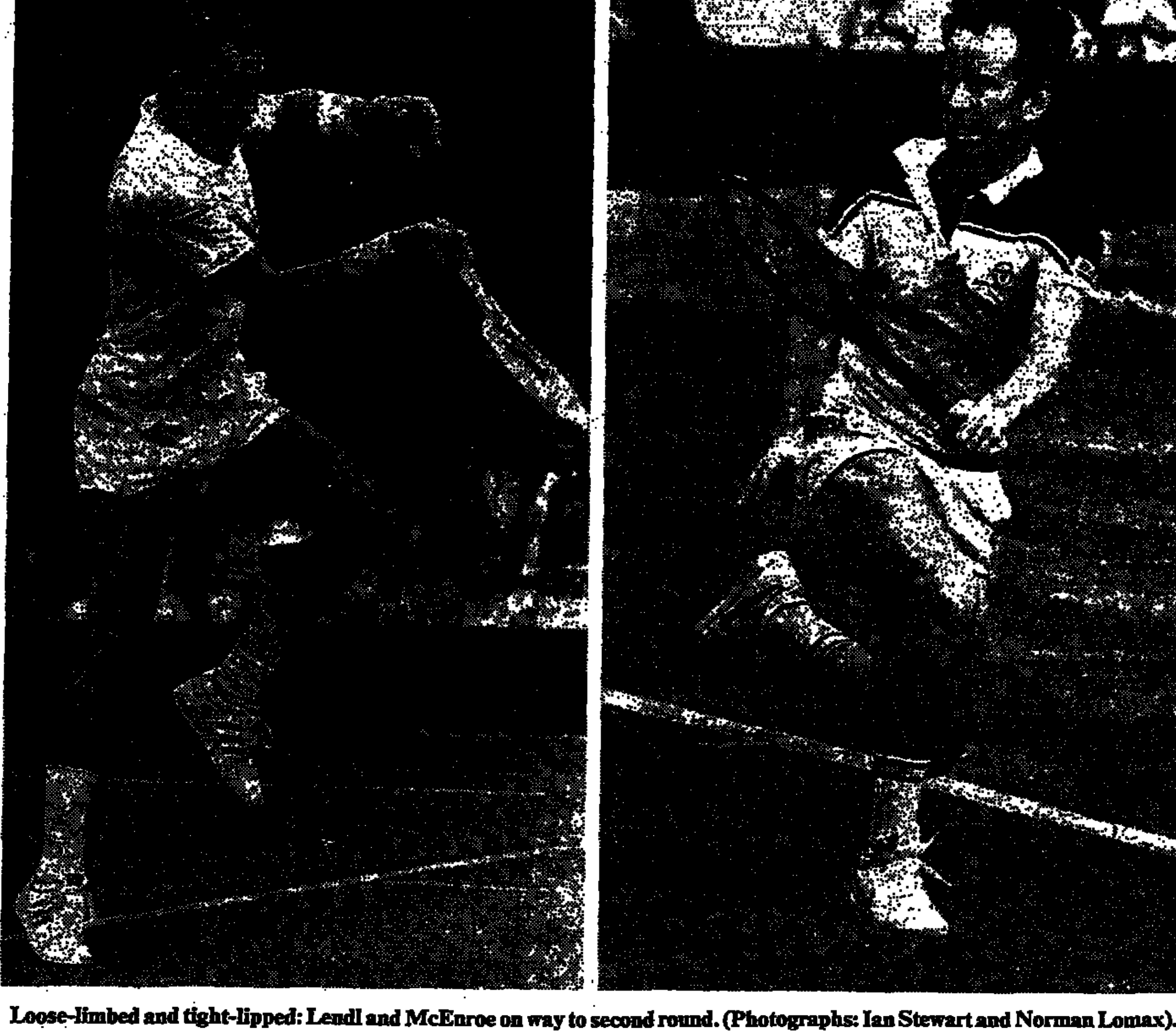
These first two or three days are the time to enjoy Wimbledon. One can stroll from court 17 to court 13 (about as fas as one can go) in only five minutes. On court 17 Rodney Harmon, a tall man whose permanently questioning look suggests that he expects nohing but the unexpected, took five sets to beat a bouncy little Spaniard, Emilio Sanchez. On court 13 Chris Lewis, last year's runner up, disposed more easily of a confusing Swiss Davis Cup player, Roland Stadler, who hit the ball up two fisted on both flanks.

Boris Becker, aged 16, a hefty, fair haired German, had an easy win over Blaine Willenborg, of Maimi, who sounds like a composite Swede but does not play like either Wilander or Borg. A genuine Swede, Joakim Nystrom, beat Tim Wilkinson, who carried an unusual quantity of equipment into active service. Wilkinson had all he needed – sun visor, towel tucked in waistband, two wristlets, and a heavy knee bandage except the ability to beat Nystrom.

Another Swede, Anders Jarryd, was beaten in the first round for the fourth consecutive year – worth noting only because his tennis on other surfaces earned him a seeding on Wimbledon's inimitable grass. Britain's Davis Cup singles players, John Lloyd and Colin Dowdeswell, broke even. Lloyd beat Andreas Maurer over five sets, but Dowdeswell lost to Ben Testerman in three. The latter match seemed to have a hair-raising effect on the young lady operating the scoreboard. Or was it just one of those "punk" coiffeurs?

● Jose Luis Clerc, the eighth seeded Argentine, withdrew from the Wimbledon championships shortly after he was due on court for his first-round match against the Australian, Craig Miller. His trainer informed the referee, Alan Mills, that Clerc was "ill" and gave no further details. Clerc's place in the draw went to a lucky loser from the qualifying competition, Claudio Mezzardri of Italy.





Loose-limbed and tight-lipped: Lendl and McEnroe on way to second round. (Photographs: Ian Stewart and Norman Lomax).

Yesterday's results

Men's singles

Holder: J P McEnroe (US)

First round

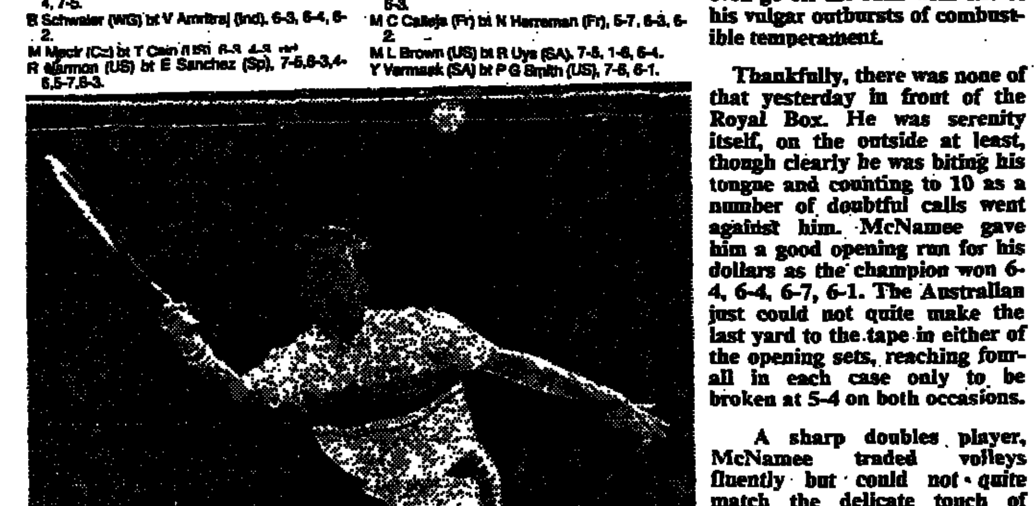
B Becker (WG) bt B Willenborg (US), 6-0, 6-0, 6-4.
C J Lewis (NZ) bt R Stadler (Switz), 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.
B Testerman (US) bt C Dowdeswell (GB), 6-4, 6-3, 6-3
N Odizor (Nigeria) bt J Turpin (US), 6-2, 7-5, 7-6.
M Davis (US) bt B Manson (US), 6-3, 7-6, 6-3.
H SUNDSTROM (Swe) bt B J E Boileau (Bel), 6-4, 7-6, 7-5.
J Hlasek (Switz) bt W Fibak (Pol), 7-5, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1.
G Holmes (US) bt J W Feaver (GB), 6-1, 6-3, 6-7, 6-2.
S Edberg (Swe) bt B D Drewett (Aus), 6-4, 3-6, 7-6, 6-2.
W Masur (Aus) bt S Youl (Aus), 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.
C Motta (Br) bt M J Bates (GB), 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.
C J Wittus (US) bt C H Cox (US), 6-4, 6-3, 5-7, 2-6, 6-4.
T R Gullikson (US) bt H Pfister (US), 6-3, 6-4, 5-7, 6-2.
S Simonsson (Swe) bt S Glickstein (Isr), 4-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.
R Krishnan (Ind) bt S Colombo (It), 4-6, 6-2, 7-5, 6-4.
J Nystrom (Swe) bt T Wilkison (US), 5-7, 7-6, 6-4, 7-5.
B Schwaier (WG) bt V Amritraj (Ind), 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.
M Mecir (Cz) bt T Cain (US), 6-3, 4-3, ret.
R Harmon (US) bt E Sanchez (Sp), 7-5, 6-3, 4-6, 5-7, 6-3.
J P McENROE (US) bt P McNamee (Aus), 6-4, 6-4, 6-7, 6-1.
I LENDL (Cz) bt R L Stockton (US), 4-6, 6-0, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4.
D Tarr (SA) bt C Roger-Vasselin (Fr), 6-4, 1-6, 6-2, 6-1.
J M Lloyd (GB) bt A Maurer (WG), 3-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.
S E Davis (US) bt A JARRYD (Swe), 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.
R Acuna (Chile) bt J Soares (Br), 7-6, 1-6, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.
J B Fitzgerald (Aus) bt D Pate (US), 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.
C A Miller (Aus) bt C Mezzadri (Switz), 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.
Z Kuharszky (Hun) bt G Mayer (US), 7-6, 6-2, 4-6, 1-6, 8-6.

Women's singles

Holder: M Navratilova (US)

First round

E M Sayers (Aus) bt R M White (US), 6-2, 6-3.
A N Croft (GB) bt P Delhees-Jauch (Switz), 6-3, 6-0.
W E White (US) bt M Jausovec (Yug), 7-6, 7-6.
A E Hobbs (GB) bt C S Reynolds (US), 6-2, 7-6.
G A Rush (US) bt B Herr (US), 4-6, 6-4, 6-1.
M Skuherska (Cz) bt L Savchenko (USSR), 6-1, 6-2.
C BASSETT (Can) bt S A Walsh (US), 6-1, 3-6, 6-3.
M C Calleja (Fr) bt N Herreman (Fr), 5-7, 6-3, 6-2.
M L Brown (US) bt R Uys (SA), 7-6, 1-6, 6-4.
Y Vermaak (SA) bt P G Smith (US), 7-6, 6-1.



Dowdeswell on his heels: beaten in straight sets

McEnroe sets off in serenity

By Geoffrey Green

John McEnroe, the reigning singles champion, already twice a holder of the title, began by tradition on the Centre Court precisely at two o'clock on a windy afternoon of cloud and passing sunshine. Facing him was Paul McNamee, an Australian doubles master.

This was the American's first whistle stop, a wayside station as it were, on his expected route to the terminus for the fifth year in succession, unless something happens along the way. There may be an avenging red light or a signal against him: he could even go off the rails with one of his vulgar outbursts of combustible temperament.

Thankfully, there was none of that yesterday in front of the Royal Box. He was serenity itself, on the outside at least, though clearly he was biting his tongue and counting to 10 as a number of doubtful calls went against him. McNamee gave him a good opening run for his dollars as the champion won 6-4, 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. The Australian just could not quite make the last yard to the tape in either of the opening sets, reaching four-all in each case only to be broken at 5-4 on both occasions.

A sharp doubles player, McNamee traded volleys fluently but could not quite match the delicate touch of McEnroe's deadly stop volleys, nor indeed, of the winner's beautifully measured lobs and fierce smashes.

Stockton on toes: the Texan serves a surprise

The temperature rose sharply as the Centre Court roared the Australian on to six-all and tie break in the third set. The sun was out then as McNamee pulled back from 0-3 to five-all then seven-all and ahead to 9-7 to seal that third set with his fifth ace of the match. But that was the end of his journey. By then he was signalling "May-day".

Asked to change his shorts before the start from blue to traditional white, McEnroe clearly had decided to rein himself in. No one disputes his outstanding talents as a player, but when he misbehaves he reduces himself to a butterfly on a dunghill.

FOOTBALL

Shreeves takes on hard task at Spurs

By David Miller

Absentee landlords in football are an innovation not to be encouraged. Whether the new system at Tottenham Hotstpur will work, with Peter Shreeves as manager selecting the team, Douglas Alexiou as chairman making the speeches and Irving Scholar as tax exile pulling all the strings, remains to be seen.

Scholar, who hops in and out of London as often as the Inland Revenue allows, yesterday revealed his long-known secret of replacing Keith Burkinshaw, the winning manager of this season's UEFA Cup and two FA Cups, with Shreeves, one of the most knowledgeable assistant managers in the game. Reservations about this appointment have less to do with the ability of Shreeves to adjust to the responsibility of being out in front, than to Scholar's motivation for sacking Burkinshaw and appointing a back-room man little known to the public.

The impression is that Scholar, a life-long Tottenham supporter yet a man with almost no previous background in the intimate working of a club, envisages a substantial proportion of the decisions at all levels being under his scrutiny.

It was in the best interests of Tottenham that the somewhat sleepy regime of the amiable Richardson family was superseded, by polite share holding force majeure, to protect financial stability, but whether Scholar's business instincts will, in the long run, enhance Tottenham's football tradition is questionable.

It depends how far he is prepared to allow Shreeves to manage playing affairs. The inference of such an appointment at one of Europe's major clubs, is that Scholar does not want too powerful a man.

For Shreeves it is a substantial leap. Like Allan Harris, who will accompany Terry Venables to Barcelona, he is one of the most aware of coaches. He has shown shrewd assesment of players while watching the European championship, and is a precise judge of Tottenham's strengths and weaknesses, both in skill and character, yet acting upon those judgments successfully under the pressures of the public eye, the League table, dressing room player-power and Mr Scholar's regular telephone calls will demand more than Shreeves has yet experienced.

Highbury Rangers

Queen's Park Rangers will play their home matches in next season's UEFA Cup at Highbury. Rangers cannot use their own plastic pitch because artificial playing surfaces are banned by UEFA, so they opted for Arsenal's ground instead.

"We looked at other grounds in London," the Rangers secretary Ron Phillips said, "But Highbury was the only one which met all our requirements."

Coventry yesterday signed Bob Latchford and the former West Bromwich Albion midfield player, Martin Jol, on free transfers. Latchford was signed from Breda, whom he helped to promotion with 13 goals in 16 matches. Jol, a Dutch international, was released by Albion at the end of last season.

Bristol Rovers are to be run by a three-man board after the resignation of three directors. The chairman, Martin Flook and vice-chairman, Barry Bradshaw, have elevated the chief executive, Gordon Bennett, to join them on the board as managing director. Rovers are to unveil a plan today for a £10m stadium.

Dumbarton, the newly promoted Scottish Premier League club, are up for sale, and £100,000 will gain the majority holding. The Dumbarton engineering and construction firm Hutchison and company, who hold a 52 per cent stake in the club, have called in the receiver because of the trading position of two of their subsidiaries.

EQUESTRIANISM

Dressage team now complete

By Jenny MacArthur

Jane Wilson learnt yesterday that she has joined Jennie Loriston-Clarke and Christopher Bartle in the dressage team for Los Angeles. Tanya Larrigan travels with them as reserve. Mrs Wilson's inclusion comes after her convincing performance on Pinocchio in the Grand Prix at Aachen last weekend where, on trial with Sarah Whitmore and Dutchman, she faced considerably more pressure than she is likely to have at Los Angeles.

Miss Whitmore did not fare so well, and Dutchman's below-average performance opened the door for Miss Larrigan, aged 29, already one of the three reserves. Diana Mason, also named as a reserve after her performance at Goodwood earlier this month on Prince Consort, is to be chef d'equipe.

Miss Larrigan, who spent the first nine years of her life in the circus where her parents gave high school displays, had gone exceptionally well on the 16-year-old Salute at the "final trial" at Goodwood, but the selectors were determined to give Miss Whitmore one more chance

Britain has never won an Olympic dressage medal, but the bronze may now be within sight. The West Germans are the runaway favourites, as confirmed last week in Aachen, and in the absence of the Soviet Union the Danish team, led by Anne Grethe Jensen, the European chamipion, with Marzog will probably take the silver. This leaves Britain, France Canada, the Netherlands and the rapidly-improving Sweden to fight it out for the bronze.

TEAM: Jennie Loriston-Clarke (Dutch Courage); Christopher Bartle (Wily Trout); Jane Wilson (Pinocchio). Reserve: Tanya Larrigan (Salute).

RUGBY LEAGUE

Hopes of squaring the series

By Keith Macklin

Despite the profound pessimism gripping long-distance British watchers of the international scene, Frank Myler, the Great Britain coach, believes that his team can at best square the series against Austraia at Brisbane today and at worst get a much healthier scoreline than the 25-8 at Sydney.

Myler has made two key changes, and both are, on paper at least, for the better. The coach's nephew, Tony Myler, has been dogged by injury but he professes to be back to fitness and ready to tangle with Wally Lewis, the resourceful Australian captain. The speedy Keith Rayne comes back into the front row, with Goodway reverting to second row. This gives the pack a more mobile look, particularly with the younger Worrall replacing Adams at loose forward.

Tony Myler is tall and strong, and if he avoids further injury he should give Lewis a more worrying time at stand-off half than the inexperienced Foy. However, Lewis made a chilling comment when he said over the weekend that he was "looking for improvement in my own game". Since he scored a try and was man of the match at Sydney, these words sound like Rocky Marciano, having pole-axed an opponent, commenting: "I don't seem to be hitting hard enough."

Great Britain are psychologically, as well as statistically, one down in the series and, as with the first game, observers in Australia believe that the tourists have no faith in their capacity to win. They merely seek to put up a good performance.

RACING

Ives maintains his form with Pontefract double

Tony Ives maintained his strong challenge for the jockeys' championship with two winners at Pontefract yesterday afternoon. This put him on the 46-winner mark for the season, two ahead of Lester Piggott, although Piggott was due to ride five probable favourites at Wolverhampton's evening meeting.

Ives's first winner, Helene Darling in the Juvenile Maiden Auction Stakes started at 20-1. After taking up the running from the favourite, Manhattan Boy a furlong out, the filly bravely held the challenge of London Leader by half a length.

Ian Glenton, the owner, could not believe his eyes, for he has half a dozen horses in training with Herbert Jones and this was his first winner in two years of ownership. "I just had a fiver each way on Helene Darling, as up until today it's been the kiss of death to back my horses", he said.

Ives's second winner was Guess Again in the Pontefract Maiden Mile Championship.

● Ian Balding, the royal trainer, and Ginger McCain, of Red Rum Fame, were both fined £50 by the Jockey Club disciplinary committee yesterday for failing to check the identities of two yearlings involved in a "mix-up".

The horses in question were yearlings bought at last year's Newmarket November Sales. The colts were each sent to the wrong trainer. Balding and McCain were fined for failing to check the yearlings' markings on their vaccination certificates.

Brighton results

Going: Firm.

1.30 (1m) 1, GIADA (J Blake, evens fav); 2, The Warrior (A Whitehead, 16-1); 3, Chad's Gamble (N Adams, 8-1). ALSO RAN: 7-4 Stay Sharp (5th), 50 Cheung Sing (6th), Sashamal, 100 Bushy Bay (4th). 7 ran. 1l, nk, 1l, 3l, 2½l. L Cumani at Newmarket. TOTE: £2.20; £1.60, £4.40. DF: £9.90. CSF: £14.11.

2.0 (6f) 1, HIGH BIDDER (B Raymond, 14-1); 2, Embroideress (S Cauthen, 7-1); 3, Dance By Night (P Waldron, 20-1). ALSO RAN: 6-4 fav Corrals Lady, 7-2 Rigilis (6th), 8 Godsend (4th), [illegible]

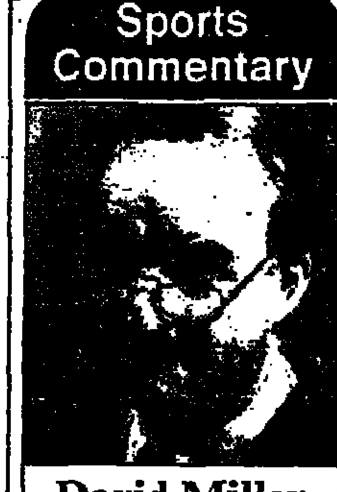
11-2 Worlingworth Waltz, 8 Blondello, 10 Profit Warrant (6th), 11 Mister Prelude, Tropical Red, 14 Balinese, Minus Man, 50 Harbour Bridge, Master Carver, Susan's Sunset, Singing Fool. 16 ran. [illegible]

Pontefract

[illegible]

Other racing, page 28

Sports Commentary



David Miller

You could not open a paper this last week without being confronted with the owlish countenance of John McEnroe and a discussion on whether tennis was at last about to restrict his anarchic behaviour. Yet football, which, as France has so beautifully proved in the past fortnight, can sill achieve romantic and dramatic proportions for a world audience substantially larger tham that of tennis, faces with virtual indifference an anarchy 10 times worse than McEnroe's worst.

The fact that football has also taken to deciding most of its major trophies by lottery, equivalent in tennis not to a tie-break but to seeing who can serve the most aces on five consecutive services, each with the receiver having only to return the ball over the net once to win the point, or to a free bowl at unprotected stumps in cricket, is absurd. There is little encouragement to believe that football is about to become any more positive than the pliant tennis authorities.

Some years ago, when George Courtney was an emerging international referee, I suggested he was better than most among a deteriorating species. In Lyon on Sunday night he was either the best or the worst thing to have happened to the 1984 European Championship, depending upon your standards. Either way, he has already influenced the outcome of tomorrow's final between France and Spain.

A referee blots his copybook

During Spain's semi-final victory over tiring Denmark, an outstanding team who eliminated England last year but are short on stamina for such an arduous tournament, Courtney booked nine players and sent off one: a traffic warden's orgy which inevitably meant that either team would lose two or three men with accumulated bookings in the final. Spain will be without the highly important Gordillo and Maceda, two of their best players, in the final. Had Denmark won the penalty lottery after extra time, they would have lost Berggren, sent off, Jesper Olsen and Elkjaer-Larsen.

The conservatives, who include Tottenham's former manager, Keith Burkinshaw, and UEFA's secretary, Hans Bangerter, are saying that Courtney went too far and has marred the final, giving an unfair advantage to the French hosts. Realists, among whom I include myself, believe Courtney's first match in the tournament arrived too late to establish a necessary standard, which other referees, including Christov of Czechoslovakia, chosen for the final despite the licence he allowed Stielike, might profitably have emulated.

Bangerter agrees that much stricter refereeing was required in certain earlier matches – indeed Denmark might have received a shoal of bookings against France and Belgium in the first round – yet thinks Courtney exceeded his brief. Perhaps the later bookings of Morten Olsen and Maceda were a shade harsh, yet the three Spanish bookings in seven minutes in the first half actually stopped any nonsense and persuaded them to start playing football. Berggren, throwing up his arms in mock innocence when sent off, could have no complaint as one of the most persistent offenders of the finals. What is the future if officials continually complain of referees' lenience, only to protest at occasional rigorous effectiveness?

Ninety per cent perspiration

Courtney has earned an unfoocial black mark from UEFA and is in the same reluctant category as those stricter tennis umpires, referred to by my colleague, Rex Bellamy, yesterday, who are side-stepped by tennis organizers afraid of their sponsors.

One of the yellow cards was for Arconada, who saved the third Danish penalty by Laudrup, only for Courtney justifiably to order a retake because the goalkeeper had moved early. Almost every keeper does – Schumacher did against France in the World Cup – which is just another farcial aspect of deciding matches on penalties.

Since almost every manager, player and spectator would rather have a replay, which is administratively impossible, I offer a compromise. Why not, if extra time is indecisive, then have a six-a-side match on a full-sized pitch, like rugby sevens? Each team would be free to select from any member of its squad whether or not previously substituted, and they would if necessary play to a finish. It would be fair, exciting and real football. And if, for example, they played seven minutes each way, it would take no longer than the penalties.

France should undoubtedly win the final, unless their nerves fail them, even if in 11 matches this season only two of their 18 goals have been scored by a forward. England may have no Platini, but the French pattern, of using intelligent, improvising midfield players who can move forward, is something Bobby Robson might study.

There is one hidden lesson for him. There would be no room in Hidalgo's team for the self-indulgent Hoddle. Giresse, Platini and Tigana may all be superb ball players but, like the unwavering Fernandez, they work their kneecaps off most of the time. Alf Ramsey was said to mistrust genius unless it came dripping in sweat. France have demonstrated that even improvizatory artists must embrase diligence.

The British, of course, have largely ignored the championships. You could buy Zajec, Yugoslavia's sweeper and one of the best dozen players we have seen here, for only £400,000, but a prominent English club manager here is symptematically content with the journeymen he already has.

IN BRIEF

Kite takes flight in Atlanta

Atlanta (Reuter) – Tom Kite scored a 67 on Sunday to take a five-stroke victory in the Atlanta Classic golf tournament here.

Kite finished on a 19-under-par 269, the best sub-par score by the winner of PGA event this year. Don Pooley was second after going round in 71.

MOTOR RALLYING: Stig Blomqvist, of Sweden, in an Audi Quattro, leads the New Zealand Rally after three Finnish drivers – including Hannu Mikkola, the world champion, crashed during yesterday's 27th stage. Mikkola, only five seconds behind Blomqvist at the start of the stage lost 13 minutes and fell back to third place after rolling his Audi Quattro

MOTOCROSS: André Malherbe, of Belgium, increased his lead in the world 500cc championships by finishing fourth in the United States Grand Prix in Carlsbad, California, in Sunday. Broc Glover, of the United States, was the overall winner of this eighth round of the world championship.

CYCLING: Colombia, the host nation, won most medals in the Panamerican championships which ended on Sunday. Colombia finished with three golds, three silvers and a bronze to Chile's three golds, one silver and two bronzes.

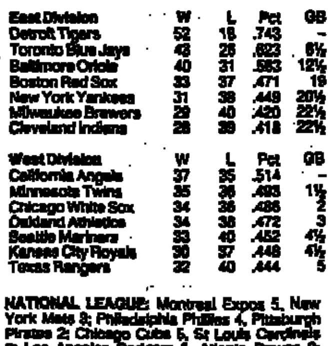
SWIMMING: Wales will be hoping for a morale-boosting result in the Eight Nation's tournament, sponsord by Esso, at the Empire Pool, Cardiff, this weekend. No Welsh competitors made the British Olympic squad.

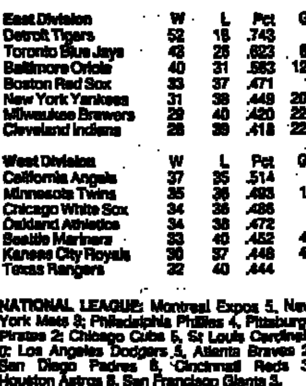
TEAM: Men 100m freestyle: P Gwilt; 200m freestyle: A Day; 400m freestyle: Day; 1500m freestyle: Day; 100m backstroke: I Rosser; 100m backstroke: K Adkins; 200m breaststroke: Adkins; 100m butterfly: Gwilt; 200m butterfly: S Williamson; 200m medley: Rosser or B Perry; 400m medley: Rosser or S Gwynne. Relay squads to be selected. Women: 100m freestyle: M McKinnel; 200m freestyle: N Cumbers; 400m freestyle: Cumbers; 800m Cumbers; 100, backstroke: H George; 200m backstroke: George; 100m breaststroke: C Tucker; 200m breaststroke: Tucker; 100m butterfly: S Lewis; 200m butterfly: Lewis or L Knott; 200m medley: Tucker; 400m medley: A Powell. Relay squads to be selected.

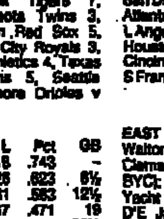
FOR THE RECORD

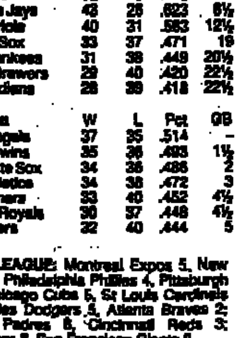
BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Detroit Tigers 7, Milwaukee Brewers 1; Minnesota Twins 3, Chicago White Sox 2; Boston Red Sox 5, Toronto Blue Jays 3; Kansas City Royals 3, California Angels 2; Oakland Athletics 4, Texas Rangers 3; Cleveland Indians 5, Seattle Mariners 8. Postponed: Baltimore Orioles v New York Yankees.

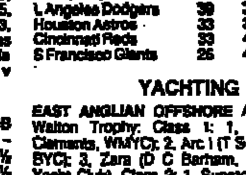




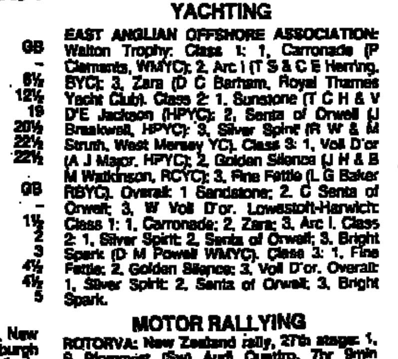




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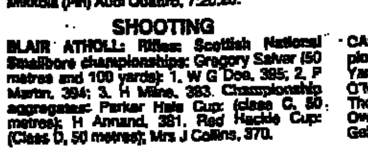


West Division	W	L	Pct	GB
San Diego Padres	41	28	.594	–
Atlanta Braves	39	33	.542	3½
L Angeles Dodgers	39	35	.527	4½
Houston Astros	33	38	.465	9
Cincinnati Reds	33	40	.452	10
S Francisco Giants	26	43	.377	15



YACHTING

EAST ANGLIAN OFFSHORE ASSOCIATION: [illegible]



MOTOR RALLYING

[illegible]

SHOOTING

[illegible]

GOLF

SHAKER HEIGHTS, Ohio: Seniors tournament, final round: (US unless stated): 272: A Palmer 72, 68, 67, 68. 276: P Thomson (Aus) 68, 73, 67, 71. 281: M Barber 72, 71, 67, 71. 283: D January 70, 69, 73, 71. 284: W Casper 72, 72, 68, 72, J Ferree 70, 73, 69, 72. 287: D Sikes 72, 69, 73, 73; C Sifford 71, 72, 69, 75; R Funseth 68, 75, 70, 74.

ATLANTA, Georgia: Atlanta Classic, final round: (US unless stated): 269: T Kite 68, 67, 66, 67. 274: D Pooley 68, 68, 67, 71. 275: M Donald 64, [illegible]



FOOTBALL

[illegible]

MOTORCROSS

[illegible]

MOTOR RACING

Piquet's victory gives team battle a new impetus

By John Blunsden

Nelson Piquet's second grand prix success in eight days means that with the 1984 world championship at the half-way stage, what had looked to be a private contest between the Marlboro McLaren drivers, Alain Prost and Niki Lauda, has suddenly developed into a more realistic inter-team battle, and only just in time. With Teo Fabi also among the six finishers in Detroit with the second Brabham, all the evidence suggests that BMW have finally overcome their frustrating quality-control problems which have so badly affected Brabham's early-season performances.

In Canada last week, Piquet beat the McLaren team, but only just. In Detroit, the victory was clear-cut after first Prost and then Lauda were forced into the pits for attention. Moreover, the fastest car at Detroit, at least in the early stages, was Nigel Mansell's JPS Lotus-Renault, and it is now clear that Gerard Ducarouge's latest design is a potential race-winner in either Mansell's or Elio De Angelis's hands.

There is little doubt that all the teams are relieved to be leaving the bumpy streets of Detroit, which took such a toll of cars on Sunday as well as during the two preceding days of practice. But those who fell victim to the unforgiving track must find it sobering that their next destination – Dallas next week – is to a circuit which is similarly based on urban streets and one, moreover, which is being used for the first time, with all the implications of experience which this holds.

Street circuits, especially the American sort which tend to be lined with unyielding concrete slabs, call for a special kind of concentration and accuracy and full marks to Piquet, Brundle, De Angelis, Fabi, Prost and Laffite for finding the sustained concentration necessary to keep out of trouble on Sunday. Brundle's performance was especially meritious, for whereas the experienced Piquet was able to set a comfortable pace which kept him well clear of the edges of the track, Brundle, who gets better with every race, needed to use all the road width available to maximize his speed through the corners in order to offset his power deficiency down the straight.

His equally talented colleague in the Tyrrell team, Stefan Bellof, paid the penalty for a minor misjudgment when entering the pit straight and clouting the end of the pit wall; had he not done so, Tyrrells could well have been second and third on a circuit where their nimbleness paid substantial dividends. It could well be the same story in Dallas.

Meanwhile, both Ferrari and Renault are going through a bad spell of unreliability, neither team having proved able to sustain a challenge in recent races, while the handling problems afflicting the Williams-Hondas appear to be as far away as ever from solution. The Renault-powered Ligiers, however, have developed into much more effective cars than seemed likely earlier in the season, although they too have lacked the staying power necessary to mount a serious challenge.

Once the Dallas Grand Prix is over, everyone returns home for a resumption of the European season with the British Grand Prix, sponsored by John Player, at Brands Hatch on July 22, by which time several significant car changes can be expected as the championship struggle enters its decisive stages.

RESULTS: 1, N Piquet (Br) Brabham-BMW, 63 laps, 1hr 55min 41.842sec (81.679 mph); 2, M Brundle (GB), Tyrrell-Ford, 1:55:42.679; 3, De Angelis (It), JPS Lotus-Renault, 1:56:14.480; 4, T Fabi (It), Brabham-BMW, 1:57:08.370; 5, A Prost (Fr), McLaren-TAG, 1:57:37.100; 6, J Laffite (Fr), Williams-Honda, 62 laps.

World Championship Drivers: 1, Prost, 34.5 pts; 2, Lauda, 24; 3, De Angelis, 19.5; 4, Piquet, 18; 5, Arnoux, 16.5; 6, Warwick, 13; 7, Rosberg, 11; 8, Alboreto, 9; 9, Brundle, 8; 10, Tambay, 7; equal 11, Bellof and Mansell, 5; 13, Senna, 4; equal 14, Cheever, Patrese and Fabi, 3; 17 De Cesaris, 2; equal 18, Boutsen and Laffite, 1. Manufacturers 1, McLaren-TAG, 58½ pts; 2, Ferrari, 25½; 3, Lotus-Renault, 24½; Brabham-BMW, 21; 5, Renault, 20; 6, Tyrrell-Ford, 13; 7, Williams Honda, 12; 8, Alfa Romeo, 6; 9, Toleman-Hart, 4; 10, Ligier-Renault, 2; 11, Arrows-Ford, 1.

BOXING

£370,000 for Pedroza

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

If Barry McGuigan, Ireland's exciting European featherweight champion, impresses against Paul De Vorce, of the United States, at the King's Hall, Belfast on Saturday, his next bout will almost certainly be for Eusebio Pedroza's World Boxing Association title later this year. McGuigan's manager, B J Eastwood has offered Pedroza $500,000 (£375,000) to come to Belfast.

Eastwood was in Panama City at the weekend to see the world champion box Gerald Hayes in a non-title 10-round bout. Eastwood was heartened when he saw Pedroza floored in the second. Even though the Panamanian stopped Hayes in the tenth, Eastwood felt that McGuigan was ready to take on Pedroza.

"Pedroza showed a lot of class," Eastwood said, "but I think the time is right for Barry to go for the big one. Immediately after the fight I offered Pedroza's manager $500,000 to come to the King's Hall."

● John Feeney, of Hartlepool, the British bantamweight champion, gets his fourth chance to win the European title after his defeat of Sepp Iten, the official challenger, in Switzerland earlier this month. After representations by Dennie Mancini, Feeney's manager, and the British Boxing Board of Control, the European Boxing Union have replaced Iten with Feeney. Feeney now meets Walter Giorgetti, of Italy, who beat him in December.

RACING: HILLS AND CAUTHEN THE MEN TO FOLLOW AT PONTEFRACT

Carson can catch up at the double

By Mandarin



Geoff Lewis (left) and Philip Waldron, trainer and jockey of Tender Trader, Mandarin's selection for Brighton's Marine Handicap

Willie Carson put himself right back in the jockeys' title race with a winner every day last week, and the champion can make further ground on Messrs Piggott, Ives and Cauthen this afternoon by riding a double on Voracity (3.0) and Hopeful Waters (4.0).

Voracity is one of those horses unfortunate enough to be just short of pattern-race class. He is invariably saddled with welter burders in handicaps and today's Operatic Society Challenge Cup is no exception. However, despite 10st, John Winter's five-year-old has an outstanding chance of gaining his first success of the season.

On his latest outing at Epsom, Voracity finished fourth to Prince of Peace with Sikorsky, a subsequent Royal Ascot winner, just ahead of him in third place and Serheed, winner of his previous three races, just behind him in fifth. Seventh in that race was today's principal rival, Aberfield, who renews rivalry on identical terms and should not, therefore, reverse the placings.

B Jaski and Worth Avenue both carry considerably more than their allotted long handicap weights which leaves Madam Flutterbye as the only other with a realistic chance. Although Madam Flutterbye receives 32lb from the top-weight, she has looked woefully one-paced in recent outings and Voracity is a confident choice to give the weight away.

John Spearing, the Alcester trainer does not believe in keeping his charges wrapped in cotton wool and the Palace Handicap will be the sixth race in just over six weeks for Hopeful Waters. The four-year-old's best effort to date came at Salisbury three weeks ago, when, ridden by Carson, she won a competitive selling handicap over seven furlongs.

I would not normally recommend betting in a selling race, but Spring Pursuit has such outstanding claims in the Montpelier Selling Stakes that he is today's nap. Paul Cole's colt, who will wear blinkers for the first time, has been running consistently well in good company

Eighth of 18 to Longboat at Bath on his latest run, Spring Pursuit had previously finished fifth ot Braka, Young Nicholas, Crazy and Diamonds High at Windson. Crazy has not run since, but the other three have all won. That form puts Spring Pursuit head and shoulders above today's rivals.

Barry Hills and Steve Cauthen, fresh from their Ascot Gold Cup triumph with Gildoran, hold a strong hand at Pontefract where No Reproach (3.45) and Coulee Queen (5.45) should both gain their first wins. No Reproach's third to Turn The Key at Epsom on Oaks day was full of promise, while Coulee Queen need only reproduce her Cheshire Oaks second to Malaak

Racing results, page 27

Darshaan must have rain

From Desmond Stoneham, French Racing Correspondent, Paris

Although the Aga Khan's colt, Darshaan, pleased his trainer in a gallop yesterday, the French Derby winner is still not a certain runner in Saturday's Irish Sweeps Derby at The Curragh. "My concern is the ground. I don't want to run him if it is very firm", Alain de Royer-Dupré, the trainer said.

As Darshaan's regular partner, Yves Saint-Martin, is out of action through injury, Lester Piggott, who rode the colt in yesterday's gallop, is standing by to take the mount. If Darshaan does not travel to Ireland, then Piggott, seeking his sixth Sweeps Derby triumph, will ride another French entry, Dahar, on whom he finished unplaced in the French Derby, for Maurice Zilber.

If Darshaan misses the Irish classic he will be rested until the Prix Niel at Longchamp on September 9 before going on to tackle the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe the following month.

Other news on the Irish race is that Rainbow Quest, third in the French Derby, is a definite runner, despite last week's setback when he was cast in his box and missed Royal Ascot. Steve Cauthen will ride Jeremy Tree's colt.

As parts of The Curragh track were very firm, watering commenced last Saturday, and will be continued if required to ensure that there is no jar in the ground for the classic.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: Mecca Bookmakers Scottish Derby, Ayr: Donzel.

Course specialists

BRIGHTON

TRAINERS (five-year-period): P. Cole, 34 winners from 166 runners; 20.5%; P.Kelleway, 8 from 45, 17.8%; J. Winter, 12 from 78, 15.4%. JOCKEYS: W. Carson, 52 wins from 329 rides, 15.8%; J. Matthias, 15 from 121, 12.4%; J. Reid, 17 from 185, 9.2%.

PONTEFRACT

TRAINERS: M. H. Easterby, 17 from 116, 14.7%; S Norton, 10 from 86, 11.7%; R. Hollingshead, 10 from 168, 6.0%. JOCKEYS: G Duffield, 19 from 150, 12.7%; M. Birch, 24 from 195, 12.3%; E. Hide, 20 from 108, 18.5%.

PONTEFRACT

GOING: good to firm

Draw: low numbers best

2.45 FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS MAIDEN APPRENTICE STAKES (3-y-o: £900: 6f) (12 runners)

1	02-0003	FIFTY QUID SHORT (B) (W Marshall) Mrs M Nesbitt 8-7	R Lappin 5	6
3	000-000	JONDAO Mrs F Bentley) W Bentley 8-7	—	3
7	0400-0	CLOISTERED (G Burton) R Baker 8-4	P Hill	1
8	03-0	GUNNER GIRL (J Neville) R Holder 8-4	A Dicks	10
10	3-	LEDNATHIE (W Bailey) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-4	A Hutchins 5	4
12	02-000	LUCKY ENGAGEMENT (E Holding) M Jarvis 8-4	W Rimmer 5	9
13	000000-	MARKHAM GIRL (D Pritchard) A Balding 8-4	S P Griffiths	8
14	004-00	NIEKA (D Brodie) M McCormack 8-4	J Carroll 5	12
15	024-030	PENDONA (BF) (E Badger) W Musson 8-4	R Fahey	5
16	300-000	PURPLE SONG (J Burt) C Drew 8-4	J Kennedy 5	2
17	0-00400	SUPERB PRINCESS (K Ivory) K Ivory 8-4	M Parker 5	11
18	024-43	VERNAIR (R Sangster) J Hindley 8-4	A Shoults	7

1983: Off Your Mark 8-2 C Steers (6-1) J McNaughton 11 ran.

5-2 Vernair, 7-2 Lednathie, 9-2 Gunner Girl, 6 Fifty Quid Short, 8 Lucky Engagement,

Pontefract selections

By Mandarin

2.45 Lednathie. 3.15 Dassells. 3.45 No Reproach. 4.15 Kings Legend. 4.45 Bellamuse. 5.15 Sharika. 5.45 Coulee Queen.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 Vernair. 3.15 Dassells. 3.45 Collegian. 4.15 Stamping Ground. 4.45 Bellamuse. 5.15 Sharika. 5.45 Village Postman.

By Michael Seely 3.45 NO REPROACH (nap). 5.15 Sharika.



3.15 GROVE SELLING HANDICAP (£721: 1m) (8)

1	000-030	BIT OF A STATE (B) (J Wilkins) S Wiles 4-9-10	D Nicholls	4
2	01300-0	FLEETWOOD GIRL (Mrs S Bendall) M Blanshard 3-9-9	N Adams 7	3
3	000100	KELLY BAY (C,D) (R Rogers) S Norton 3-9-9	T Williams 5	5
7	000004	HIGH RATED (M Britain) D Plant 4-9-3	B Coogan	8
9	0-00	DASSELLS (J Sung) M Jarvis 3-9-1	B Raymond	7
10	000003	GOLD TOBY (E Rollinson) P Felgate 3-8-7	M Miller	6
11	000-000	MR CHIDHAM (M Ferrett) J P Smith 3-8-5	—	1
12	00-0000	MONTANA DAWN (B) (K Ivory) K Ivory 3-8-1	J Lowe	2

1983: Shamrock Nail 4-9-7 I Johnson (7-1) D Nicholson 13 ran.

15-8 Fleetwood Girl, 11-4 Dassells, 9-2 Bit Of A State, 8 High Rated, Kelly Bay, 12 Gold Toby,

3.45 PLASMOR SILVER JUBILEE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,687: 1m) (6)

1	1100-00	COLLEGIAN (J Sung) M Jarvis 9-7	B Raymond	6
6	0-04002	ALL FAIR (R Whitaker) R Whitaker 8-12	K Darley	1
9	333-3	NO REPROACH (R Sangster) B Hills 8-6	S Cauthen	5
14	04000-0	LITTLE EGRET (Mrs D Veasey) R Armstrong 7-12	B Crossley	4
15	0-000	TRY TIFFANY (Tedwood Ltd) R Baker 7-9	W Ryan 3	2
18	0-00000	CULMINATE (M Britain) D Plant 7-7	J Lowe	3

1983: Castanet 9-0 J Mercer (5-2) P Walwyn 9 ran.

5-4 No Reproach, 11-4 All Fair, 5 Collegian, 10 Little Egret, 16 Try Tiffany, 25 Culminate.

4.15 YORKSHIRE TELEVISION STAKES (2-y-o: £2,362: 6f) (12)

2	21412	STAMPING GROUND (B) (BF) (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 9-6	T Ives	10
3	12224	CORNWALL (R Bonnycastle) B Hills 9-3	S Cauthen	7
5	1	INISHPOUR (P Halsall) G Fletcher 9-3	A Bond	2
6	1	KING'S LEGEND (D) (Mrs S Brook) S Norton 9-3	J Lowe	1
7	0104	MISTER MEANOR (BTRB PLC) M H Easterby 9-3	M Birch	5
10	40	MRS CHRIS (C) (CDL 44 Foods Ltd) M Naughton 9-0	T Williams 5	12
12		BOLLIN (N Westbrook) M H Easterby 8-11	K Hodgson	9
16	00	ROYAL OCTAVE (D Coxon) B Hanbury 8-11	A Weiss 5	8
17	00	SAKR (Y Nasib) N Callaghan 8-11	—	6
18	4	SMOKEY GEM (P Barrett) R Hollinshead 8-11	S Perks	4
19	0	TURFFONTEIN (G Guest) W Guest 8-11	W R Swinburn	11
21	1	RUNAGER (T Liffen) I Jordon 8-8	O Gray	3

1983: Gaius 9-6 L Piggott (2-9 fav) H Cecil 5 ran.

5-2 Stamping Ground, 4 Cornwall, 6 Mrs Chris, King's Legend, Inishpour, 10 Mister Meaner, Smokey Gem, 16 others.

4.45 PONTEFRACT CUP (handicap: £1,704: 2m 2f) (10)

1	140000	VAL CLIMBER (J Cahen) R Stubbs 6-9-10	D Nicholls	6
2	10-0002	BELLAMUSE (Mrs J Shine) E Eldin 4-9-10	T Ives	1
3	4440-00	COURTFIELD (Miss C Maytag) D Arbuthnot 4-9-7	G Duffield	7
4	004/040	HYDE (M W Easterby) M W Easterby 7-9-4	M Hindley 5	9
5	201-004	BASTA (D) (J Bigg) R Hollinshead 5-9-4	W Ryan 3	4
6	4044-00	CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE (H Thomson) N Gaselee 7-8-12	T Williams 5	8
8	0-000	MOSSY BELL (P Gwyn) R Holder 4-8-12	A Dicks 7	3
10	000200	INDIAN MOONSHINE (Mrs J Beattie) A Balding 4-8-7	J Lowe	2
11	3000-20	HOODWINK (B) (Lady D'Avigdor-Goldsmid) N Vigors 6-8-7	J Mercer	6
12	04-0001	JACINTO TIMES (D Ward) Mrs M Nesbitt 5-8-3 (3 ex)	K Darley	10

1983: The Irish Rhine 5-7-8 B Crossley (9-2) D Wilson 16 ran.

5-2 Bellamuse, 7-2 Basta, 5 Jacinto Times, 13-2 Courtfield, Hyde, 10 Champagne Charlie, 16 Moss Bell, 20 others.

5.15 THORNE MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (2-y-o: £1,441: 5f) (10)

1		ABSANNE (P Brunt) R Whitaker 8-11	S Perks	2
3		BE LYRICAL (J Greetham) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-11	G Duffield	10
4	43	BOLD WAY (J Lister) W Bentley 8-11	E Hide	6
6		DELTA WIND (G Thorpe) M Musson 8-11	Geraldine Thorpe 7	5
7		DERRING MISS (K Fischer) W Hastings-Bass 8-11	S Cauthen	8
10		LOVE IN SPRING (S Wong) B Hanbury 8-11	P Young	4
11	0	MIDNIGHT SKY (J Rowles) J Leigh 8-11	D Nicholls	1
12	0	NADRON (B Nordan) M Camacho 8-11	N Connorton	7
13	0	POKEY'S PET (Mrs K Lockwood) W Haigh 8-11	—	3
14	2	SHARIKA (Aga Khan) M Stoute 8-11	W R Swinburn	9

1983: Div 1: Miss Plesi 8-11 G Duffield (7-4 fav) M Prescott 11 ran. Div II: Jeema 8-11 P Cook (2-1) H Thomson Jones 12 ran.

8-15 Sharika, 4 Love In Spring, 8 Deering Miss, 12 Nadron, 14 Be Lyrical, 16 Delta Wind,

5.45 MEXBOROUGH STAKES (3-y-o: £2,180: 1m 2f) (8)

1	0-3311	NEARLY A NOSE (D) (M Al Maktoum) P Walwyn 9-8	J Mercer	7
2	00-3041	PATTER (D) (K Abdulla) W Elsey 9-8	T Ives	8
14	3-0	TRAFFITANZI (P Meredew) R Boss 9-0	B Raymond	5
15	23-4403	VILLAGE POSTMAN (G Bates) W Guest 9-0	W R Swinburn	2
16	0	WITH A LOT (Duke of Devonshire) J Toller 9-0	G Duffield	6
18	6	BAHEEJAH (M Al Maktoum) H Thomson Jones 8-11	A Murray	1
20	2323	COULEE QUEEN (BF) (A Boon) B Hills 8-11	S Cauthen	4
25	0000-0	MISS GOLDINGAY (Mrs P Wragg) M W Easterby 8-11	M Hindley 5	3

1983: Div I: Underbid 3-8-8 J Matthias (4-1) I Balding 15 ran. Div II: Four Characters 4-9-5 Paul Eddery (33-1) R Baker 15 ran.

11-10 Coulee Queen, 2 Nearly A Nose, 6 Baheejah, 10 Patter, Village Postman.

BRIGHTON

GOING: Firm.

Draw: 5f, 6f, low numbers best

2.0 EASTBOURNE MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o colts & geldings: £1,194: 5f 66yd) (7 runners)

1		ATTAIN (Hillfields Ltd) E Witts 9-0	M Mackay	6
2	400	DELIVER THE GOODS (J Blakey Ltd) R Hoad 9-0	B Rouse	5
3	00	DOWNSVIEW (B Marsh) A Moore 9-0	—	2
4	03043	FORT DUCHESNE (R Bastian) M Madgwick 9-0	J Matthias	7
5		GLADIUS (W Allen) D Sasse 9-0	D McKay	3
8	00	LONGSTOP (J Carrington) P Makin 9-0	W Carson	4
10	0	OUR NAUTILUS (T Rogan) D Oughton 9-0	A Clark	1

1983: Russ 9-0 G Starkey (8-4 fav) R Smyth 10 ran.

7-4 Longstop, 5-2 Gladius, 4 Our Nautilus, 8 Fort Duchesne, 10 Deliver The Goods, 16 others.

FORM: FORT DUCHESNE (8-11) had DELIVER THE GOODS (8-11) 5l back in 6th when 8 ¾l 4th to Provideo (9-1) at Folkestone (5f, £2,578, good, June 4, 8 ran). FORT DUCHESNE (8-11) later 6l 3rd to Fremont Boy (9-3) at Windsor (5f, £948, good, June 18, 11 ran). LONGSTOP (9-0) showed speed when 6 ¾l 5th of 9 to Our Jock (9-0) at Kempton (5f, £2,67, good, June 2). OUR NAUTILUS (9-0) had LONGSTOP (9-0) well behind when 10l 5th to Abutala (9-0) at Lingfield (5f, £2,08, good to soft, May 26, 10 ran).
Selection: LONGSTOP.

Brighton selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Our Nautilus. 2.30 Royal Lorna. 3.0 Voracity. 3.30 SPRING PURSUIT (nap). 4.0 Hopeful Waters. 4.30 Tender Trader.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Royal Lorna. 3.0 Voracity. 3.30 Sideland. 4.0 No Contest. 4.30 Godstruth.

Michael Seeley's selection: 4.0 Manchesterskytrain.

2.30 LEWES STAKES (£1,836: 1m 2f) (5)

1	00000-0	HARD OAK (J Wenman) J Fox 4-8-8	R Cochrane	3
4	0-01	MAISSAN (CD) (Prince Faisal) P Walwyn 3-8-0	N Howe	2
8	0	SURGE (C Jerdein) J Winter 3-8-8	A Kimberley	4
10	403-004	WOODWAY (R M O'Ferrall) J Dunlop 3-8-8	W Carson	1
14	0	ROYAL LORNA (Sheikh Mohammed) L Cumani 3-8-5	D McHargue	5

1983: Brave Memory 3-8-0 B Taylor (4-9 fav) J Hindley 16 ran.

6-4 Royal Lorna, 15-8 Maissan, 7-2 Woodway, 10 Surge, 20 Hard Oak.

FORM: MAISSAN (9-0) beat Seyl (9-0) by 2½l at Brighton (1m 2f, £690, good, May 31, 17 ran). SURGE (9-0) out of first 12 behind Hajes (9-0) at Newmarket (8f, £3,967, good, June 2, 28 ran). WOODWAY (9-0) 6¾l 4th to Kinald (9-0) at Sandown (1m 2f, £3,405, Good to firm, June 15, 12 ran). HARD OAK (8-7) last of 10 to Macarthurs Head (8-2) at Newbury (8f, £4,064, good to firm, June 13). ROYAL LORNA 6½l 5th to One Way Street (York, 8f, £8,714, good to firm, June 16).
Selection: WOODWAY.

3.0 OPERATIC SOCIETY CUP (Handicap: £4,362: 1m 4f) (5)

1	000-424	VORACITY (D) (Lady Derby) J Winter 5-10-0	W Carson	2
2	0-13330	ABERFIELD (C,D) (G Kaye) P Kelleway 7-8-11	Gay Kelleway 5	4
4	00-0084	MADAM FLUTTERBYE (D) (G Tuck) N Vigors 4-7-10	M L Thomas	5
8	210/800	B JASKI (B) (M Perry) R Simpson 5-7-7	S Whitworth 5	4
9	02-0000	WORTH AVENUE (P Ormrod) M Chapman 9-7-7	K Butler	1

1983: Wiveton 5-9-8 W Carson 15-8 fav G P-Gordon 7 ran.

10-11 Voracity, 5-2 Aberfield, 6 Madam Flutterbye, 12 B Jaski, 16 Worth Avenue.

FORM: VORACITY (9-7) 4½l 4th of 8 to Prince Of Peace (9-8) at Epsom (1m 4f, £10,965, good, June 8) with ABERFIELD (8-4) 7th. Previously VORACITY (10-0) ½l 2nd of 5 to Serheed (8-6) with ABERFIELD (9-1) ¾l away 3rd (1m 4f, £3,172, good to firm, May 15). MADAM FLUTTERBYE (8-12) 3l 3rd of 12 to The Friend (8-13) at Leicester (1m 4f, £2,733, good to firm, June 11). B JASKI (8-2) of 14 to Neraida (8-3) at Folkestone (1m 7f, £1,146, good, June 4). WORTH AVENUE (7-10) beaten 20l when 7th of 8 to Hannah Lightfoot (9-0) at Yarmouth (1m 6f, £1,885, good to firm, June 13).
Selection: ABERFIELD.

3.30 MONTPELIER SELLING STAKES (3-y-o: £984: 1m) (17)

1	000000	BARNABY GRANDE (G Mitchell) Pat Mitchell 9-0	T Rogers	1
2	0400-00	BATTLE MASTER (B) (R Urwin) N Vigors 9-0	R Curant	12
3	00-0000	BURGUNDY STAR (R Evans) P Kelleway 9-0	—	4
4	00-0000	FORGE CLOSE (Mrs P Brown) M Blanshard 9-0	R Cochrane	13
5	00-0	JOHNNY SOME BODY (A Davies) C Wildman 9-0	R Hills	5
6	020-000	RAGASON (B) (M McCourt) M McCourt 9-0	R Wernham	10
10		SIDELAND (G Owen) N Callaghan 9-0	—	14
12	0-00000	SPRING PURSUIT (B) (Conley Properties Ltd) P Cole 9-0	T Quinn	15
14	00000-0	DARING ELLA (E Hollingshead) B Wise 8-11	G Dickie 7	6
15	0000-	DARING FRANK (Lord McAlpine) P Cundell 8-11	P Waldron	3
16	0003-00	DUBREE (T Nicholls) D Jermy 8-11	S Whitworth 5	7
20	0000-0	I APPEAL (D Seale) R Hannon 8-11	A McGlone	11
21	0	KALAMOTI (V Advani) R Simpson 8-11	J Reid	7
23	0000-00	LIDADORA (T Lane) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-11	B Taylor	16
24	0-000	SEA MIRACLE (Mrs J Redmond) J Winter 8-11	W Carson	8
25	000-000	SIOUX PRINCESS (B) (B Taylor) R Hoad 8-11	B Rouse	9
27	00-0000	WHEELWRIGHTS LADY (G Carling) M J Haynes 8-11	K Woolnough 7	2

1983: Clangerwinstanley 8-7 B Procter (6-1) D Laing 12 ran.

7-2 Sideland, 9-2 Sea Miracle, 6 I Appeal, 7 Kalamoti, 8 Lidadora, 10 Dubree, Daring Frank, 12 Battle Master, Johnny Some Body, 20 others.

FORM: BARNABY GRANDE (9-0) 15l 7th of 13 to Meciera (9-0) at Brighton (8f, £880, good, May 30). FORGE CLOSE (9-5) 10th of 14 to It'm For Sale (8-11) at Newmarket (8f, £1,867, good to soft, June 11). SPRING PURSUIT (9-0) 20l 8th of 18 to Longboat (9-0) in Bath maiden (1m, 3.5f, £1,678, good, June 4). DUBREE (7-7) 7l 10th of 12 to Kiowa (8-13) in apprentice handicap (Folkestone, 6f, £787, good, June 4). FLEETWOOD GIRL (8-7) 4l 5th of 17 to Wind From the West (8-5) in Warwick handicap (7f, £1,531, good, May 7).
Selection: SPRING PURSUIT.

4.0 PALACE HANDICAP (£2,236: 7f) (13)

4	023-402	FREE RANGE (D) (D Green) L Holt 5-9-7	Angela Frampton 7	9
5	000-020	LANDSEER (K Browning) D Sasse 4-9-6	D McKay	8
6	00-0021	MANCHESTERSKYTRAIN (P Bowditch) L Cottrell 5-9-5 (9 ex)	R Street	7
7	0300-30	NO CONTEST (D) (P Dhariwal) D Dale 5-8-4	R Guest	11
11	30-0008	SOME SUNNY DAY (R Gibbons) C Benstead 4-8-8	B Rouse	2
12	002014	HOPEFUL WATERS (D) (S Foster) J Spearing 4-8-8	W Carson	1
13	000-000	STEEL PASS (C) (M Usher) M Usher 8-8-4	R Still	13
14	0-00044	CHADS GAMBLE (D) (B) J Bethell) J Bethell 9-8-3	P Cook	12
15	0-00000	RAWLINSON END (CD) (B) (T Smyth) D Laing 6-8-2	—	5
16	000003	MR ROSE (D) (B Bates) L Lightbrown 4-8-0	M L Thomas	3
17	1-00000	CLOSE TO YOU (CD) (E Etherington) Pat Mitchell 4-7-12	—	6
18	00-0200	KASSAK (C) (A Jones) P Ashworth 8-7-11	R Fox	10
20	0003/00	UNCLE DAI (G Hunt) M Salaman 5-7-10	—	4

1983: Swinging Rebel 5-8-8 G Starkey (7-2) N Vigors 13 ran.

7-2 Hopeful Waters, 4 Manchesterskytrain, 5 Free Range, 6 Landseer, 7 No Contest, 8 Mr Rose, 10 Kassak, 12 Some Sunny Day, 20 others.

FORM: FREE RANGE (9-2) 6l 7th of 18 to Al Amead (8-10) at Lingfield (7f, £1,988, good to firm, June 12) with Mr Rose (7-9) beaten 4½l in 5th. MANCHESTERSKYTRAIN (7-7) bt Amigo Loco (7-11) 1½l at Bath (5.8f, £3,303, firm, June 16). HOPEFUL WATERS (9-9) 3 ¾l 4th of 9 to Little Miss Horner (9-5) at Beverley (8f, £1,069, firm, June 21). CHADD'S GAMBLE (7-12) 4l 4th of 7 to Bond Dealer (9-0) at Epsom (8.5f, £2,406, good, June 8)
Selection: HOPEFUL WATERS.

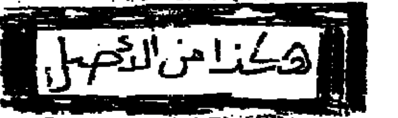
4.30 MARINE HANDICAP (£2,127: 5f 66yd) (14)

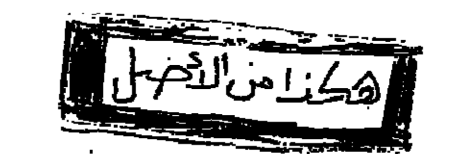
2	300-000	BONNE BAISER (R Wheatley) M Pipe 5-9-8	—	7
3	211-000	TENDER TRADER (C) (Essl Commodities) G Lewis 5-9-7	P Waldron	5
6	0-00000	MY LOUIE (T Mills) A Ingham 3-9-3	J Reid	8
7	2320-00	FLEUR DE LYPHARD (Sheikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 3-9-3	W Carson	9
10	0000-00	PUENTE ROMANO (Mrs F Li) Pat Mitchell 3-9-0	R Cochrane	12
11	0-00000	WOW WEE WOO (Hillfields Ltd) E Witts 3-8-8	D Price 5	2
12	00-0044	BRAEMAR ROAD (B) (D Sasse) D Sasse 3-8-3	D McKay	6
13	00200-0	BYROC BOY (B) (R Mathews) D Jermy 7-8-3	S Whitworth 5	14
14	0400-00	TYMAPALI (J Chamberlain) J Spearing 4-8-2	—	1
15	00004-0	TEMPLE BAR MAID (P Felton) D A Wilson 4-8-0	—	10
16	100-000	CAPTIVA (F Starr) Mrs N Kennedy 3-7-11	A Mackay	3
17	000-012	GODSTRUTH (BF) (B) (H Thomson Jones) H Thomson Jones 5-7-11 (7 ex)	R Hills	4
18	00-0000	PRESS BARON (Miss E Bronson) P Ashworth 5-7-7	G Carter 7	11
19	000/0-0	NO INK (B) (Mrs A Bailey) D Grissell 5-7-7	R Still	13

1983: St Terramar 8-7-9 I Jenkinson (12-1) D Jermy 9 ran.

11-4 Godstruth, 4 Tender Trader, 5 Fleur De Lyphard, 8 Braemar Road, 10 Temple Bar Maid,

FORM: TENDER TRADER (7-11) 1½l 8th of 12 to Alpine Strings (8-11) at Lingfield (6f, £3,378, good to firm, Jun 12). FLEUR DE LYPHARD (9-6) 5½l 8th of 16 to Shambolic (8-8) over today's course and distance; MY LOUIE (9-5) 1l ahead in 7th, PUENTE ROMANO (9-3) 10th and WOW WEE WOO (8-11) 13th (£1,768, good, May 31). BRAEMAR ROAD (8-3) 5½l 4th to Top Hat (7-13) at Catterick (5f, £1,377, good, Jun 8, 11 ran). GODSTRUTH (7-13) had CAPTIVA (8-0) 5l back in 5th when Yarmouth winner (5f, £2,043, good to firm, Jun 12, 11 ran). GODSTRUTH (8-8) later 3l 2nd to High Eagle (8-10) at Nottingham (6f, £1,987, firm, Jun 18, 10 ran).
Selection: GODSTRUTH.





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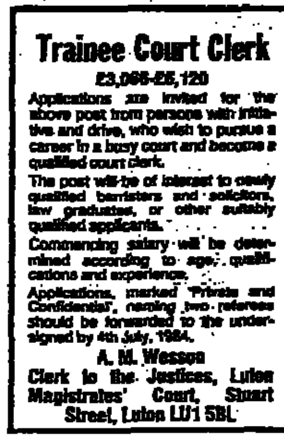
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and in respect of (b) to: I MacIntosh, Regional Solicitor, Bovis Homes Limited, Northern Home Counties Region, Bovis House, Station Approach, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

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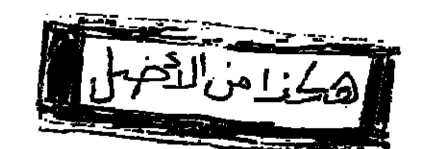
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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours: sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television choice at 6.55; a review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; 'phone-in gardening advice plus food and cooking hints between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Ask the Family. The third match of the family general knowledge quiz is between the Aldwinckle's of Blackburn and the Frymann's of Nottingham. Robert Robinson is the questionmaster (r) 9.25 Ceefax, 10.30 Play School, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey 10.55 Ceefax.

1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects from Jim Bacon 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.30 Little Misses and the Mister Men. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r).

1.45 Wimbledon 84. Day two of the two week tennis feast, introduced from the All England Club by Harry Carpenter. On the Centre Court Martina Navratilova begins her defence of the Ladies' Singles title 4.18 Regional news.

4.20 Play School, presented by Brian Cant 4.45 Make 'Em Laugh. In the third programme of his series on the old silent screen comedies Mark Curry highlights films made in and around boats.

5.05 John Craven's Newsround, 5.10 Wildtrack. Su Ingle makes an early morning expedition to a Hampshire wood to look for new-born deer while Mike Jordan is in Somerset examining the grass snake and learning how to tell them apart from adders.

5.40 Sixty Minutes begins with news from Moira Stuart; then weather at 5.54; regional magazines at 5.55; and closing with news headlines at 6.38.

6.40 Star Trek. The crew of the starship Enterprise return and in this first of a series of repeats find danger when they make a routine visit to a space archaeologist. (r)

7.30 The Little and Large Show with guests Lonnie Donegan, Francis Wilson, Kathy Staff and Bucks Fizz (r).

8.05 Taxi. A tribute to Andy Kaufman, the actor who plays Latka, who died last month. In this episode he becomes excited when his girlfriend from the old country arrives in New York.

8.30 Now Get Out of That. The first of a new series of the brains and stamina adventure. Two teams – one from Britain, the other from the United States – are given the task of rescuing a defecting scientist from enemy territory (the Scottish Highlands) in the shortest possible time together with a canister of deadly virus. Among the first problems the teams face is a test of their ability to cope with a parachute. Introduced by Bernard Falk.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Real Lives: We are Not Ashamed. A documentary film about members of the New Testament Church of God filmed as 4,000 of them met in Leicester over Easter (see Choice).

10.10 Wimbledon 84. Highlights of the second day's play.

11.10 Top Sailing. Bob Fisher reviews the best of recent British sailing history.

11.45 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Gordon Honycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.33; Nigel Dempster's garden at 6.40 and 8.15; consumer affairs at 6.45 and 8.45; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.13; Popeye cartoon at 7.23; Elvis Costello at 7.40; Gyles Brandreth's video report at 8.34; cooking with Rustie Lee at 9.03.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines 9.30 For Schools: Basic maths: equality and time 9.45 Insight: assorted endings 10.04 A walk along a cliff-top path 10.23 Simple Christian teaching 10.43 An account of the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia in the summer of 1968 11.08 An adventure in mime 11.25 A family holiday at the seaside 11.38 French: Concern over the safety of a nuclear processing plant.

12.00 Orm and Cheep. Puppet adventures of a young bird and a worm 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets (r) 12.30 The Sullivans. World War Two drama about an Australian family.

1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 A Plus Revisited. Mavis Nicholson in conversation with playwright Dennis Potter (r) 2.00 Crown Court: Brainwashed. Parents are accused of kidnapping their daughter from an obscure religious sect (r) 2.30 The Love Boat. Three stories that take place on board a luxury cruise liner 3.30 Sons and Daughters. Australian-made soap opera.

4.00 Orm and Cheep. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Dangermouse (r) 4.20 How Dare You! Magic and mayhem presented by Floella Benjamin and featuring Valley Gardens Middle School and Morpeth Chantry School.

4.45 CBTV News, views, interviews and ideas for young people 5.15 In Loving Memory. Comedy series about a family firm of Northern undertakers (r)

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.

6.20 Help! Community action news from Viv Taylor Gee.

6.30 Crossroads. Sid Hooper interferes with his wife's wooing of Cecil Beecher-Mount.

6.55 Reporting London. The final programme of the series and Michael Wilson investigates how Londoners are reacting to the GLC's campaign to stay in existence – a campaign that is costing ratepayers nearly £6 million. And is the Women's Institute still relevant to women in the Eighties? Jackie Spreckley reports.

7.30 Scarecrow and Mrs King. The two American secret agents are up against a hard-nosed, 12-year old computer genius (Oracle titles page 170).

8.30 The Morecambe and Wise Show with guests Alan Dobie and Marian Montgomery (r) (Oracle titles page 170)

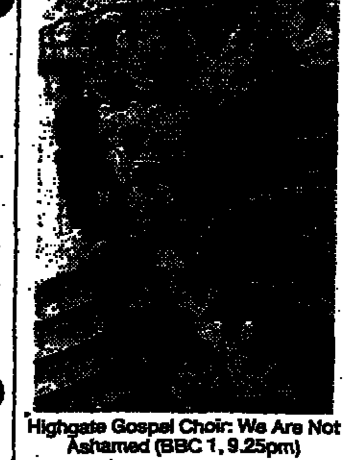
9.00 The Brief. The first of a new 13-part drama series centred upon barrister Lucas Hellier. Starring Ray Lonnen (see Choice).

10.00 News followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 Cyprus: Britain's Grim Legacy. The first of a two-part documentary about Britain's final years as ruler of Cyprus (Part two tomorrow night) (Oracle titles page 170) (see Choice).

11.30 Airline. Part four of the nine-episode drama about Jack Ruskin and his attempts to build his own airline in post-World War Two Britain (r).

12.25 Night Thoughts.



Highgate Gospel Choir: We Are Not Ashamed (BBC 1, 9.25pm)

● It did not require much imagination to think of the finger crossing that must have been going on when Granada Television privately screened part one of their two-part documentary **CYPRUS: BRITAIN'S GRIM LEGACY** (ITV, 10.30pm), the other day. Among those watching it, and himself, was Lord Harding, Governor of Cyprus during the bloody emergency of the 1950s. I overheard his verdict as the lights came up "They had to leave a few things out, but what was left in was accurate." What matters to the average viewer, of course, is not so much whether Granada Television have got things right from the British point of view, or whether the Greek Cypriots' case has been fairly put, but whether Norma Percy's film has balanced the one against the other and kept a complex narrative line

CHOICE

free from irrelevancies in the same way that Granada's very fine *The Spanish Civil War* did. On this score, *Cyprus: Britain's Grim Legacy* is a remarkably successful exercise in documentation. It is a pity we are not told who wrote the lucid commentary, although the researchers are credited.

● Those who are not given to fervour in religious worship, and believe that it takes more than good tunes, ecstatically sung, to fight the Devil, will have reservations about some of the testimony in Ruth Jackson's film **WE ARE NOT ASHAMED** (BBC1, 9.25pm) which is about the New Testament Church of God. Britain's nearest thing to America's hot gospellers. What is abundantly clear is that what we have got here is a veritable explosion of pentecostalism in a black society that is governed by a strict moral code. For myself, I cannot imagine how the Devil, who is said to have all the best tunes, can hope to prevail against such powerful competition.

● **THE BRIEF** (ITV, 9.00pm), the drama series that will run for the next 13 weeks, begins promisingly though wordily, with barrister Ray Lonnen going to Germany to defend a British soldier accused of desertion and defection to the East. We must not expect too much of an establishing episode such as this, but already personal and social tensions are evident, and Ray Jenkins has given his attractive cast some strong lines to get their teeth into.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art: Klee 6.30 From Coal to Colour 6.55 Biology: Cardiovascular Control 7.20 Evolution by Natural Selection 7.45 Polymorphism in Snails. Ends at 8.10.

9.00 Ceefax.

11.00 Daytime on Two: The remarkable animals that live in freshwater ponds 11.17 How a computer can aid the disabled 11.40 Ceefax 2.00 You and me. For the very young 2.15 British Social History. A analysis of the Labour government of 1945.

2.40 Wimbledon 84. Harry Carpenter introduces the play in the 100th Ladies' Singles Championship which begins with Martina Navratilova defending her title on the Centre Court. Plus news of matches on the other courts. The commentators are Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Gerald Williams, Barry Davies, Mark Cox, Bill Threlfall, Ann Jones and Virginia Wade.

7.55 News summary with subtitles.

8.00 The Great Egg Race. Teams from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Worcester and Bicester are challenged to assemble a bicycle and make it rideable. The snag is that the cycle parts are on an island that the teams must not set foot on. They have to construct a device that can pick up safely anything from a cycle frame to a nut and make sure that the picked-up piece of equipment does not fall into the surrounding water and be lost forever. Presented by Heinz Wolff with guest judge Professor Gordon Higginson.

8.30 An Evening with Pam Ayres at Warwick University Arts Centre. Part one of a one-woman show of poems both old and new. (r).

9.00 Film Buff of the Year. The first of a new series, presented by Robin Ray. In this heat the specialist subjects are: Gene Kelly, Roman Polanski, Joan Crawford and science fiction films of the Thirties.

9.35 One Man and His Dog. Two boys and two girls compete for the Junior Championship of the BBC Television International Sheepdog Championship. Brian Dodd represents England; Jane McDonald, Scotland; Huw Roberts, Wales; and Anne McCullough, Ireland.

10.20 Suzanne Murphy at Ballywalter Park. A concert recorded at Lord and Lady Dunleath's home in County Down where the former principal with Welsh National Opera sings a wide range of songs from musicals to opera (r).

10.50 Newsnight. John Tusa, Peter Snow and Donald MacCormick with the latest national and international news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day.

11.35 Open University: Socialism 12.00 Trading on Uncertainty 12.25 The Progressive Revolution. Ends at 12.55.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Countdown. The first semi-final of the anagrams and mental arithmetic contest involves the number one seed, Robert Richland.

5.15 Years Ahead. Highlights from the last series of magazine programmes for the older viewer, presented by Robert Dougall. In this afternoon's edition there are interviews with a tap dance teacher who suffers from arthritis and a disco teacher who was told she would never again be able to walk; wildlife photographer Eric Hoskins has advice for the beginner; and there is an item on incontinence, which, although it cannot be cured, can be managed.

6.00 How Did We Get To Here? A special programme aimed at school leavers who may not be aware of the opportunities available to them under the new Youth Training Scheme. Presenter John Taylor looks at how the scheme has helped young trainees who are now finishing their first year and finds out what they think of it and how their parents helped. A selection of YTS trainers are in the studio to put their comments to a panel consisting government Employment Minister, Peter Morrison, Labour employment spokesman Barry Sherman and Shirley Williams, president of the SDP.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.50 Comment. On the soap box tonight is author Celia Haddon.

8.00 Brookside. Heather changes her mind about selling the house after showing one rather odious prospective buyer around. Meanwhile, Annabelle's job prospects take a turn for the better after she visits an auction with Sonia.

8.30 4 What It's Worth. Part one of a special in which Joan Shenton looks closely at some vitamin and herbal remedies produced by the health food industry. Are they really as good for you as claimed? In this programme Joan Shenton analyses certain products that are known to have damaged consumers.

9.00 Film: A Few Days in Weasel Creek (1981) starring John Hammond and Mare Winningham. A romantic comedy about a young man who decides to leave his run-down farm in Georgia after his parents die to find work in Texas. While driving down to the Panhandle State he meets Locksley Claitor, a young woman making her way to California with a trailer but no vehicle. They join forces and so begins a series of sometimes funny, sometimes sad, adventures. Directed by Dick Lowry.

10.50 Eastern Eye. Magazine programme for Britain's Asian communities. This week's edition includes an interview with the Crown Princess of Jordan who talks about her life as the future Queen of one of the Middle East's most sensitive areas.

11.45 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming today 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.20 Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel
9.00 News
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. The topic is the Soviet Union. Listeners can put questions to language and literature specialist Dr Tony Briggs and history and politics specialist Dr Mary McAvley.
10.00 News; Images of Britain. Foreign correspondents.
10.30 Morning Story: "A reasonable Woman" by Lesley Grant Adamson. Read by Christine Pritchard.
10.45 Daily Service
11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-minute Theatre: "The Bezzle" by James Pettifer. Prison drama about an accountant charged with embezzlement, and her Irish co-prisoner. With Amanda Murray and Pauline Delany. (r).
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1984 (15) Wales. 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Women's Hour. Today's edition includes advice about interesting ways to serve fruit and vegetables. And Rosalind Shanks, Patience Tomlinson and Crawford Logan read the last instalment of Margaret Gaan's Little Sister.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Man of Letters. By Peter Myers. With Nigel Stock as the head of a publishing firm who is forced to merge with a much more commercial concern. He is determined that his son will pursue an interest in "real" literature. With Clifford Norgate.†
4.00 News; Fred Perry. Gerald Williams talks to Britain's greatest men's tennis champion who is now 75. He talks about his life in tennis and recalls his days in Hollywood.
4.40 Story Time: "The Year of the Lion" by Gerald Hanley The reader is Nigel Anthony.
5.00 PM; News Magazine. 5.50 shipping forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme news.
6.00 The Six O'clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 It Makes me Laugh. Maria Aitken, actress and chat show hostess, shares her appetite for fun with John Dunn. She picks some of her favourite musical and spoken moments. (r).
7.00 The Archers.
7.20 File On 4 with Michael Robinson.
8.00 Medicine Now with Geoff Watts.
8.30 The Living World. A magazine edition reflecting the changing world of plants and animals: "What Future for the Tiger?" with Peter France (r).
9.00 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Keep Your Tails Up (2). The Footballer's Tale, Vincent Kane tells another story about the life of a Briton stranded at a Rome airport.
9.45 Kaleidoscope: "Ruskin at Brantwood" – Michael Oliver visits Brantwood, on the shore of Coniston Water, and inquires into the significance of Ruskin's work today.
10.15 A Book At Bedtime: "Riceyman Steps" by Arnold Bennett (2). Read by Martin Jarvis.
10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 News Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.

England: VHF as above except: 6.25am-6.30 Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools: 10.45 The Song Tress 17. 11.00 Time and Tune 27. 11.20 Time to Move. 11.40 Music Arcade. 11.55 Reading Music. 1.55pm-2.00 Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 History: Not So Long Ago. 2.20 Maths – with a Story! 2.40 Pictures in Your Mind. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study On 4: Nursing Extra (3). 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30 Open Forum: Students' Magazine. 11.50 The Mid-60s (1). 12.30am-1.00 Schools Night-time broadcasting: 12.30 Making Work (2). 12.50 YTS Briefing (2).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Prokofiev's Classical Symphony; Godard's suite for flute and piano, Op 116 (Bennet/Benson); Vivaldi's Oboe Concerto in D minor Op 8 No 9 (Periot/I Solisti Veneti); Mozart's Symphony No 14. †8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Schubert's (orch Liszt) Fantasia: the Wanderer (Katsaris, piano); Philip Glass's A gentleman's Honour from the Photographer; att Hydn: Divertimento; and Weber's Grand Duo Concertant in E flat. Op 48 (De Peyer/Preedy). †9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Beethoven Buchbinder, piano, plays the Polonaise in C, Op 89: and Fantasia, Op 29 (Vienna Octet). †
10.00 BBC Singers: Samuel Wesley's Motet: Carmen Funèbre; Arne's Motet: Libera Me; Boyce's Anthem: By the Waters of Babylon; and Wesley's Motet: Exultate Deo. With soloists and John Scott (organ). †
10.35 Northern Sinfonia: with Don-Suk Kang (violin). Boyce's overture No 10 in F; Mozart's Violin Concerto No 3 in G, K 216; and Britten's Sinfonietta Op 1. †
11.35 French Piano Music: Bizet's Variations chromatiques; Debussy's Le petit negre; Poissons d'or; and Ibert's Histoires. Played by Benjamin Kaplan. †
12.15 BBC Scottish SO: with Lowri Blake (cello). Part one. Weber's overture Der Freischutz; and Elgar's Cello Concerto. †1.00 News.
1.05 Concert: part two. Rossini's overture William Tell; and Copland's ballet Apalachian Spring. †
1.45 Guitar Encores: Vladimir Mikulka plays Koshkin:'s suite The Prince's Toys. †
2.15 Janacek and His Pupils: Janacek's In the Mist; Sinfonietta; and (completed by Petrzelka) the Credo from the Unfinished Mass. Also, works by Chlubna, Kapral, Kvapil, and Haas (the Wind Quintet, Op 10). †
4.00 Maureen Smith and Ian Brown: Violin and piano recital. Schubert's Sonatina in G minor, D 408; and Brahms's Sonata in D minor. †4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Another Jeremy Siepmann selection, including works by Wagner, Bach and Telemann. †
6.30 Diletti Musicali: The Taverner Players play Italian wind music from the early Baroque. Works by Biagio Marini, Dario Castello, Tarquinio Merula, and Giosetto Guami. †
7.00 Armide: Lully's tragédie-lyrique in a prologue and five acts (the fourth is omitted). Sung in French. With the Vocal and Instrumental Ensemble of the Chapelle Royale, conducted by Philippe Herreweghe. The title role is sung by Rachel Yakar. The opera was first staged in Paris nearly 300 years ago. Acts one and two. †
8.10 Dressed to Thrill: Jeffrey Richards puts a new slant on the Gainsborough films of the 1940s.
8.30 Armide: the third and fifth acts of Lully's tragédie-lyrique. †
9.30 Berg, Zemlinsky, and Schumann: Berg's Sonata Op 1; Zemlinsky's Vier Fantasien über Gedichte von Richard Dehmel, Op 9; and Schumann's Impromptus über ein Thema von Clara Wieck, Op 5. Played by the pianist Jean-Jacques Dunki. †
10.20 Some Versions of Pastoral: City of London Sinfonia with Martyn Hill (tenor) perform Bernard Steven's Eclogue; Richard Rodney Bennett's A London Pastoral; and Keith Clarke's The Shepherd's Calendar. †
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

VHF only: 6.15am-6.55 Open University: Thomas Hardy's Poetry; and Subculture Consumption (The Mods); at 11.20pm, until 12.00. The Lisbon Earthquake; and Renaissance Decorative Arts.

Radio 2

4.00 am Colin Berry. † 5.30 Ray Moore. † 7.30 Terry Wogan † including 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young. † 12.00 Ken Bruce † including 1.05 Sports Desk. 2.00 Wimbledon 84. Commentary on the first round of the Women's Singles in Ladies Centenary Year. 7.00 John Dunn † (mf and vhf) including 7.30 Cricket Scores. 8.00 The Million Dollar Musicals. Popular musicals of the past 25 years 10: That's Entertainment. 9.00 Night Owls with Dave Gelly. † 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Dealing with Daniels. 10.30 A Proper Charlie. A series by Vince Powell starring Jack Smethurst as Charlie Garside. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00 am Patrick Lunt presents Nightride. † 3.00 Big Band Special with the BBC Big Band. † 3.30-4.00 String Sound with Jean Challis †

Radio 1

6.00 am Bruno Brookes. 7.00 Adrian John 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Davis, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 and 2 4.00 am With Radio 2. 2.00 pm Gloria Hunniford. † 3.30 Music All The Way. † 4.00 Paul Burnett. † 6.00 John Dunn. † 8.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 Twelve Good Men and True. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 The Foodyke Saga. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Such Sweet Harmony. 8.30 The Left-Handed Sleeper. 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Sing A Song of London. 10.00 Patrick Martyn's Music Box. 10.15 Wimbledon Report. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter From London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 A Chapter of Adventures 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 I'm Sorry I'll Read That Again 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Wimbledon '84. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Sing A Song Of London. 8.45 A Chapter of Adventures. Network U.K. 9.15 Wimbledon Report. 9.30 The Alternative Proms. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Music For A While. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The World Of Singing. 2.30 Middlemarch. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Counterpoint. 4.45 Financial News 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.
(All times in GMT)

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9: World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 Wales: 1.27-1.30 News of Wales Headlines. 4-18-4.20 News of Wales Headlines. 5.55 Wales Today. 10.10-11.00 Music Makers. 11.00-11.35 Top Sailing. 11.35-12.35 am Wimbledon 84. 12.35 News and weather. Scotland: 12.30-1.00 The Beechgrove Garden. 1.25-1.30 The Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 11.45 News and weather. Northern Ireland 1.27-1.30 Northern Ireland news. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland news. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 11.10-11.40 Land 'N' Larder. 11.40 News and weather. England: 5.55 pm Regional news magazines. 11.50 Close.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Cymru A'r Môr. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Y Ganrif Hon. 2.55 E/Interval. 3.05 Face the Press. 3.35 Union World. 4.05 Great Walks. 4.30 Countdown. 5.00 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.05 Ludwig Yr Ail. 5.35 Chopper Squad. 6.30 Sêr. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Awyr Iach. 8.00 Scully. 9.00 Dim Ond Heddiw. 9.30 Cymru: Tirwedd a Thraddodiad. 10.00 Ear-Say. 10.55 Eleventh Hour. 12.25am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Strangers. 3.00 Take The High Road. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Give Us A Clue. 11.30 Newhart. 12.30am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Give Us A Clue. 11.30 Rugby League. 12.40am Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Strangers. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15-5.45 Once Upon a Time Man. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Vintage Quiz. 7.00-7.30 Give Us a Clue. 12.25am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Strangers. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15 Gus Honeyburn. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40 On the Water. 7.00-7.30 Give Us a Clue. 11.30 Magnum. 12.25am Postscript. Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.30-3.30 Devlin Connection. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Give Us a Clue. 11.30 Hill Street Blues. 12.30am St Peter. Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Paint Along with Nancy. 3.00 Nature of Things. 3.30-4.00 Adventurer. 5.15-5.45 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Give Us a Clue. 11.30 Jazz. 11.55 News, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Country Practice. 3.00 Definition. 3.30-4.00 Silver Spoons. 5.15-5.45 Young Doctors. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Give Us a Clue. 11.30 Casablanca. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens for All. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 That's Hollywood. 3.00-3.30 Vintage Quiz. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Survival. 11.30 Protectors. 12.00 Living and Growing. 12.30am Prayer for Life, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Shillingbury Tales. 5.15-5.45 In Loving Memory. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Silver Spoons. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30am News, Closedown.

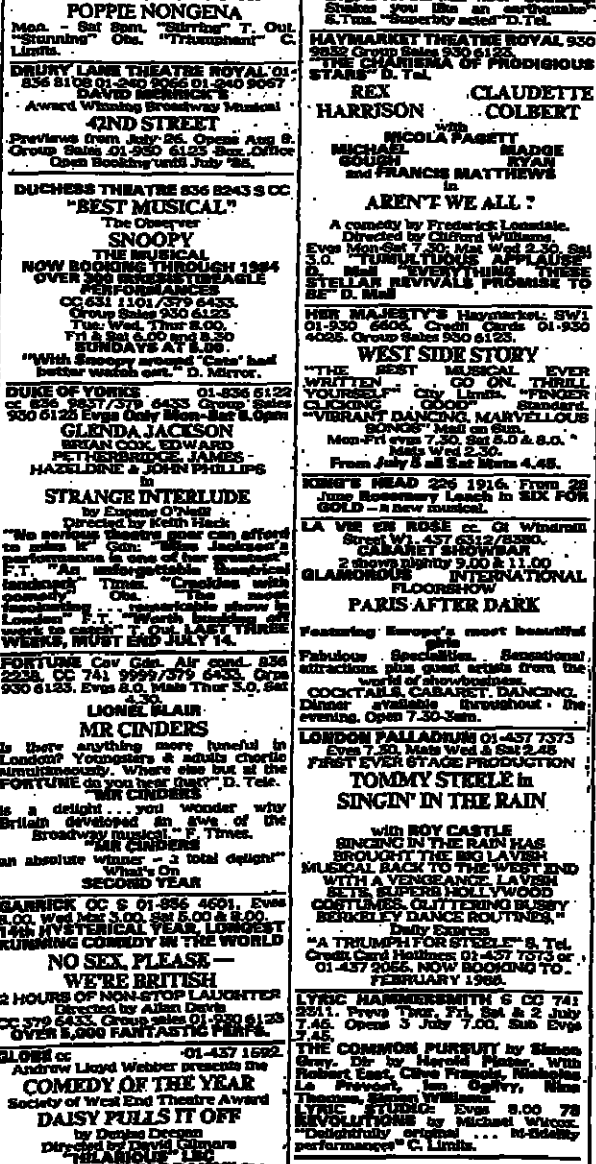
SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Report Back. 3.00 Vintage Quiz. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.10 Job Spot. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Carmunnock Highland Games. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Trapper John. 12.35 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Just Our Luck. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 2.30 Adventurer. 3.00 Vintage Quiz. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Give Us A Clue. 11.30 Rugby League. 12.40am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20 News. 2.30 Devlin Connection. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Give Us A Clue. 12.40am News, Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: .20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Country Practice. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Beverley Hillbillies*. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossraods. 7.00-7.30 Give Us A Clue. 11.30 Great Fights of the Seventies. 12.30 am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00 pm-6.35 Wales at Six. 11.30-12.30 am Hill Street Blues.



Foreign Office challenged on embassy scandal

By Richard Evans

The Foreign Office will be asked today to name the embassies in London whose diplomats have committed a catalogue of serious crimes, including rape, incest and violent assaults, but have escaped prosecution.

"The truth should be known, however uncomfortable and unpleasant it may be for some governments or some embassies". Mr John Wheeler, Conservative MP for Westminster North, said last night. "I understand privately we are really talking about African and Middle Eastern embassies. Whether I can get that confirmed from the Foreign Office we shall see."

Mr Wheeler, whose constituency includes many of the foreign missions based in the capital, is tabling a series of potentially embarrassing parliamentary questions after the disclosure last week that 546 serious crimes have been committed since 1974 by members of the 5,000 strong diplomatic community in London. In every case, the diplomats involved escaped prosecution because of immunities granted by the Vienna Convention.

Mr Wheeler wants an embassy by embassy breakdown for offences which would attract a prison sentence of six months or more – and is asking what steps the Government is taking to combat such crimes.

He is urging the Foreign Office to limit the size of missions whose envoys are guilty of committing most of the crimes and he is quizzing ministers about the compensation and information made available to victims. "There is a very real and widespread concern among the residential community of central London about the behaviour of foreign diplomats."

Mr Wheeler said that last week's "extraordinary revelation" came after regular complaints by constituents about the aggressive behaviour of diplomats. "There is far too much secrecy about it. A lot of serious offences are being committed, such as drunken driving and death by dangerous driving, and the public have a right to know what steps the Government has taken to minimize this scandal."

Mr Wheeler added: "At the moment there is no official means for obtaining redress or compensation for victims of these crimes. The best one can do is hope that the Foreign Office can persuade the Government and embassy in question to make an ex-gratia payment.

"First of all the Foreign Office should tell the truth. Then the Foreign Office should be strict in its approval of who is to be given diplomatic status".

French try to satisfy Britain's demands

Continued from page 1

other countries faced similar difficulties.

This meant that there was considerable British resistance to the main idea being pressed by the other countries. Although it was a durable offer, it was seen as ignoring the need for a system. Those more philosophjical points apart, British calculations showed it was quite simply not enough.

Britain was lobbying behind the scenes for a return to the ideas which were left on the table after the Brussels summit in March. These included a formula which made allowance for Britain's relative poverty inside the Community, as well as a system which would have looked after the poorer countries.

For all that the two sides were far apart at the start of the negotiations, there was still a very real determination to try to come to grips with the issues. All those round the table were well aware that the Community could run out of all the money it needs by October unless some kind of agreement is reached quickly.



The only blot: John McEnroe being told to change his blue shorts for white ones yesterday

McEnroe says racket will do the talking

By Rupert Morris

The worst thing John McEnroe did yesterday was to come on the the Centre Court in a pair of navy blue shorts. The reigning Wimbledon champion and No 1 seed was informed immediately of this lapse in protocol, and left the court to return a few minutes later clad all in white with a slightly sheepish grin. He proceeded to beat his first round opponent, the Australian Paul McNamee, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6, 6-1.

"I completely forgot tat it was all white here," he explained afterwards, "I've been wearing my blue shorts a lot recently."

In every other respect the mercurial American was anything but absent minded, and was clearly acutely aware that his behaviour would be under the closest possible scrutiny

Yesterday he banned television cameras from the interview room after his match, and revealed to assembled pressmen that he intended to "let his racket to the talking" for the next fortnight. He added: "Sure. I think mistakes were made today, but I decided I was not going to say anything."

His behaviour on court was exemplary and several times be could be seen biting back a protest after line calls had gone against him.

Match reports, page 27

Letter from Fontainebleau

Pomp at the court of François III

President Mitterrand, only the third François to head the French State, has chosen the favourite home of François I as the royal setting for an EEC summit he hopes will launch the "Citizens' Europe."

At the top of the horseshoe staircase, which Napoleon descended on his way to exile in Elba, he greeted his nine distinguished European guests yesterday, and led them down the wood-panelled gallery of François I, resplendent with golden Fs, to their lunch on a trestle table in the Hall of Columns.

Lunch over, the only head of state at the gathering led the mere prime ministers and chancellor into the ballroom for a merry dance through the problems of the world in general and the EEC in particular.

The magnificent parquet floor of the Great Ballroom had been covered with a carpeted brown dais for the occasion to muffle the steps of the advisers as they padded in and out.

Mrs Thatcher, in alphabetical order, sat behind a "United Kingdom" card, at the opposite end of the long negotiating table from President Mitterrand. Between them lay a low jungle of green and yellow leaved house plants and a jungle of words and figures.

The spying television cameras in the minstrels' gallery withdrew, leaving the leaders alone with their problems.

Shut away within the sixteenth-century splendours of the ballroom, the French president could feel a million miles away from the rest of the world, from the million people who marched in protest through the streets of Paris the day before and from the millions who failed to vote for him in the European elections a week earlier.

For her part, Mrs Thatcher must have felt at home as she was jeered and whistled at by a crowd of banner-waving demonstrators fenced off outside the entrance to the château as her flag-carrying Peugeot swept past.

But they were few in number and their chant of "Vive Spenelli" (author of the European Parliament's report on European union) seemed unlikely to make it into the top ten of anti-Thatcher chants.

The French host had seen to it that there was some real ceremony that any British leader could appreciate in the form of the Republican Guards, splendid in plumes, cuirasses and white breeches, presenting sabres on the steps of the horseshoe stairway.

But for all the pomp, the circumstances were fraught. The British delegation had arrived grimly determined to negotiate a deal that even Mr Scargill's supporters could cheer, since Mrs Thatcher's obstinacy in European appears to be one of the few things in which she can at present call on the support of the majority of the British.

As the stormy sky darkened and the evening wore on, the summit retired through the trees of the Forest of Fontainbleau to one of those exclusive little hotels and restaurants in which France specializes. It is in the equisite village of Barbizon, beloved of Robert Louis Stevenson and many French painters.

Each room in the Hôtellerie ou Bas-Bréau is in a style drawn from French history. With due deference to who it is who actually pays the Community bills, the two largest rooms had been booked for Chancellor Kohl and Mrs Thatcher.

His room, used at various times by Richard Wagner, Nathalie Wood and the Emperor Hirohito, was in the style of Louis XV (after whom came the deluge).

Mrs Thatcher was alloted a room once occupied by Prince Bertil of Sweden and by Prince Siganouk of Cambodia. There was absolutely no signficance at all, aids asserted, in the fact that the room was in the style of the Directory.

Apart from the police, the most ubiquitous sight in the streets has been pretty signs high up on the lamp posts. "Rendezvous à Fontainebleau" they say the message set across a picture of the Château among the trees and a huge orange sun just above the horizon. It is impossible to tell if it is rising or setting.

Ian Murray

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens the exhibition *Life and Leisure '84* at Olympia, 10.30: and later, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opens the new office development of the Crown Estate Commissioners, Drummond Gate, Millbank, 3.15.

The Duke of Edinburgh attends Meridian Day festivities in Greenwich Park, 12.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother visits the Royal Foundation of St Katherine, Butcher Row, 5.

The Prince of Wales attends a meeting at the Engineering Council, Canberra House, Maltravers Street, WC2, 11.

Princess Anne opens the new extension to RDS Farm Electronics, Nailsworth, Glos, 12.45.

The Duke of Gloucester presents an award at Boughton House, Northamptonshire, 11.55, and later, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester attends a Grand Night dinner at Middle Temple, 7.25.

Prince Michael of Kent visits Hunterstone Nuclear Power Station, 10.30.

New exhibition

North African rugs: The King Street Gallery, 35 King St, Bristol; Mon to Sat 10 to 6; (ends July 21).

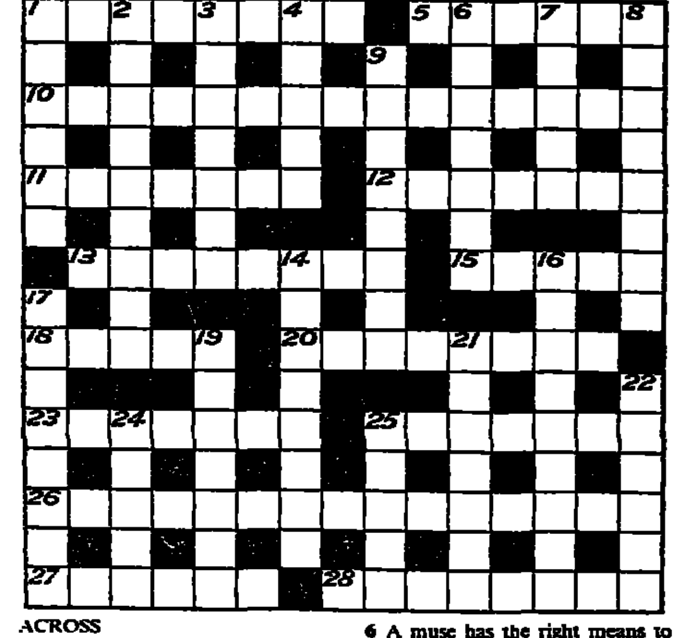
Music

Organ Recital by Ronald Frost; St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Piano recital by Rosemary Buttery; Usher Art Gallery, Lincoln, 1.05.

Piano rectial by Cécile Ousset; St David's Hall Cardiff, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,466



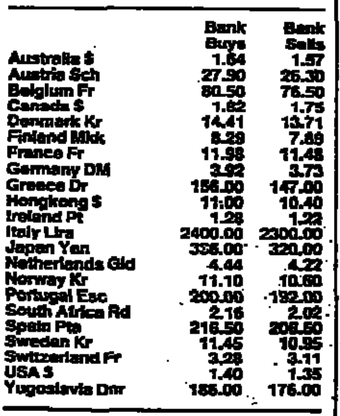
ACROSS

1 Fine victories in dangerous waters (8).
5 Principal part providing the main range (6).
10 Book circulation produces liquid assets (7.8).
11 There are bones in this, as yours could be (7).
12 Misprint; though following word for word (7).
13 Merrythought for the dinner break (8).
15 Begin again, in the manner of Irene with Bosinney? (5).
18 Ruler probably used to get creased (5).
20 Green salad is excellent starter to invigorate (8).
23 He sounds a dull, vulgar seafarer (7).
25 Wine container is returned with its top off (7).
26 This officer has not been charged, though a defender (3-12).
27 Go too far round Dover perhaps (6).
28 Illness prevents holiday clashes (8).

DOWN

1 She had a stony look (6).
2 Died sitting on a hobby-horse (9).
3 The route for arms traffic? (3-4).
4 Do such people want to be poor? (5).
6 A muse has the right means to make the waters sparkle (7).
7 Norse version of a Spanish title (5).
8 Run away, puffed out and diseased (3-5).
9 Much sought-after area bounded by the Inner Circle (5-3).
14 Quota of deliveries rising, give out extra money (8).
16 Not knowing how to scatter incense over the church (9).
17 Passionate love for a bird (8).
19 Odd tile shape – triangular (7).
21 Play the game when this is jammed, said Newbolt (7).
22 Bounder is said to be this fly (6).
24 Colouring the head of the Dean of St Paul's (5).
25 Compose again – "Trees", perhaps (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,465



CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Talks, lectures

Beetles of Gold: Jewels of the Paraohs, by K Hazell; Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers St Edinburgh, 11.

Anniversaries

Births: **George Morland**, painter, London, 1763; **William Thomson**, 1st Baron Kelvin, scientist and inventor, Belfast, 1824; **Sir Robert Borden**, prime minister of Canada 1911-20, Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, 1854. Deaths: **Francisco Pizarro**, conqueror of the Inca empire, Lima, Peru, 1541; **Gilbert White**, naturalist and clergyman, Selbourne, Hampshire, 1793; **Joseph-Michel Montgolfier**, pioneer balloonist, Balaruc-les-Bains, 1810, **Samuel Crompton**, inventor of the spinning mule, Bolton, Lancashire, 1827; **George IV**, reigned 1820-30, Windsor, 1830; **Richard Bedford**, Viscount Bennett, prime minister of Canada 1930-35, Mickleham, Surrey, 1947.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Rates Bill, Lords amendments. Roads (Scotland) Bill and Animal Health and Welfare Bill, remaining stages.

Lords (2.30): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, committee, first day. Trade Union Bill, committee, third day.

Roads

Wales and West: A55: Contraflow on Llanddulais bypass. A38: Northbound lane closures on the Plymouth Hill under bridge between Plymouth and Exeter, and on both carriageways nr Marsh Mills viaduct. M4: Contraflow between junction 16 (Swindon) and 17 (Chippenham).

Midlands: M1: Contraflow at junction 25/26 (Nottingham), and between junction 15 and Bucks County boundary. M1: Contraflow between junction 24 (Loughborough) and junction 25 (Nottingham).

The North: A1: Contraflow at Fairmoor Bridge, Morpeth. M62: Contraflow between junctions 30 and 32, westbound entry slip road closed at junction 32.

Scotland: M8: Westbound inside lane closed between 9.30 and 4 W of junction 20. A74: Northbound carriageway closed at Crawford bypass, contraflow.

Information supplied by the AA

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.64	1.57
Austria Sch	27.90	26.30
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	1.82	1.75
Denmark Kr	14.41	13.71
Finland Mkk	8.29	7.89
France Fr	11.98	11.48
Germany DM	3.92	3.73
Greece Dr	156.00	147.00
Hongkong $	11.00	10.40
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2400.00	2300.00
Japan Yen	336.00	320.00
Netherlands Gld	4.44	4.22
Norway Kr	11.10	10.60
Portugal Esc	200.00	192.00
South Africa Rd	2.16	2.02
Spain Pta	216.50	206.50
Sweden Kr	11.45	10.95
Switzerland Fr	3.28	3.11
USA $	1.40	1.35
Yugoslavia Dnr	186.00	176.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 351.0.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 1 at 812.7

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending June 17:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 14.35m
2 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 12.65m
3 Morecambe & Wise, Thames, 12.05m
4 Crossroads (Tue), Central, 11.60m
5 Crossroads (Wed), Central 11.55m
5= Tommy Cooper, Thames, 11.55m
7 The Price is Right, Central, 11.10m
8 Crossroads (Thu), Central, 10.80m
9 Emmerdale Farm (Tue), Yorkshire, 10.05m
10 Where There's Life, Yorkshire, 10.05m

BBC 1

1 News and Weather (Sun 22.20), 11.35m
2 That's Life, 11.20m
3 Porridge, 10.85m
4 Only Fools and Horses, 10.65m
5 Nine O'Clock News (Wed), 9.15m
6 Dolly Parton in London, 8.80m
6= Nine O'Clock News (Fri), 8.80m
8 Top of the Pops, 8.50m
9 Nine O'Clock News (Thu), 8.30m
10 The Blue Knight, 8.25m

BBC 2

1 The Two Ronnies, 8.95m
2 The Young Ones, 5.05m
3 One Man and his Dog, 4.60m
3= The Long Hot Summer, 4.60m
5 Call My Bluff, 3.80m
6 Sunday Grandstand, 3.75m
7 Entertainment USA, 3.40m
8 The Natural World, 2.75m
9 News Review (Sun), 2.55m
10 Gardeners' World, 2.50m

Channel 4

1 Kid from Nowhere, 6.05m
2 Man About the House, 3.65m
3 Sex Matters, 3.30m
4 Brookside (Wed), 3.20m
5 Cheers, 3.15m
6 Brookside (Tue), 3.05m
7 Scully, 3.00m
8 Caitan, 2.40m
9 The Outcasts, 1.75m
10 Who Dares Wins, 1.75m

S4C

In Welsh:
1 Y Byd Ar Bedwar (Tues), HTV, 36,080
2 Creiaf, HTV, 35,080
3 Bara Brith, Ind, 34,000
4 Syr Geraint Evans, BBC, 34,000
5 Y Byd Yn El Le, HTV, 31,000

In English:
1 The Outcasts, 101,000
2 Man About the House, 98,000
3 Chopper Squad, 90,000
4 Brookside (Thu), 89,000
5 Kid from Nowhere, 86,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri 1.4m (5.1m).
TV-am: Good Morning Britain: Mon to Fri 1.5m (6.1m); Sat 1.8m (4.3m); Sun 0.9m (Sat or Sun 8.3m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	high	6 pm to 9 pm*
Basildon	high	6 pm to 9 pm
Bath	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Belfast	high	6 pm to 9 pm*
Bradford	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Brighton	med	noon to 3 pm
Carlisle	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Darlington	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Dudley	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Edinburgh	high	6 pm to 9 pm*
Exeter	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Glasgow	high	6 pm to 9 pm*
Hull	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Isle of Wight	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Leeds	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Lincoln	high	3 pm to 6 pm
London	high	6 pm to 9 pm
Maidstone	high	6 pm to 9 pm
Norwich	high	6 pm to 9 pm
Preston	high	6 pm to 9 pm
Reading	–	–
Rotherham	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Runcorn	high	6 pm to 9 pm*
Salford	high	6 pm to 9 pm*
Southampton	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Swansea	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Tewkesbury	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Warwick	high	3 pm to 6 pm*

* except during rain

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Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to:
Sally-Anne Wilkins, TTIS, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Portfolio rules

Times Portfolio rules are as follows:

1 Times Portfolio is free. Purchase of *The Times* is not a condition of taking part.

2 Times Portfolio list comprises a group of public companies whose shares are listed on The Stock Exchange and quoted in *The Times* Stock Exchange prices page. The companies comprising that list will change from day to day.

3 Times Portfolio "dividend" will be the figure in pence which represents the optimum movement in prices (i.e. largest increase or lowest loss) of any combination of 8 of the 40 shares which, on any day, comprise *The Times* Portfolio list.

4 The daily dividend will be announced each day and the weekly dividend will be announced each Saturday in *The Times*.

5 Times Portfolio list and details of the daily or weekly dividend will also be available for inspection at the offices of *The Times*.

6 If the overall price movement of more than one combination of shares equals the dividend, the prize will be equally divided among the claimants holding those combinations of shares.

7 All claims are subject to scrutiny before payment. Any Times Portfolio card that is defaced, tampered with or incorrectly printed in any way will be declared void.

8 Employees of News International plc and its subsidiaries and of Europrint Group Limited (producers and distributors of the card) or members of their immediate families are not allowed to play Times Portfolio.

9 All participants will be subject to these Rules. All instructions on "how to play" and "how to claim" whether published in The Times or in Times Portfolio cards will be deemed to be part of these Rules.

10 In any dispute, The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

11 If for any reason The Times Prices Page is not published in the normal way Times Portfolio will be suspended for that day.

How to play – Daily Dividend

On each day your unique set of eight numbers will represent commercial and industrial shares published in *The Times Portfolio* list which will appear on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

In the column provided next to your shares note the price change (+ or -), in pence, as published in that day's *Times*.

After listing the price changes of your eight shares for that day, add up all eight share changes to give you your overall total plus or minus (+ or -).

Check your overall total against *The Times Portfolio* dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

If your overall total matches *The Times Portfolio* dividend you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated for that day and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to play – Weekly Dividend

Monday – Saturday record your daily *Portfolio* total.

Add these together to determine your weekly *Portfolio* total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone *The Times Portfolio* claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches *The Times Portfolio* Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call *The Times Portfolio* claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● *Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.*

Weather forecast

Frontal troughs will cross Scotland and N districts of England from the W, pressure will remain high to the SW.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW England, E Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Islands: dry, sunny periods, wind W moderate or fresh, max temp 21C (70F)

NW, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: rather cloudy, occasional rain, mostly dying out, wind W to NW fresh, max temp 19C (66F).

Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: cloudy, some rain at first, sunny intervals developing; wind W to NW fresh, max temp 18C (64F).

Central Highlands, NE, NW Scotland: cloudy with showers, brighter later, wind W to NW fresh, locally strong at first, max temp 17C (63F).

Orkney, Shetland: cloudy, rain at times, wind variable light becoming NW moderate, max temp 14C (57F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: rain in some N districts at first but brighter, drier weather extending to most places from the S, becoming mostly warm, but very warm in places in the SE.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: wind W moderate or fresh, mainly fair, visibility moderate or good but some fog patches, sea slight or moderate. **English Channel (E), St Georges Channel:** wind W or N light or moderate fair, visibility moderate, locally poor, sea slight. **Irish Sea:** wind W fresh, occasionally strong in N, mainly fair, visibility good, locally poor, sea moderate locally rough.

Sun rises: 4.45 am — Sun sets: 9.22 pm
Moon rises: 2.42 am — Moon sets: 6.49 pm
Full Moon: June 29.

Lighting-up time

London 9.52 pm to 4.15 am
Bristol 10.01 pm to 4.25 am
Edinburgh 10.33 pm to 3.59 am
Manchester 10.12 pm to 4.12 am
Penzance 10.08 pm to 4.44 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	15	59	Guernsey	s	17	63
Birmingham	c	17	63	Inverness	f	15	59
Blackpool	c	14	57	Jersey	c	15	59
Bristol	f	21	70	London	c	21	70
Cardiff	s	18	64	Manchester	c	15	59
Edinburgh	s	18	64	Newcastle	s	19	66
Glasgow	f	16	61	Ronaldsway	dr	15	59

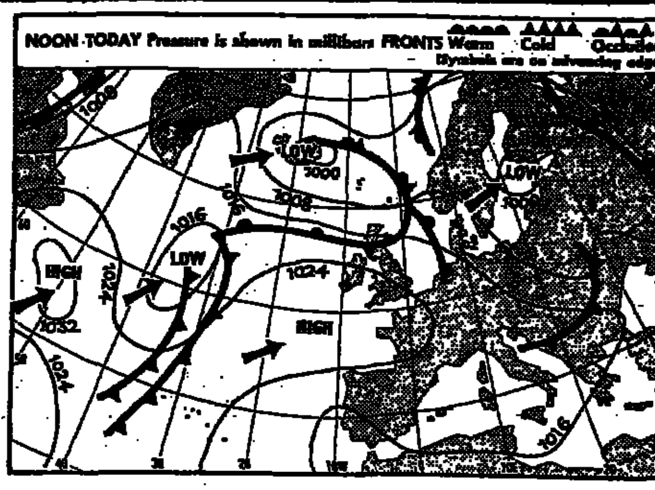
London

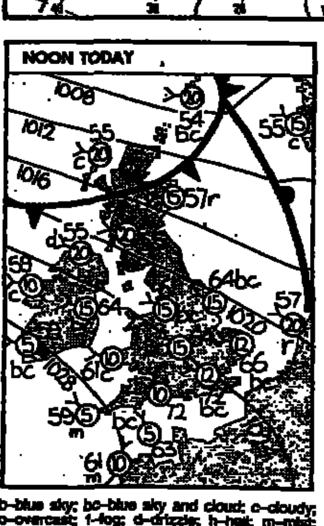
Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 23C (73F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 15C (59F). Humidity: 6 pm, 57 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 8.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,020.8 millibars, steady.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Hayling Island, Weymouth, Southsea, 25C (77F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 11C (52F); highest rainfall: Diabaig, 0.75 in; highest sunshine: Weymouth, Torquay, 13.7 hr.

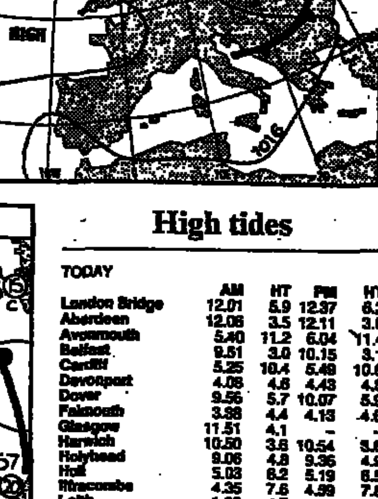
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b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

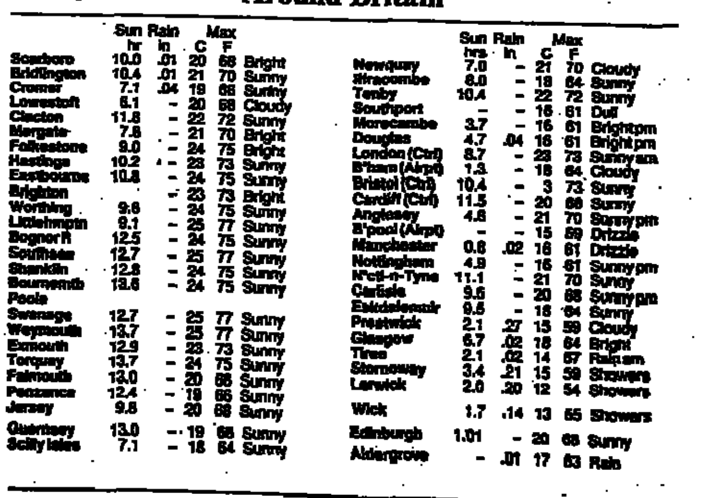


TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.01	5.9	12.37	6.2
Aberdeen	12.06	3.5	12.11	3.6
Avonmouth	5.40	11.2	6.04	11.4
Belfast	9.51	3.0	10.15	3.1
Cardiff	5.25	10.4	5.49	10.6
Devonport	4.08	4.6	4.43	4.8
Dover	9.56	5.7	10.07	5.9
Falmouth	3.98	4.4	4.13	4.6
Glasgow	11.51	4.1	–	–
Harwich	10.50	3.6	10.54	3.6
Holyhead	9.06	4.8	9.36	4.9
Hull	5.03	6.2	5.19	6.5
Ilfracombe	4.35	7.6	4.59	7.8
Leith	1.06	4.7	1.19	4.6
Liverpool	9.57	8.2	10.24	8.3
Lowestoft	8.31	2.2	8.16	2.1
Margate	10.52	4.2	11.02	4.2
Milford Haven	4.49	5.9	5.14	6.0
Newquay	3.44	5.9	4.08	6.0
Oban	4.35	3.4	4.55	3.3
Penzance	3.14	4.6	3.47	4.8
Portland	5.04	1.6	5.44	1.7
Portsmouth	10.13	4.1	10.34	4.3
Shoreham	9.55	5.1	10.19	5.4
Southampton	9.49	3.9	10.08	4.2
Swansea	4.62	8.0	5.17	8.3
Tees	2.26	4.6	2.35	4.7
Walton-on-Naze	10.34	3.7	10.48	3.8

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	10.0	.01	20	68	Bright
Bridlington	10.4	.01	21	70	Sunny
Cromer	7.1	.04	19	66	Sunny
Lowestoft	6.1	–	20	68	Cloudy
Clacton	11.8	–	22	72	Sunny
Margate	7.8	–	21	70	Bright
Folkestone	9.0	–	24	75	Bright
Hastings	10.2	–	23	73	Sunny
Eastbourne	10.8	–	24	75	Sunny
Brighton		–	23	73	Bright
Worthing	9.6	–	24	75	Sunny
Littlehmptn	9.1	–	25	77	Sunny
Bognor R	12.5	–	24	75	Sunny
Southsea	12.7	–	25	77	Sunny
Shanklin	12.8	–	24	75	Sunny
Bournemth	13.6	–	24	75	Sunny
Poole					
Swanage	12.7	–	25	77	Sunny
Weymouth	13.7	–	25	77	Sunny
Exmouth	12.9	–	23	73	Sunny
Torquay	13.7	–	24	75	Sunny
Falmouth	13.0	–	20	68	Sunny
Penzance	12.4	–	19	66	Sunny
Jersey	9.8	–	20	68	Sunny
Guernsey	13.0	–	19	66	Sunny
Scilly Isles	7.1	–	18	64	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Newquay	7.0	–	21	70	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	8.0	–	18	64	Sunny
Tenby	10.4	–	22	72	Sunny
Southport	–	–	16	61	Dull
Morecambe	3.7	–	16	61	Bright pm
Douglas	4.7	.04	16	61	Bright pm
London (Ctrl)	8.7	–	23	73	Sunny am
B'ham (Airpt)	1.3	–	18	64	Cloudy
Bristol (Ctrl)	10.4	–	23	73	Sunny
Cardiff (Ctrl)	11.5	–	20	68	Sunny
Anglesey	4.6	–	21	70	Sunny pm
B'pool (Airpt)	–	–	15	59	Drizzle
Manchester	0.8	.02	16	61	Drizzle
Nottingham	4.9	–	16	61	Sunny pm
N'ctl-n-Tyne	11.1	–	21	70	Sunny
Carlisle	9.6	–	20	68	Sunny pm
Eskdalemuir	9.5	–	18	64	Sunny
Prestwick	2.1	.27	15	59	Cloudy
Glasgow	6.7	.02	18	64	Bright
Tiree	2.1	.02	14	57	Rain am
Stornoway	3.4	.21	15	59	Showers
Lerwick	2.0	.20	12	54	Showers
Wick	1.7	.14	13	55	Showers
Edinburgh	1.01	–	20	68	Sunny
Aldergrove	–	.01	17	63	Rain

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	24	75	Copenhgn	f	15	59	Majorca	s	27	81	Rio de Jan	–	–	–
Akrotiri	s	26	79	Corfu	s	27	81	Malaga	s	25	77	Rome	s	26	79
Alexandria	c	28	82	Dallas	–	–	–	Malta	s	26	79	Salzburg	f	16	61
Algiers	s	23	73	Dublin	f	18	64	Melbourne	c	13	55	Sao Paulo*	f	25	77
Amsterdam	c	14	57	Dubrovnik	–	–	–	Mexico C*	c	20	68	S Francisco*	s	17	63
Athens	s	27	81	Faro	c	23	73	Miami*	f	28	82	Santiago*	f	6	43
Bahrain	–	–	–	Florence	s	27	81	Milan	f	24	75	Seoul	f	22	72
Barbados*	r	26	79	Frankfurt	r	12	54	Montreal*	r	15	59	Singapore*	f	26	79
Barcelona	s	25	77	Funchal	c	19	66	Moscow	f	23	73	Stockholm	r	11	52
Beirut	s	26	79	Geneva	s	20	68	Munich	f	15	59	Strasbourg	c	17	63
Belgrade	f	17	63	Gibraltar	f	23	73	Nairobi	c	21	70	Sydney	s	17	63
Berlin	c	13	55	Helsinki	f	18	64	Naples	s	27	81	Tangier	f	23	73
Bermuda*	r	24	75	Hongkong	f	26	79	New Delhi	c	35	95	Tel Aviv	s	30	86
Biarritz	f	20	68	Innsbruck	f	16	61	New York*	c	24	75	Tenerife	s	22	72
Boulogne	c	16	61	Istanbul	s	24	75	Nice	f	23	73	Tokyo	c	22	72
Bordeaux	s	23	73	Jiddah	s	35	95	Oslo	c	16	61	Toronto*	c	21	70
Brussels	dr	15	59	Jo'burg	s	16	61	Ottawa	–	–	–	Tunis	s	30	86
Budapest	f	17	63	Karachi	f	32	90	Paris	f	20	68	Valencia	c	25	77
Buen Aires*	–	–	–	Las Palmas	s	22	72	Peking	s	30	86	Vancouver*	r	18	64
Cairo	s	34	93	Lisbon	s	27	81	Perth	s	15	59	Venice	s	23	73
Cape Tn	s	22	72	Locarno	s	23	73	Prague	f	13	55	Vienna	f	17	63
C'blanca	c	22	72	L Angeles*	c	18	64	Reykjavik	r	9	48	Warsaw	c	12	54
Chicago*	s	24	75	Luxembg	c	12	54	Rhodes	s	25	77	Washington*	r	25	77
Cologne	r	13	55	Madrid	s	28	82	Riyadh	s	41	106	Zurich	f	17	63

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available